Congress Study Warns of New Slump

Budget Lid Assailed as 'Disaster'

By James M. Shevis

A congressional staff study of the Ford Administration's budget and tax proposals warned that "in the absence of major economic changes, the recovery is likely to sputter out by 1977, leaving unemployment on a very high plateau, probably above 7.5 percent."

In a gloomy appraisal of the Administration's proposed "current services budget" for fiscal year 1977, the staff of the Joint Economic Committee pointed out that President Ford's plan to hold federal spending to $395 billion could cause "a severe setback" to economic recovery.

In releasing the congressional study, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), chairman of the committee, said he could only conclude that President Ford's budget policy is "a disaster."

Even if Congress extends the present schedule of reduced income-tax withholding rates through 1977, the study observed, adoption of a $395 billion spending ceiling would result in the following adverse economic conditions in the 1977 calendar year:

- An increase in the unemployment rate to an average of 8.7 percent.
- A drop in the rate of real economic growth to below 2 percent.
- An inflation rate that would be somewhat higher than with a more expansive fiscal policy.

The congressional economists also said an extra stimulus may be needed to prevent economic stagnation through 1977. Their study drew up an alternative fiscal policy to the President's calling for higher outlays and a 10 percent personal tax cut starting next October to keep joblessness below 8 percent in 1977.

The 10 percent tax reduction would come on top of the six-month extension of the reduced federal income-tax withholding schedule that took effect last May.

Even with this more expansive fiscal policy, the staff study cautioned, the pace of recovery would be sluggish. The growth in real gross national product would hover around 4 percent in the second half of calendar year 1977 and the jobless rate would remain very close to 8 percent.

"Hence, even this fiscal policy falls short of meeting the objective of sustaining a recovery pace which achieves a continuing reduction in

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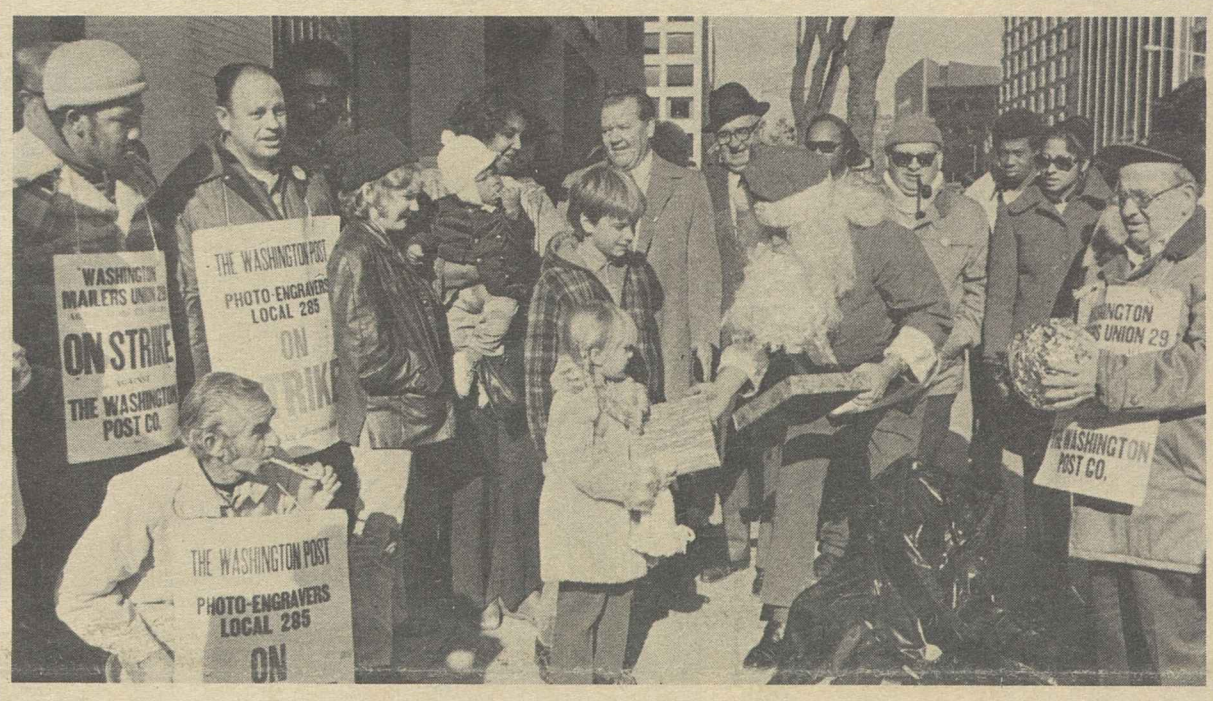
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Meany Hits Ford Cave-In On Site Picketing Pledge



SANTA CLAUS makes a stop at the Washington Post picket line to distribute gifts to children of striking newspaper craftsmen and other Post unionists honoring the strike, now in its fourth month. Santa's bag was filled with gifts purchased by the national headquarters staff of the Machinists.

Calls Veto Proof Of 'Weakness'

By David L. Perlman

President Ford caved in to right-wing political pressures and broke faith with labor and the American people when he vetoed the construction site picketing bill, AFL-CIO President George Meany charged.

"We in the labor movement believe a man's word is his bond," Meany said. "Now the President has shown what his word is worth."

Ford has admitted that he promised to sign the legislation and that it met the conditions he had insisted on. But he said he "most reluctantly" decided to veto the bill because it had generated such "vigorous controversy."

To Meany and other trade union leaders, Ford's veto revealed the President as a political weakling whose word can no longer be trusted. It was this facet that made labor's expression of outrage so personalized, in contrast to strong disagreements on principle over the merits of other presidential actions.

Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., expressed sadness and deep hurt, as well as indignation, that Ford had gone back on assurances given both "publicly and privately."

He said that Ford "has lost the confidence of the working people of this country because he has

(Continued on Page 8)

Retail Prices Continue Rise At 8.4% Rate

Prices of retail goods and services continued to climb unrelentingly in November, with the Bureau of Labor Statistics reporting another increase of seven-tenths of 1 percent in the consumer price index.

The November rise, which translates into an 8.4 percent annual rate, put the CPI at 165.6 percent of its 1967 base. It also marked the second consecutive month in which consumer prices rose by seven-tenths of 1 percent.

Increases in mortgage interest rates, auto insurance premiums, property taxes, and prices for natural gas, clothing, new cars, dairy

(Continued on Page 3)

Vague Language Added:

Face-Saving Device Preserves Tax Cut

Congress added some deliberately vague language to its tax cut bill, and President Ford said he was "very pleased" to sign into law the legislation he had vetoed just a few days earlier.

The "compromise" on taxes was widely regarded as a face-saving device to let House Republicans and those Democrats who had supported the President's veto climb out of the political hole the White House had dug for them.

By voting to sustain the veto, they had set the stage for a sharp rise in withholding taxes in January that would have drained more than $1 billion a month in purchasing power from a still ailing economy. The AFL-CIO and a broad spectrum of economists had warned that allowing the anti-recession tax cuts to expire on Dec. 31, 1975, would touch off a new economic downturn.

Ford had initially said he would not sign any tax cut that didn't set a spending ceiling for the 1977 fiscal year—which doesn't even start until next October. The dollar ceiling Ford proposed would, he claimed, represent a reduction of $1 in projected spending for every dollar of the tax reduction for the 1976 calendar year.

In an attempt to appease the President, Congress put a six-month limit on its tax extension bill. That would allow a more realistic look at the spending ceiling concept next spring, during the congressional review of the budget.

Ford nevertheless vetoed the tax cut. It seemed for a time that enough House Republicans would break ranks to provide the two-thirds majority needed to override the veto.

That didn't happen. Wavering Republicans — all but 19 — were held in line by assurance from House GOP leaders that there would still be an opportunity to pass a tax bill that would be coupled with a politically attractive

(Continued on Page 8)

Machinists' Gains Solve Airline Strike

The Machinists ratified a new three-year contract with United Airlines that will provide wage increases averaging about 28 percent for some 17,000 workers over the life of the agreement.

Approval of the settlement ended a 16-day strike by mechanics, dispatchers and ramp, storage and food-service workers that completely shut down the nation's largest air carrier. Full service has since resumed.

The agreement was reached Dec. 19 after an all-night negotiating session attended by Federal Mediation Director W. J. Usery, Jr., who is special presidential assistant

(Continued on Page 3)

House Set to Challenge President On Veto of Labor-HEW Fund Bill

President Ford signed a compromise energy policy bill, but vetoed appropriations for two government departments and announced his intention to veto a union-supported rail modernization bill.

The House set Jan. 27—eight days after the convening of the second session of the 94th Congress—to vote on overriding Ford's veto of appropriations for the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Ford said the funding bill is $1 billion more than his budget proposal and he is "not impressed" by the fact that it is within the budget ceiling set by Congress. He said it would expand federal employment when "there are already too many employes."

Before adjourning, Congress voted final approval to a $6.5 billion program to upgrade railroad facilities and finance ConRail, the agency set up to take over the Penn Central system and other bankrupt railroads.

Although the final version was substantially less costly than the bill the Senate had passed, the White House said it would be vetoed, and Congress held up sending it to the President to avoid a between-sessions "pocket veto."

Thus, the anticipated veto will be followed by an attempt to muster a two-thirds majority in the House and Senate to override the veto after Congress reconvenes.

The energy policy bill, although somewhat pared down in negotia-

(Continued on Page 3)

Joblessness, Inflation Top 1975 Issues

The year 1975 was a bleak repetition of 1974 for many of the nation's workers as unemployment rose substantially higher and take-home pay was further eroded by the continuing rise in prices.

The nation's jobless rate, advancing through much of '74, exploded to 9.2 percent in May—the highest level in 34 years. The grim government statistic refuted White House claims that economic recovery was well on its way.

Efforts by Congress to enact programs to pull the economy out of the deep recession were repeatedly smothered by presidential vetoes. In most cases, Congress failed to muster the needed two-thirds majority to override.

Despite the shaky economic conditions, corporations continued to pile up substantial profits through most of the year.

January

The AFL-CIO General Board, meeting in an emergency session, spelled out a major six-point program for Congress and President Ford to bolster the economy by putting the nation back to work. The year opened with most key economic indicators pointing down as the recession took a stronger grip on the country. Unemployment was on the rise, but so was inflation, with consumer prices 12.2 percent higher over the year. Workers' real spendable earnings adjusted for inflation—fell below the 1965 level even though union-negotiated wage increases averaged 9.8 percent. Organized labor pressed hard in Congress for an immediate tax cut to expand purchasing power to help spur the ailing economy.

People: William E. Fredenberger, president of the Firemen & Oilers since 1965, died. He was succeeded by Sec.-Treas. John J. McNamara and George J. Francisco was named secretary-treasurer. Other deaths included Emil Rieve, founding president of the Textile Workers Union of America; Sec.-Treas. Daniel J. Sullivan of the Railway & Airline Clerks, and Sec. Robert M. Wilkins of the National Safety Council's Labor Conference. Harold Chadwick was elected secretary-treasurer of the Theatrical Stage Employes.

February

The nation's unemployment rate jumped from 7.1 percent to 8.2 percent—the highest level in 33 years—and was still climbing. At the same time, rising retail prices depressed workers' purchasing power to an 11-year low. President Ford acknowledged in the annual economic report to Congress that joblessness was high "and will rise higher." The AFL-CIO Executive Council called for immediate steps to aid the victims of recession by overhauling faulty economic policies. But the President's budget offered little relief for the poor, the unemployed or low-wage workers. However, Congress soundly rejected an attempt by the Administration to make the poor pay more for food stamps. Labor stepped up efforts in Congress to improve the unemployment insurance system, develop new sources of financing for social security and provide assistance to jobless workers in meeting their mortgage payments.

People: John T. Dunlop was nominated to succeed Peter J. Brennan as Secretary of Labor. The Musicians named J. Martin Emerson as secretary-treasurer to succeed Stanley Ballard on his retirement. D. A. Bobo succeeded the late Daniel Sullivan as secretary-treasurer of the Railway & Airline Clerks. Former President Paul L. Phillips of the Paperworkers died.

March

Organized labor threw its support behind a $5.9 billion emergency appropriations bill to create nearly 1 million jobs in 1975. AFL-CIO President George Meany, in accepting the brotherhood citation of the National Conference of Christians & Jews, warned that the nation's deepening recession could bring new social and racial tensions to threaten progress in human rights. The government's composite index of major economic indicators dropped for the sixth consecutive month. Despite the most severe economic contraction since the 1930s, the Commerce Dept. reported that U.S. business and industry posted record profits in 1974—up 17 percent from the year before. Real spendable earnings continued to drop as retail prices rose another six-tenths of 1 percent. Congress gave final approval to a $25 billion tax reduction, which Ford eventually signed with reservations.

People: The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers named Anthony C. Sabatine secretary-treasurer to succeed B. J. Schafer, who retired. John Serpico succeeded Milton Gordon as secretary-treasurer of the Doll & Toy Workers.

Deaths: Claude Jodoin, first president of the Canadian Labor Congress; Eugene L. McCabe, president of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers; Bowen A. Gritta, president-emeritus of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; Harry W. Flannery, retired radio coordinator for the AFL-CIO.

April

The government's official unemployment rate shot up from 8.2 to 8.7 percent as more than 8 million workers were unable to find jobs. With the jobless rate climbing to more than 18 percent in contract construction, 3,000 delegates from building trades unions came to Capitol Hill to seek congressional action on programs to reduce unemployment in their industry. Another 60,000 members from Industrial Union Dept. affiliates held a jobs rally in Washington to focus national attention on their plight as the factory unemployment rate rose for the 11th straight month, reaching 11.4 percent. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that living costs for the average American family increased 13.5 percent in one year. Meanwhile, Ford proposed that a pay increase due federal workers be held to 5 percent. The Supreme Court rejected an attempt by plastics manufacturers to further delay a federal standard reducing worker exposure to cancer-causing vinyl chloride gas.

People: The Marine & Shipbuilding Workers named Frank Derwin president and Arthur Batson, Jr., secretary-treasurer. Howard D. Collins succeeded Joseph P. McCurdy as president of the United Garment Workers.

Deaths: Arthur Rosenstock, former president of the Newspaper Guild; William Collins, a veteran AFL-CIO organizer, and Angela Bambace, a retired vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

May

The Executive Council warned that Congress and the President have placed the concern of budget deficits ahead of the vital need to restore full employment. Full employment would bring about the needed economic recovery and would end deficits, the council stressed. Labor put out the welcome mat for more than 100,000 Vietnamese refugees who fled the Communist takeover. As the jobless rate rose to 8.9 percent, Congress voted final approval to a $5.3 billion jobs-creation bill, which faced another presidential veto. Labor pressed for an increase in funds for a public service employment program. Revised government statistics showed that the gross national product fell at an annual rate of 11.3 percent in the first quarter.

People: Sol C. Chaikin, secretary-treasurer of the Ladies' Garment Workers, was named to succeed Louis Stulberg as president effective Sept. 1. Robert C. Mayer was appointed associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO and Laurence Gold as the federation's special counsel. Thomas E. Harris had resigned as associate counsel to join the Federal Election Commission. Betty S. Murphy became the first woman to head the National Labor Relations Board. John A. McCart was named executive director of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. John J. Murphy, retired president of the Bricklayers, died.

June

Despite an unemployment rate of 9.2 percent—the highest level in 34 years—and with 127 of the nation's 150 major job centers experiencing substantial joblessness, Ford vetoed the labor-backed jobs-financing legislation. The House failed to override, falling five votes short of the needed two-thirds majority, as most Republicans who had earlier backed the bill bowed to White House pressure. Ford also vetoed the housing and strip mining bills, which Congress failed to reverse. The U.S. worker delegation walked out of the International Labor Organization conference after the terrorist Palestine Liberation Organization was given observer status. California enacted a new collective bargaining law for agricultural workers. Organized labor launched campaigns for a stiff federal standard on occupational noise and site picketing rights for construction unions.

People: Frank D. Martino succeeded Thomas E. Boyle as president of the Chemical Workers and J. A. Thomas took over Martino's former post as secretary-treasurer. Charles E. Bradford was named executive director of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute. Max Steinbock, president of the International Labor Press Association and editor of the RWDSU Record, died.

July

Soviet exile Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn warned that a blind policy of detente with the USSR by the United States and other western democracies is a threat to freedom. Solzhenitsyn was in the country as a guest of the AFL-CIO and addressed labor banquets in Washington and New York. Meany called on Congress to complete tax reform legislation, focusing on the need to close loopholes for the wealthy and big corporations. He also urged a cutoff of funds to United Nations organizations that have been turned into "instruments of political warfare" by Communist nations. The Longshoremen voted to initiate a boycott of grain shipments to Russia unless there were assurances the sale would not be detrimental to U.S. consumers. The Pottery Workers approved a plan to merge with the Seafarers.

People: The Aluminum Workers elected new top officers—President Vernon E. Kelley and Sec.-Treas. Max Webster—as President Henry S. Olsen and Sec.-Treas. Patrick J. Reilly retired.

Deaths: Peter M. McGavin, executive secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., and Arnold S. Zander, the first president of the State, County & Municipal Employees.

August

Massive hikes in retail prices sent the government's consumer price index up 1.2 percent, the steepest monthly increase in 10 months. The average worker's real take-home pay dropped further. The Labor Dept. also reported that an unemployment rate of 6 percent or higher engulfed 131 of the nation's 150 major job centers even though the overall jobless rate eased to 8.4 percent. The Executive Council warned that there was a serious threat of a deeper recession because of the Administration's faulty economic policies. A Library of Congress study found that Ford's vetoes of employment bills cost the nation 638,500 jobs. The President extended his string of vetoes during the month, rejecting health and education funding bills. Unions stepped up efforts to block a new round of tariff cuts on imported products, citing a severe impact on U.S. jobs.

People: W. Vernie Reed succeeded Terrance J. O'Sullivan as secretary-treasurer of the Laborers. Robert O. Aders was named Under Secretary of Labor. Jeanne de Thierens, secretary in the AFL-CIO European office, died.

September

Labor Day marked the opening of the bicentennial year for America's workers with picnics, parades, barbecues, musical salutes and other events across the country. Union officials stressed the need for the creation of more jobs in Labor Day addresses as the nation's unemployment rate remained high—8.4 percent and all but 17 of the 150 major job centers had a jobless rate of 6 percent or higher. Meany warned the Senate Budget Committee that the country would not pull out of its economic slump unless funds for jobs programs were provided. The Longshoremen lifted their embargo on Russian grain shipments with assurances from the White House that future grain deals would be on a government-to-government basis with full consideration of the interests of American consumers, farmers and the shipping industry. Congress failed to override the President's veto of domestic oil price controls, but easily rejected his veto of an education appropriations bill. The Farm Workers took an early lead over the Teamsters in representation elections held in California.

People: Dominick D'Ambrosio was elected president of the Allied Industrial Workers to succeed retiring Gilbert Jewell. Raymond R. Reinhold succeeded D'Ambrosio as secretary-treasurer. John A. Durkin won the New Hampshire rerun election for the Senate. Sigmund Arywitz, executive secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO, died.

October

The 11th AFL-CIO convention spelled out programs and policies needed to recreate a viable nation. It zeroed in on domestic economic issues and international problems, stressing the need for full employment and vital social services, and efforts to protect basic freedoms in the world. Delegates elected four new vice presidents: Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Hal C. Davis of the Musicians, Edward T. Hanley of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees and Clyde M. Webber of the Government Employees. Workers' real earnings continued to suffer as the consumer price index rose six-tenths of 1 percent. Nine of every 10 major job centers were swamped by high unemployment, ranging from 6 to 21 percent. Of the nation's 150 key labor areas, 57 had a jobless rate of 10 percent or higher.

People: Earl D. McDavid became secretary-treasurer of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., succeeding Edward P. Murphy. Norman N. Pledger was elected president of the Colorado AFL-CIO. The Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers elected Ralph Cennamo secretary-treasurer.

Deaths: Duane Emme, an editor of Press Associates, Inc., the labor news service; John Beidler, legislative director of the Auto Workers.

November

The Senate broke a filibuster and passed the site picketing bill, the culmination of a 25-year struggle by building trades unions which had received assurances from President Ford that he would sign the legislation. After-tax corporation profits for the third quarter rose 17 percent from the previous quarter, the steepest upturn in 25 years. But the unemployment rate was also climbing again, rising from 8.3 to 8.6 percent. Consumer prices jumped seven-tenths of 1 percent and workers' real spendable earnings dipped once more. The Labor Dept. also reported that a total of 18.3 million persons had been unemployed at some time during 1974. Another government report showed that more than half the workers seeking trade adjustment assistance because imports had destroyed their jobs were denied benefits. The AFL-CIO endorsed the formal notice of the U.S. intention to withdraw from the International Labor Organization.

People: Angelo Fosco was elected president of the Laborers to succeed his father, Peter Fosco, who died Oct. 26. The elder Fosco was also an AFL-CIO vice president. Ruben Levin, editor and manager of Labor newspaper, received the Eugene V. Debs award. The Screen Actors elected Kathleen Nolan president, the first woman to head the Guild in its 42-year history.

December

The President vetoed a labor-backed bill extending the tax cut and the House fell short of the needed two-thirds majority to override. Meany assailed Ford's action as "political" and warned that the economy would be further endangered unless taxes are reduced. Congress quickly passed a six-month extension of the tax cut that Ford signed. Reneging on earlier pledges, Ford announced his intention to veto the site picketing bill. Labor Sec. John T. Dunlop warned that a veto would disrupt future labor-management relations in the construction industry. The AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee called on Congress to enact a full employment law early in the 1976 session, setting a national jobless rate target of 3 percent.

People: J. C. Turner was elected to succeed Hunter P. Wharton as President of the Operating Engineers. Robert J. Petersdorf was named secretary-treasurer of the Painters to replace the retiring Michael DiSilvestro.

Ford Signs Measure:

Energy Bill Includes Oil Price Rollback

(Continued from Page 1)

tions designed to avoid a veto, gave Congress a rare policy victory over President Ford on a major economic issue.

The question was how best to hold down oil and gasoline consumption in view of the sharp rise in world petroleum prices and the risk of political blackmail from a renewed Arab oil boycott.

Ford's solution was to deregulate domestic oil prices rapidly, impose an added tariff on oil imports, and rely on sharply increasing prices to curtail the use of oil and gasoline.

Instead, Congress moved in the general direction of the AFL-CIO energy policy, although only after many false starts. The tortuous legislative course began last winter, soon after the 94th Congress convened. The final version was a composite of four Senate bills approved last spring and summer and a comprehensive House bill passed in September.

Under the new law, the average price of crude oil produced in the United States will be pushed back from the current $8.75 a barrel to $7.66. There will also be a drop in in imported oil prices resulting from Ford's agreement to cancel the $2-a-barrel import fee he imposed last winter.

After the initial rollback, the President is authorized to allow prices to rise up to 10 percent a year over the 40-month life of the bill.

Major provisions of the legislation include:

- Stronger powers for the Federal Energy Administration to order power plants to switch from oil or natural gas to coal, and a loan guarantee program to develop new underground coal mines.
- Presidential authority to allocate scarce energy supplies, to compel increased oil and gas production and to restrict energy exports.
- Creation of a national strategic petroleum reserve of 1 billion barrels, sufficient to replace three months of imports, to protect against another Arab oil boycott.
- Standby presidential powers, subject to congressional review, including gasoline rationing in an emergency.
- Fuel economy standards for all automobile model years after 1977, aiming for an average of at least 26 miles per gallon by the 1985 model year.
- A federal energy testing and labeling program for all major consumer products.
- Authority for federal audits of oil companies.

In contrast to his action on the construction site picketing bill, Ford accepted the advice of Federal Energy Administrator Frank G. Zarb, who helped shape the final version of the bill, and disappointed some of his oil company supporters.

If Ford had vetoed the bill, all controls on oil prices would have expired and producers would have been free to charge whatever they could get.

The Labor-HEW appropriations bill that Ford vetoed had been passed by the House, 321-91, and approved by voice vote in the Senate.

It provided $36 billion for the array of programs of the two departments and several independent agencies for the current fiscal year, and an additional $9 billion for the "transition quarter" resulting from the change in future fiscal years to an Oct. 1 start, instead of the traditional July 1.

Most of the money added by Congress went for health research programs—an area where Congress has traditionally been more generous than the Administration.

Ford did not mention in his veto message the chief controversy over the bill during its congressional course — a rider that more stringently than heretofore barred HEW from requiring busing to achieve school desegregation.



TEACHERS' PRESIDENT Albert Shanker is congratulated by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland upon receiving the Labor Human Rights Award from the Jewish Labor Committee in New York. Edward Schneider, center, is chairman of the JLC's National Trade Union Council for Human Rights.

Anti-Zionism Termed Peril to Human Rights

New York—The threat to the survival of Israel stemming from the recent United Nations action equating Zionism with racism imperils freedom in all other parts of the world, the Jewish Labor Committee was told.

That point was stressed by President Albert Shanker of the Teachers and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland as Shanker received the JLC's Labor Human Rights Award.

Speaking at the JLC awards dinner, Shanker noted that the American labor movement and the JLC have long held the belief that freedom cannot be kept alive in some places, but not in others. "Threats in one place threaten us all," he declared.

Kirkland said the UN's anti-Zionism resolution carried a frightening aspect. Recalling the Nazi massacre of Jews, he said, "It's hard to shake the notion that it can happen again—one way or another."

"This country has done its level best for the past 30 years to keep lights burning, particularly through the creation of the UN," Kirkland said. "Now it seems lights are beginning to go out again all over the world, and the UN is the leading instrument for their extinction."

Kirkland praised Shanker as a man of courage and conviction, "who wouldn't know how to abstain on an issue of human rights if he had to."

AFL-CIO President George Meany said in a telegram read at the dinner that Shanker "represents the best of a new generation of trade union leaders who not only fight effectively for the interests of their members, but have a clear understanding of labor's role in society."

Shanker, Meany continued, "has provided sound and clear-sighted trade union leadership under some of the most difficult circumstances imaginable."

Jacob Sheinkman, president of the JLC and secretary-treasurer of the Clothing Workers, cited Shanker's effective role in organizing professionals and bringing them into the mainstream of the labor movement.

Retail Costs Continue Rise At 8.4% Rate

(Continued from Page 1)

products and fresh vegetables accounted for a large part of the overall rise in the CPI, the government said.

Food prices jumped six-tenths of 1 percent while the costs of other commodities rose by three-tenths of 1 percent, and services increased by 1.1 percent—the highest one-month jump since a 1.2 percent rise in September 1974.

AFL-CIO President George Meany noted that the statistics "show up as false the claim that government spending was the cause of continued inflation.

"Rather it was the government's policies of higher interest rates and higher fuel bills for Americans that drove consumer prices higher," Meany said.

In a separate report, BLS said real spendable earnings — take-home pay adjusted for the effects of inflation—went up seven-tenths of 1 percent from October to November. Over the year, purchasing power was up 3.9 percent but almost all of the rise resulted from the reduction in federal income taxes that began last May.

Among the higher charges for services, costs for transportation and household services increased most, BLS noted. An 8.5 percent rise in auto insurance rates forced all transportation costs up 3 percent. Household service costs rose 1.3 percent, reflecting a 1.6 percent rise in mortgage interest rates.

"Increases of 2.1 percent for property taxes, 3.4 percent for natural gas, and 1.4 percent for telephone services were the largest monthly increases for these items this year (1975)," the report said.

Congress Urged to Bar Natural Gas Decontrol

Strong opposition to the deregulation of natural gas prices has been expressed in letters from unions to members of Congress, pointing out that the cost of fuel and almost every product consumers buy would increase substantially if price limitations are lifted.

Legislation to remove controls from gas producers was introduced in the House following predictions that the nation would face a severe gas shortage this winter. To date, the crisis has not materialized, according to congressional studies and state utility commissions.

Earlier, the White House had predicted that the curtailment of gas shipments would be so severe that 100,000 layoffs would result in several eastern states.

But with the improving outlook in gas supplies, the Steelworkers urged Congress to reject all efforts to remove or relax price controls "from this industry which is not bound by the constraints of competitiveness."

The Service Employees said an increase in gas prices is unnecessary since gas producers are already guaranteed a 15 percent return on investments. If prices were permitted to rise uncontrolled, SEIU President George Hardy warned that inflation would rebound to last year's intolerable 12 percent rate.

The Flint Glass Workers told the Energy Policy Task Force that while deregulation would cause gas prices to skyrocket, there was no guarantee that gas supplies would be increased.

"There is no free competitive market in the natural gas industry," Glass Workers President George M. Parker said. "Those few who control it will charge all that the market can bear."

AFL-CIO President George Meany in a letter sent to all House members said deregulation would be "unwise and unwarranted" and would abdicate the government's responsibility of assuring consumers just and reasonable gas prices.

Meanwhile, the Consumer Federation of America and the American Public Gas Association charged in a federal court suit that the Federal Energy Administration had illegally misused public funds in attempting to lobby Congress for gas price deregulation.

Machinists Ratify Pact To End Airline Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

for labor-management negotiations, and David H. Stowe, chairman of the National Mediation Board. The marathon bargaining session was the first since the disputants broke off talks 10 days earlier.

Besides substantial wage increases, the union negotiated significantly improved fringe benefits plus greater job security.

Meanwhile, some 1,200 striking members of the Flight Attendants at National Airlines were scheduled to vote again Jan. 4 on a tentative contract settlement which they rejected last November.

The second ballot was ordered by a federal judge in Miami. The Flight Attendants, an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots, began their strike last Sept. 1.

The United agreement provides all employes an immediate 5 percent wage increase, retroactive to Nov. 1, 1975. Other boosts are 4.7 percent on July 1, 1976; 2.8 percent on Jan. 1, 1977; 4.3 percent on July 1, 1977; 3.4 percent on Jan. 1, 1978, and 2.2 percent on July 1, 1978.

In addition, the contract includes a cost-of-living escalator clause providing for pay adjustments of up to 12 cents per hour on Nov. 1, 1976, and again on Nov. 1, 1977, based on increases in the national consumer price index. Under the old contract, the ceiling on such COL increases was 10 cents an hour per year.

The new agreement will raise the pay of most United mechanics from $7.84 to $10 an hour by July 1, 1978. Over the same period, base pay for ramp and storage employes will rise from $6.40 to $8.22 an hour. The rate for porters will go from $4.13 to $5.39.

The agreement also includes a new supplementary pension plan that calls for the company to increase its contributions so that workers retiring from the mechanics' classification will receive an additional $2 per month per year of service. The existing contributory plan provides monthly retirement benefits of $18.25 per year of service. Higher benefits also will go to workers in other job categories.

In addition, workers will be allowed to retire at 62 years of age instead of at 65 without any loss of benefits.

78,000 in UAW Ask Trade Act Aid

The Auto Workers petitioned the Labor Dept. for trade adjustments benefits for 78,000 workers who had been laid off because of foreign imports.

The two petitions cover UAW members who lost their jobs with the nation's three major automakers—General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp.

One petition is for about 30,000 workers whose layoffs were related to the cutbacks in the production of standard-size cars and the other is for 48,000 workers formerly building subcompacts.

The union won adjustment benefits last summer for 18,000 Chrysler workers who lost their jobs because of increased imports of intermediate-size cars.

Textile Workers Win Enka Election

Whitaker, N.C. — The Textile Workers Union of America won representation rights for nearly 1,000 workers employed by the American Enka Co. here.

Of 962 workers participating in the National Labor Relations Board election, the TWUA received 516 votes to 387 for no union.

TWUA President Sol C. Stetin hailed the victory as another step in the effort to bring union benefits to all textile workers in the South.

A Broken Promise

THE PRESIDENT has broken faith with both the labor movement and the American people.

He repeatedly gave his word, publicly and privately, that, if precise conditions were met, he would sign the situs picketing bill.

The Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (Volume II, Nos. 35 and 38), issued by the White House, is concrete evidence of this fact.

The President's conditions were accepted in good faith by the building trades unions and incorporated in the bill by the Congress. The result was a good bill that would have benefited the cause of industrial peace.

That measure would have simply granted building trades workers equal treatment with industrial workers. Far from creating greater conflict in the industry, as the President falsely contended, it would have provided a sensible and stabilizing mechanism for collective bargaining, as the Secretary of Labor and the Director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service have both pointed out.

Despite this fact, the President succumbed to a slanderous attack on the labor movement by ultra-conservatives. He proved himself too weak to stand up to right-wing political pressure. Undoubtedly this decision of the President will help his political financial situation.

No President that we recall ever publicly promised to sign a bill and then ran out in the manner of Gerald Ford.

However, we in the labor movement believe a man's word is his bond. Now the President has shown what his word is worth.

—AFL-CIO President George Meany.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States has vetoed an Administration bill, endorsed by every President since Harry Truman, Republican and Democrat alike.

The veto of the situs picketing bill is a national tragedy.

It denies four million of our citizens equal treatment under law.

It eliminates the possibility of bringing stability to the construction industry under the terms of the Collective Bargaining Act.

More important than any other consideration, it reveals that the President of the United States is not a man of his word. Publicly and privately, Mr. Ford assured us that if the Building & Construction Trades would agree to certain stipulations—which in good faith we did, although some were hard to swallow—he would approve the equal treatment legislation.

It is one thing to change your mind on account of reasonable argument and discussion. It is quite different when you surrender to pressure and such blackmail threats as the warning that a number of Republican state and finance chairmen would resign if Mr. Ford signed the bill.

I am saddened by his decision, not alone as President of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. but as an American citizen. I am deeply hurt because President Ford caved in to a powerful, selfish, anti-union minority.

The person in the office of the presidency of the United States now has lost the confidence of the working people of this country because he has knuckled under and broken his pledge.

—From a statement by Robert A. Georgine, president, AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

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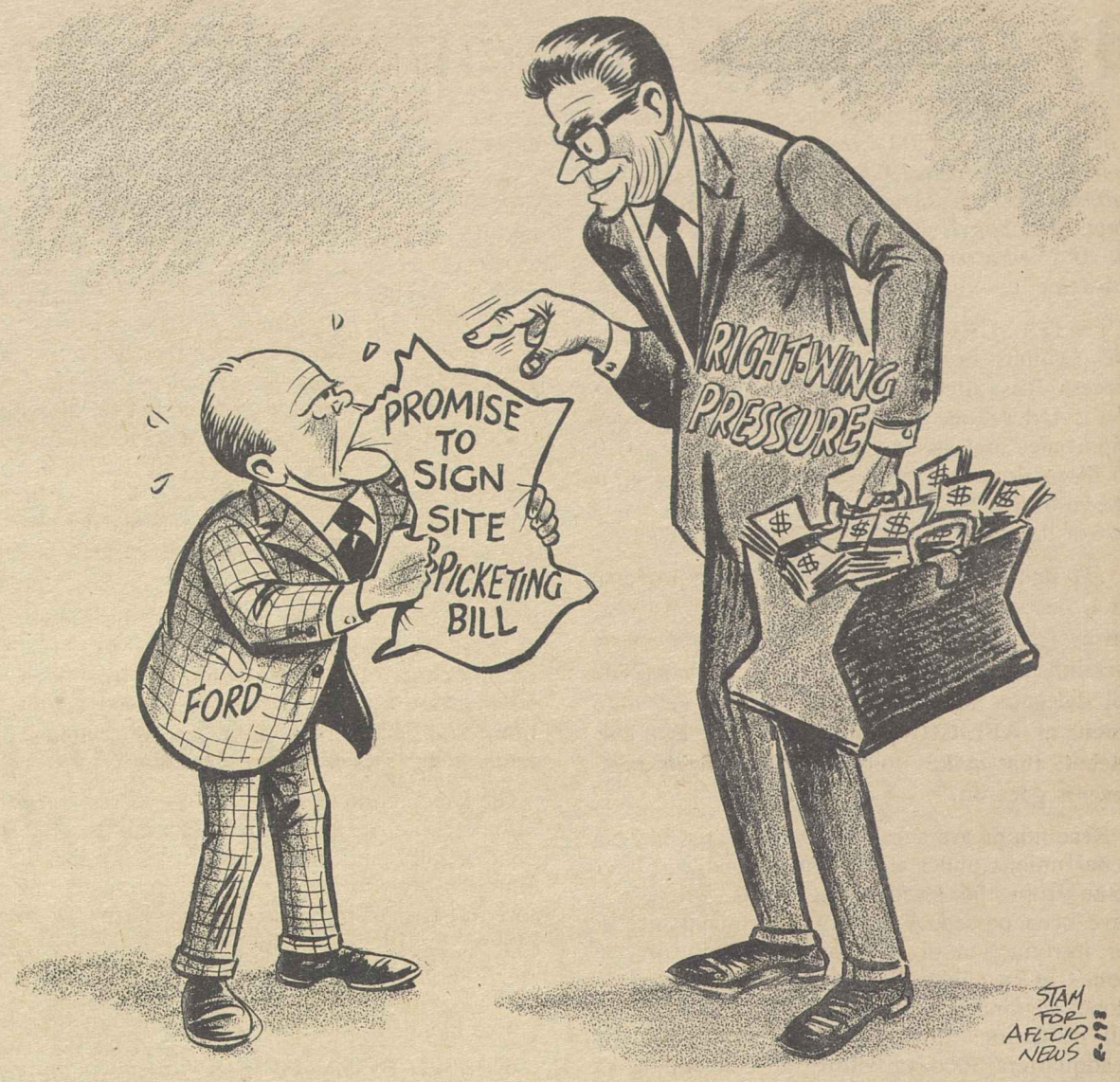
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'Eat It All!'



A Word Edgewise:

'Conservative Liberals' Offer No Answer to Nation's Needs

By Bayard Rustin

IF POLITICS MAKES for strange bedfellows, it sometimes produces even stranger offspring. In recent years there has developed a strange new breed of political animal — conservative liberals who say they are for social progress but against big government, who are sensitive to the plight of the poor, but propose cutbacks in social programs.

We saw a similar animal in the past, the "liberal conservative," who said he was liberal on civil rights but conservative on social spending. But whereas the liberal conservative was trying to protect himself politically from the charge that he was for injustice, the conservative liberals have adopted almost completely the conservative attack on liberal reforms.

There is an undeniably faddish character about the conservative liberals, but as usual fads and fashions are the result of deeper phenomena. It has been a characteristic of liberals in the United States that they are almost addicted to anything that has the word "new" in it. There is nothing more difficult for some liberals than the recognition that the liberal answers of the past might still be essentially valid.

The conservative liberal tendency has dangerous implications for black Americans. The conservative liberals have even gone beyond the conservative slogan that throwing money at problems doesn't solve them; the conservative liberal response is that not throwing money at problems will solve them, which is nonsense. They talk about the need to go beyond the New Deal, but they are actually abandoning those goals by proposing that they be indefinitely postponed. Their bird-call is "liberalism has failed."

Blacks quite simply cannot afford the postponement of solutions; we have waited long enough. We have endured too much and struggled too long to be told that the problems of poverty, unemployment and discrimination are intractable.

The only periods of black advancement have been during periods of strong presidential leadership and active federal programs designed to do something for the poor and working people. The civil rights gains of the 1960s in employment and income have been wiped out by the Nixon-Ford Administration, which in its own way promised less—and delivered it.

I do not want to suggest that Roosevelt's New Deal, Truman's Fair Deal or the Great Society were perfect. Yet they did do much to equalize social conditions, lift millions from poverty and improve the lives of a majority of Americans. If these attempts at social reconstruction had a fault it was not that they tried to do too much; rather it was that too little was spent and too little done to accomplish their laudable goals. Despite shortcomings these programs are the foundation on which social justice must be constructed.

THE PROBLEMS of black Americans will not be solved by less government. The unpardonable unemployment rate of 14 percent among blacks will not be eased by those who say that we must lower our expectations. If anything our expectations have been too low. As a nation we have tolerated too much unemployment. We have permitted too much poverty. By our inaction, we have given approval to too much injustice.

In the final analysis the new-breed liberals offer blacks, the poor and working people little more than a warmed-over version of conservatism. We should no more accept this newer rationale for doing nothing than we accepted the original version.

We must insist now, as we have in the past, that politicians face up to the issues of injustice, inequality and unemployment. In reply to critics of some past programs we say, to paraphrase G. K. Chesterton, that, "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing badly." Let's learn from our mistakes, and next time do it right.

Full Measure of Quality!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Behind-Scenes Debate:

AFL-CIO Policies Developed By Intense Convention Activity

The following article on the resolution-making process at AFL-CIO conventions is reprinted from the December 1975 Monthly Labor Review published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor. It was written by Leon E. Lunden of BLS who covered the convention for the magazine.

ON ITS SURFACE, the AFL-CIO convention exhibits an almost mechanical policymaking process. It is, after all, the highest governing body of the federation, yet resolutions of the greatest importance are passed by voice vote, usually with no discussion, and only rarely with any dissent. The result is a false impression of boredom on the part of delegates schooled in the art of "Aye."

To understand the real policymaking process, it is necessary to recognize the intense activity away from the convention floor. It is at these sessions that fatigue, and eventually exhaustion, of delegates and staff mark the true development of AFL-CIO policy. It is here that the debate that makes convention floor fights rare events goes on.

Resolutions are submitted by affiliated international unions and state and local bodies. Others come from the Executive Council, where they have been passed at the August council meeting for introduction at the convention. Resolutions from the Executive Council are usually broad in scope, dealing with general policies and issues. All resolutions must be received at AFL-CIO headquarters 30 days before the convention, except for those from organizations that meet less than 30 days before. The resolutions are reviewed in Washington by the particular departments affected. These departments attach comments and pass the resolutions on to the staff members assigned to the committees that will handle the resolutions. The staff members gather background materials that will be useful to the committees in their deliberations. At a later stage, the staff members redraft resolutions or amend them in accordance with the instructions of their committees or subcommittees.

Resolutions are parceled among several committees, where the hard work begins. Only a handful are assigned to those on the constitution, education, labels, and state and local bodies. These few, however, can be of great importance—as, for instance, was the resolution increasing per capita taxes from 10 to 13 cents, which was assigned to the Constitution Committee.

The bulk go to the Resolutions Committee. This is the largest committee, with 42 members divided among four subcommittees: international affairs and general matters, economic affairs, public employes and governmental affairs, and social security and community affairs. Resolutions are reviewed beginning the Monday before the convention (which always opens on Thursday), and meetings continue into evenings and the intervening weekend, as needed.

When a resolution comes before the subcommittee to which it is assigned, committee members ask questions and staff members try to answer them. Delegates may appear before the committee to discuss the resolution. Some items cause considerable debate and may be held over one or two days as subcommittee members attempt to negotiate a compromise acceptable to all parties. Ironing out differences is sometimes a difficult task when those participating are all international union presidents or other high officers in their organizations. In any event, this is the stage where arguments and emotions may erupt, where collective bargaining techniques may be applied internally to resolve disputes.

If several resolutions cover the same subject, the best resolution (in substance as well as style) will be chosen for presentation, but be amended to cover major points of discarded resolutions. Staff members write the necessary amendments under subcommittee directions.

The subcommittee then presents its recommendations to the full Resolutions Committee. Again debate occurs, and those who lost before the subcommittee can bring up their arguments once more in hopes of modifying the resolution. A vote is taken, and the resolution moves to the convention floor with the committee's recommendation to adopt, amend, take no action, refer to the Executive Council, or defeat.

IF STILL DISSATISFIED with subcommittee and committee action, a delegate may bring the issue to the floor, as President Jerry Wurf of the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees did on the question of the right to strike for police and firefighters.

The result of this activity on all resolutions is that AFL-CIO conventions generally ratify actions taken by the Executive Council since the previous convention, reaffirm policies carried over from the previous convention, and, occasionally, establish new policies.

At times, the delegates refer a resolution to the Executive Council for study, rather than adopt a policy rashly or set firm policy on inconsequential matters. In some cases, a resolution is referred to the Executive Council because it was impossible to compromise differences between opposing parties. In this way, floor fights are avoided and behind-the-scenes mediation may resolve the issue before the next convention.

At the 11th biennial convention, 266 resolutions were considered. About 50 percent were adopted or adopted as amended; 33 percent were covered by other resolutions and therefore no action was taken; 15 percent were referred to the Executive Council for their action or further study; and 2 percent were defeated.

Unions Withhold Judgment:

Job Safety 'Emphasis' Program Leaves Questions Unanswered

ORGANIZED LABOR will measure the Occupational Safety & Health Administration's latest plan to zero in on industries where accidents and illnesses run high by the results it produces, not the public relations impact that earlier special drives aimed for, AFL-CIO job safety expert George Taylor said.

Stressing that limited funding and a shortage of inspection and enforcement manpower have forced OSHA to go first for the more hazardous industries, Taylor said that kind of drive, to succeed, must be carefully planned and carried out for a sustained period. He said that the National Emphasis Program concentrating on foundries and metal stamping will have to be a lot better than two other special OSHA target programs, "which are aimed at public relations and accomplish little."

Taylor said that key questions—such as whether the National Emphasis Program is going to peter out at the end of one year and if the state programs to be used in the effort have been validly assessed—are unanswered, and until they are, the unions will withhold judgment.

Appearing on Labor News Conference, Taylor said that although the breakthrough federal job safety and health law has been on the books for more than four years, the program that is supposed to roll back the annual toll of 2 million job-related injuries and deaths still isn't on track.

"Unfortunately, the Ford Administration and a good many people in management look at on-the-job health and safety as a pure dollar cost, taking into consideration nothing about the dollar benefits or human costs to the people who have not been protected and the costs in terms of lost time, deaths, illnesses," he said.

Taylor said that the most serious weakness of OSHA is a lack of determination and commitment in the Administration "to make the act work," but that shortcoming can't be corrected by statute, rule or table of organization.

Taylor was questioned by David Mallino of the Government Research Corp. and Donald Barnes of Press Associates, Inc.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

EVERYONE WHO HAS WORKED for social and economic progress knows it takes years of struggle, public education, compromise between adversaries, enough votes, enlightened and courageous leadership, and timing.

So it was that Labor Sec. John T. Dunlop saw the situs picketing/collective bargaining bill as the greatest opportunity in a quarter-century to bring some semblance of stability to the nation's chaotic construction industry.

The proposal was clearly in the national interest. Yet business conservatives and anti-union pressure groups mounted a multi-million dollar campaign of distortions and propaganda in an effort to torpedo the legislation.

The construction reform effort grew out of a need to deal with practical problems.

Back in 1949, a commercial building was being constructed in Denver by a general contractor. All the subcontractors were under union contracts except for the electrical contractor, who was paying 42.5 cents an hour below the union scale in the area. Denver unions in peaceful picketing publicized the job as "unfair."

The National Labor Relations Board found the picketing unlawful. A court of appeals reversed that ruling, but the Supreme Court upheld the NLRB's finding that the picketing was an illegal secondary boycott.

For 25 years, organized labor has sought to have the law amended to permit common situs picketing. President Truman and four Presidents since him, with their Secretaries of Labor, supported legislation to permit situs picketing.

Sec. Dunlop, relying on 35 years of experience as a mediator and expert on the industry, firmly believes that "mixing labor policy on any single job is not conducive to sound labor relations, to cooperation on a job nor to increased productivity."

SO DUNLOP, building on the work of his predecessors, painstakingly developed legislation with the cooperation of organized labor and industry representatives. President Ford gave his approval with the addition of such safeguards as providing for a 10-day notice period before picketing and written authorization to picket from the international union.

A companion bill to the situs legislation proposed a Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Committee to bring order and stability to the dispute-ridden industry.

The $80 billion industry has about 500,000 contractors, many of them in associations and many independent. Most of the workers are organized, with nearly three million in 17 unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and other construction workers in the Teamsters.

The common situs and bargaining legislation was carefully designed to serve several purposes. Permitting unions to picket an entire site to protest "unfair" conditions was expected to lead to either an all-union or all non-union project, thus improving chances of industrial peace on a jobsite. The bargaining provision aimed to restructure and stabilize the industry by involving national unions and employer groups, thus reducing the "whipsawing" and "leapfrogging" of local pacts.

Instead of supporting reforms in the national interest, newspapers and opponents of the legislation shifted the debate to issues of "individual freedom" and "coercive" unionsim.

The National Right to Work Committee—referred to by some as the "Right-to-Work-for-Less Committee"—mailed out four million pieces of propaganda to generate citizen pressure on Congress.

The Associated General Contractors—financed by dues from union contractors but dominated in policy by non-union operators from the South and Southwest—was aided by manufacturers and business groups in fighting the legislation. Dunlop called the AGC "schizoid" after it reneged on commitments by its leaders to support bargaining reforms.



SAFE WORKPLACES, not public relations impact will be the real measure of success or failure of OSHA's latest plan to zero in on industries where injuries and illnesses run high, said George Taylor, center, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety & Occupational Health. He was questioned on Labor News Conference by David Mallino, left, of the Government Research Corp. and Donald Barnes of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Rollcall on Overriding Tax Bill Veto

The House on Dec. 18 failed to override President Ford's tax bill veto. The 265-157 vote was 17 short of the needed two-thirds majority.

Just before the vote, House members had been assured that this was the last opportunity to protect America's workers against a tax increase. A vote to sustain the veto was, therefore, a reckless gamble with the nation's economic recovery. Right votes (R) for overriding were cast by 246 Democrats and 19 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 125 Republicans and 32 Democrats.

Numerals show districts; AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) W
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Jones (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) W

ALASKA
AL Young (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W
4. Conlan (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Clausen (R) W
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton John L. (D) R
6. Burton, Phillip (D) R
7. Miller (D) R
8. Dellums (D) R
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) R
11. Ryan (D) R
12. McCloskey (R) W
13. Mineta (D) R
14. McFall (D) R
15. Sisk (D) R
16. Talcott (R) W
17. Krebs (D) R
18. Ketchum (R) W
19. Lagomarsino (R) W
20. Goldwater (R) W
21. Corman (D) R
22. Moorhead (R) W
23. Rees (D) R
24. Waxman (D) R
25. Roybal (D) R
26. Rousselot (R) W
27. Bell (R) W
28. Burke (D) R
29. Hawkins (D) R
30. Danielson (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles H. (D) R
32. Anderson (D) W
33. Clawson (R) W
34. Hannaford (D) R
35. Lloyd (D) R
36. Brown (D) R
37. Pettis (R) W
38. Patterson (D) R
39. Wiggins (R) W
40. Hinshaw (R) A
41. Wilson, Bob (R) W
42. Van Deerlin (D) R
43. Burgener (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Wirth (D) R
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Dodd (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) W
5. Sarasin (R) W
6. Moffett (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Kelly (R) W
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) R
8. Haley (D) W
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) R
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Levitas (D) R
5. Young (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. McDonald (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) W
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Russo (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Fary (D) R
6. Hyde (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Mikva (D) R
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Hall (D) R
16. Anderson (R) R
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) R
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) R
22. Shipley (D) R
23. Price (D) R
24. Simon (D) R

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Fithian (D) R
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Evans (D) R
7. Myers (R) W
8. Hayes (D) R
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Sharp (D) R
11. Jacobs (D) PW

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) R
2. Blouin (D) R
3. Grassley (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Harkin (D) R
6. Bedell (D) R

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Keys (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Breckinridge (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) PW
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) R
6. Moore (R) W
7. Breaux (D) W
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Emery (R) R
2. Cohen (R) R

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) W
3. Sarbanes (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Spellman (D) R
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Early (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Tsongas (D) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) PR
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. VanderVeen (D) R
6. Carr (D) R
7. Riegle (D) R
8. Traxler (D) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford (D) PR
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Brodhead (D) R
18. Blanchard (D) R
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Hagedorn (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Nolan (D) R
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Oberstar (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) W
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) PR
4. Randall (D) A
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Litton (D) R
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) PW
10. Burlison (D) W

MONTANA
1. Baucus (D) R
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Smith (R) W

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) R
2. Hughes (D) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Fenwick (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Maguire (D) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Meyner (D) R
14. Daniels (D) PR
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Downey (D) R
3. Ambro (D) PR
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Scheuer (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Solarz (D) R
14. Richmond (D) R
15. Zeferetti (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Abzug (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (R) R
24. Ottinger (D) R
25. Fish (R) W
26. Gilman (R) W
27. McHugh (D) R
28. Stratton (D) R
29. Pattison (D) R
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) W
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) R
34. Horton (R) R
35. Conable (R) W
36. LaFalce (D) R
37. Nowak (D) R
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Hastings (R) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Andrews (D) R
5. Neal (D) R
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Hefner (D) R
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) W

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) R
7. Brown (R) W
8. Kindness (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) R
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Mottl (D) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Risenhoover (D) R
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (R) W
6. English (D) W

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Duncan (D) R
4. Weaver (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Schulze (R) W
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Edgar (D) R
8. Biester (R) W
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Murtha (D) R
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) PR
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Myers (R) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Beard (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Derrick (D) R
4. Mann (D) W
5. Holland (D) R
6. Jenrette (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Pressler (R) R
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Lloyd (D) R
4. Evins (D) R
5. Allen (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) R
8. Ford (D) R

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Wilson (D) A
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Steelman (R) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Hightower (D) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Krueger (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Milford (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Howe (D) R

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) R
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Harris (D) R
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Fisher (D) R

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Bonker (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) W

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Baldus (D) R
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Cornell (D) R
9. Kasten (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

New Downturn Threatened:

Ford Budget Policy Scored as 'Disaster'

(Continued from Page 1)

unemployment," the study observed.

The analysis is part of the new congressional procedure for controlling the federal budget.

The report also noted that the economy probably will continue on its present path of moderate recovery and gradual diminuation of unemployment only through the first half of calendar year 1976.

"After mid-year, there is reason to expect that, in the absence of new policy steps, output growth will slow to a rate barely adequate to prevent a renewed rise in unemployment," the report said.

If there is to be growth in the economy after next June, the report continued, it must come either from personal consumption spending and business fixed investment or from an expansive fiscal policy.

"Some observers expect a strong pickup in personal consumption and business investment in 1976," the analysis noted. "However, there is as yet no clear statistical evidence that such a strengthening is occurring.

"Surveys of consumer sentiment and business investment plans suggest weakness in both these sectors."

Discussing alternative spending programs to the Administration's 1977 current services budget, the congressional committee staff noted that even the most expansive of the three policies which it examined would not produce strong recovery and rapid reduction in unemployment.

"Congress may wish to consider both the adoption of a fiscal policy more expansive than any considered here and the supplementation of that policy with a direct job-creation program," it suggested.

"The recession of 1975 has left behind it a legacy of extremely high unemployment rates," the staff study noted. "Even with a vigorous and sustained economic recovery, several years will be required to reabsorb this recession-induced unemployment through the normal workings of the labor market."

An immediate policy issue confronting Congress in its consideration of the 1977 budget will be the question of how best to deal with this excess unemployment, the analysis pointed out.

It said that besides a monetary and fiscal policy supporting steady and broadly based output growth, it may be necessary for Congress "to increase temporary employment opportunities either through expansion of existing public service and public works programs or through adoption of a new emergency jobs program."

Labor Press Photographer Sam Reiss Dies

New York—Sam Reiss, photographer for the labor press in New York for more than a quarter of a century, died here Dec. 27 after a long illness. He was 65 years old.

Reiss had served union publications, including the AFL-CIO News, continuously since 1948 until he became too ill six months ago to continue working.

He is survived by his wife, Helen, who is on the staff of the Service & Allied Industries Joint Board of the Clothing Workers; two daughters, Harriet Sanders and Jessie Reiss; and a sister, Rose Wasserman.

A native New Yorker, Reiss began his career as a photographer relatively late in life at the age of 38 after working as a shipping clerk in the clothing factories.

An exhibit of his work, titled, "An Eyewitness to Labor History, 1948-1975," opened a month ago at the gallery of District Council 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employees here. Sponsored by the Labor Press Council of Metropolitan New York with AFL-CIO President George Meany as honorary chairman, the exhibit will run through Feb. 6 and will then be made available for display at other union headquarters in the city.



EFFECTIVE COOPERATION between community colleges and organized labor was urged in a conference sponsored by the American Association of Community & Junior Colleges, the AFL-CIO, and the Auto Workers. Conference panelists, seated at the front table from left, are Herbert Levine, director of labor studies at Rutgers University; Dr. Lois S. Gray, dean of extension and public service at Cornell University; and Carroll Hutton, education director of the Auto Workers.

Community Colleges, Labor Focus On Education Needs of Workers

More effective cooperation between organized labor and community and junior colleges to develop education programs responsive to the needs of union members was urged at a Washington conference.

The meeting, sponsored by the American Association of Community & Junior Colleges, the Auto Workers and the AFL-CIO, brought together community college representatives, government officials and union educators to discuss labor's growing concern over the educational needs of union members.

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis opened the conference by tracing the history of the federation's support for the development of two year post-secondary institutions.

Davis noted that in the beginning AFL-CIO policy was related to the interest of union members in higher education for their children.

"Today, trade unionists themselves are returning to the classroom, therefore labor's concern about the curriculum for adults has sharpened our interest," he said.

In their recommendations the conference participants suggested that:

- Orientation seminars be provided for union and community college leaders to develop further cooperation.
- Local unions and community colleges seek ways to cooperate in such areas as the interchange of credit, labor studies programs, preretirement programs, job training and retraining, apprenticeship programs, and general education for members and their families.
- Labor education programs be given the same priority as the more traditional education programs that prepare people for management positions in business and industry.
- Programs being offered to labor constituencies be developed with the guidance of advisory committees composed of local labor representatives.
- The AACJC, with the assistance of the AFL-CIO and the UAW, act as a resource center to pool the information necessary for more effective cooperation.

Assessing the need for such cooperation, Dr. Lois S. Gray, assistant dean for extension and public service at Cornell University, told conference participants that low-paid white collar and blue collar workers, "traditionally left out of the mainstream of higher education," are enrolling in college in greater numbers because of economic, social, and institutional factors.

She pointed out that the needs and goals of the low-paid white collar and blue collar worker differ significantly from those of the middle class youths and adults who constitute the usual student body.

Yet community colleges are not equipped to provide the "relevant job-related instruction" they are seeking and that unions can provide, she said.

Herbert Levine, director of labor studies at Rutgers University, cited the efforts of unions to help their members become better educated through negotiated contract provisions. These may include educational leave plans, apprenticeship training programs, tuition refund plans, in-plant training, and union negotiated educational trust funds.

UAW Education Director Carroll Hutton suggested that the secondary education of union members should be the responsibility of both colleges and the labor movement. However, there is no structure to provide such service in an organized fashion, he observed.

Hutton said such a structure could provide competent instructional staff who relate to labor studies subjects; counseling in the area of labor studies; teaching materials, course outlines, and audio-visual aids; and the recruitment of participants for the programs.

Edmund J. Gleazer, president of AACJC, reported that community college programs and institutions are changing "in order to handle the enormous influx of students." He noted that the average age of a community college student is 28 years, "and still going up."

To meet the needs of these people, an "educational cooperative—a community resource center is needed," he said. Gleazer suggested that such a resource center could pool information on course materials, sources of funding for programs, and sources for instructional staff and students, and could coordinate the efforts of unions and community colleges to achieve the conference's objectives.

Labor Studies Center January Schedule

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center begins the second half of its academic year at Silver Spring, Md., with a busy January schedule. It will offer seven institutes, two of them off campus, during the month. In addition, the 54 students enrolled in the center's college degree program are scheduled for their semi-annual week-in-residence to prepare them for their next six months of study.

Here's the campus calendar for January:

Teachers—A training seminar for local and national AFT staff will cover such topics as grievance handling, arbitration and negotiations, and a COPE workshop. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 4, to Friday, Jan. 9.

Railroaders—A seminar for UTU vice presidents and directors will examine the UTU today, the current economy, working with general chairmen, working with the arbitrator, the economics of transportation, a neutral's view of public law boards, and legislative issues. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 11, to Friday, Jan. 16.

Leadership Skills—A multi-union institute will include workshops on how to speak in public, how to read efficiently, how to write effectively, how to deal with the media, and how to conduct a meeting. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 18, to Friday, Jan. 23.

Organizing—An institute for union organizers in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services will focus on the mechanics of an organizing campaign, problems of the organizer in dealing with prospective members, developing leadership and making in-plant committees work, the law of organizing, and the strategy and tactics of anti-union employers. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 18, to Friday, Jan. 23.

Flight Attendants—A training program for local officers of the Association of Flight Attendants. Topics will include the labor movement, collective bargaining in the airline industry, grievance procedure and grievance handling, and local council administration. From Monday, Jan. 26, to Friday, Jan. 30.

The off-campus institutes offered in January are:

Building Trades—An institute presented in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. for business agents. Topics include picketing activities, collective bargaining, administration and procedure under the Davis-Bacon Act, pensions and other funds under ERISA, and leadership psychology. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 11, to Friday, Jan. 16, at the University of Illinois, Champaign.

Arbitration—An institute on the preparation and presentation of arbitration cases involving grievances. Topics include arbitrability, arbitration law and the selection of arbitrators. Participants will prepare and present cases before a professional arbitrator. Each case will be videotaped for replay and analysis by the arbitrator. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 18, to Friday, Jan. 23, at the University of California, Berkeley.

Participants in the College Degree Program will be in residence at the campus from Jan. 25 to 31. Classes will include four labor studies survey courses: the labor movement, past and present; labor and the American political system; labor law and legislation, and collective bargaining. Other topics include political economy, writing and labor statistics. A non-credit workshop on study skills is also scheduled. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 25, to Saturday, Jan. 31.

Further information on these or other labor studies institutes can be obtained from Frederick Hoehler, executive director, AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Telephone 301/431-6400.

Calls Veto Proof of 'Weakness':

Meany Hits Ford Cave-In On Site Picketing Pledge

(Continued from Page 1)

knuckled under and broken his pledge."

In vetoing the bill, Georgine noted, Ford had chosen to disregard the advice of Sec. of Labor John T. Dunlop, "the one man in his Administration who knows the construction industry both academically and practically."

The vetoed bill would have remedied a long-standing inequity in labor law that every President since Harry Truman has agreed should be corrected, Georgine said.

Included in the measure vetoed by the President was the Construction Industry Collective Bargaining legislation shaped largely by Dunlop to the goal of achieving greater stability in labor-management relations.

Some of the concessions the building trades made at White House insistence were "hard to swallow," Georgine said, but the unions accepted them "in good faith."

Dunlop, in a brief statement, said he knew the President had been under "substantial" pressures to veto the bill, adding:

"I am naturally disappointed, for I maintain my conviction that on its merit, the enactment of this legislation could have done much to stabilize the nation's construction industry."

Earlier, Dunlop had predicted "unmitigated hell" in construction industry labor-management relations if Ford vetoed the bill.

Dunlop indicated he will soon make a decision on whether to remain in the Cabinet.

Meany said the vetoed bill would have furthered industrial peace and acted as a "stabilizing mechanism for collective bargaining."

But Ford "proved himself too weak to stand up to right-wing political pressure," Meany charged. He couldn't recall any other president who "publicly promised to sign a bill and then ran out in the manner of Gerald Ford."

One of the early reactions to the Ford veto came in an editorial by Sheet Metal Workers President Edward J. Carlough for the union's publication. Ford vetoed the bill "with one eye on Ronald Reagan," Carlough said. And the nation discovered that "the word of Gerald Ford is no good."

In addition to numerous private promises and public assurances given by authorized White House spokesmen, Ford on at least two documented occasions made a public commitment to approve the legislation in the form in which it eventually reached his desk.

In a televised Labor Day interview with reporters from three Milwaukee newspapers, Ford termed the legislative package "an acceptable solution to this long-standing conflict." And in a Sept. 12 question-and-answer session with participants in a St. Louis conference on economic affairs, Ford told an employer spokesman that he was aware of arguments against the site picketing bill. But nevertheless if the amendments he requested were approved—as they were—then "I will support it."

The battle over the legislation demonstrated the power that a coalition of anti-union employer groups and ideological rightists has within the Republican Party.

The pressure was first applied in Congress, where House Republicans voted 118-23 against a bill that supposedly had Administration support. And even among the more moderate Senate Republicans, the breakdown was 24-11 against the bill. Democrats supported passage by a 206-71 margin in the House and 41-19 in the Senate.

After a Senate fiilibuster was broken and it became evident that the legislation would reach the President, the right-wing pressure focused on the White House, adding to Ford's political jitters.

Ford's campaign manager, Howard Callaway, said in a Dec. 7 television interview that he had told Ford that "the best thing for him to do would be to veto that bill" if he wanted to get the Republican nomination. White House spokesmen said more than 625,000 communications had been received calling for Ford to veto the bill, although conceding that the great majority of them were form letters and cards.

When Ford caved in, anti-union groups were quick to pat him on the back.

He was praised by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce for having made "the best choice" and the open-shop Associated Builders & Contractors hailed the President for resisting "inordinate pressure from the building trades unions."

As Dunlop and others knowledgeable in construction industry labor-management relations sought to convey, the vetoed bill would not have set loose a wave of building trades pickets and to the contrary would have done much to lessen the number of strikes.

Under certain conditions, it would have allowed a union with a legitimate dispute with a subcontractor to picket the common construction site used by the contractor and his subcontractors. Under a controversial 1951 Supreme Court decision, such picketing had been prohibited as an illegal secondary boycott.

But the bill would have required 10 days notice and approval of the parent union before such picketing could take place, and most residential construction would be exempt. Furthermore, the building trades had agreed to additional voluntary actions to limit common site picketing.

The veto also killed the Dunlop-drafted Construction Industry Collective Bargaining bill that would have brought parent unions and national contractor associations into the bargaining picture to minimize work stoppages over contract terms.

These provisions had "great merit," Ford said in his veto statement.

'Happy Birthday!'



'Compromise' Tax Bill Prevents Higher Rates

(Continued from Page 1)

stand against "spending." The 265-157 tally was 17 short of the two-thirds needed to overturn the veto, even though Democratic leaders warned that there would be no second chance on the issue.

In the end, Republicans were able to deliver on their promise of another opportunity to vote for a tax cut—but only at the price of accepting such watered down language that it required semantic hair-splitting to read it as a commitment to balance off a tax cut against future spending limitations.

The language adopted did not include any dollar limitations on spending and said that if the tax cut were extended for the full year, "and if economic conditions warrant doing so," Congress will reduce fiscal 1977 spending "below what would otherwise occur" by the amount of the tax cut.

But there would be nothing to preclude Congress from setting either a higher or lower budget figure "if the Congress concludes that this is warranted by economic conditions or unforeseen circumstances."

Apart from that deliberately vague language, the tax bill was identical to the vetoed measure.

Assuming that the new tax bill is continued for the full year, most persons would end up paying a little less in taxes than they will for the current year. However, the amounts are close enough so that the present withholding tax tables will be continued.

The new legislation increases both the minimum standard deduction that can be claimed by anyone not itemizing tax deductions and the maximum deduction permitted under this formula. The low-income allowance—the minimum deduction—was set at $1,700 for single taxpayers and $2,100 for couples. Otherwise, taxpayers who do not itemize can deduct 16 percent of income up to $2,400 for single persons and $2,800 for joint returns.

A revised tax credit provision will allow each taxpayer to deduct whichever is higher of these two formulas:

- A $35 tax credit for each taxpayer and dependent—up from the $30 in the expiring law—or,
- A 2 percent tax credit on the first $9,000 of income (a $180 maximum), which would benefit single persons or those with small families.

A tax credit means the money can be subtracted from the amount of tax owed. All taxpayers and dependents would continue to receive the regular $750 personal exemption, which is subtracted from the amount of income that is subject to tax.

The tax changes do not apply to returns on 1975 income, which must be submitted by Apr. 15, 1976. They will apply to the tax on 1976 income, which will be computed on returns filed in early 1977.

Minimum Pay Rise Brings Gains To 4 Million Low-Paid Workers

The new year brings more pay in the checks of over 4 million of the country's lowest-paid workers as the federal minimum wage for most employes increased to $2.30 an hour. Many higher paid employes, however, will pay more social security taxes over the year due to an increase in the taxable wage base.

Under 1974 congressional amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, the minimum wage for workers whose jobs were covered by the FLSA prior to 1966 went from $2.10 an hour to $2.30 on New Year's Day. The Labor Dept. estimates that about 1.2 million workers in this group will benefit from the higher wage floor.

1-3-76

Also beginning on Jan. 1, the minimum wage of nonfarm workers brought under the FLSA since 1966 rose 20 cents an hour to $2.20. Their hourly wage will rise to $2.30 on Jan. 1, 1977. About 2.6 million workers in this category are immediately affected.

Another 86,000 workers, those employed on large farms, were due for an increase on New Year's Day from $1.80 an hour to $2. Their hourly wage will rise to the basic $2.30 in 1978.

Coverage was extended to a substantial group of retail service employes, also on Jan. 1, the Labor Dept. noted. Under 1974 amendments to the FLSA, employes of retail or service establishments that are parts of chains grossing $200,000 or more in sales are now covered by the minimum wage law.

This is a reduction from the $225,000 volume-of-sales test that went into effect on Jan. 1, 1975. The volume-of-sales test is slated to be eliminated completely on Jan. 1, 1977. At that time, more than 650,000 additional workers will have been brought under the wage-hour law.

While the social security tax rate remains the same—5.85 percent of covered earnings for workers and their employers and 7.9 percent for self-employed persons—the wage base on which social security taxes are computed was raised with the start of the new year.

An escalator provision in the social security law, tied to changes in average wage rates, automatically increased the taxable wage base from $14,100 a year to $15,300 as of Jan. 1. The new maximum will affect some 18 million workers with annual earnings of more than $14,100.

Also this year, the maximum amount that a beneficiary can earn and still receive social security checks increases to $2,760 in a year. The 1975 figure was $2,520.

3rd Quarter Profit Jump Exceeds Early Estimate

Corporate profits in the third quarter of 1975 rose even more than initially reported, the Commerce Dept. announced.

Revised government figures show after-tax earnings in the July to September period increased to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $82.6 billion—up 17.5 percent from the $70.3 billion rate of the previous quarter, the sharpest jump since 1950.

Earlier government estimates had put earnings in the September quarter at an $82.2 billion adjusted annual rate, or 17 percent over the second-quarter level.

About 75 percent of the profits rise in the July-September period was accounted for by manufacturing industries, especially durable producers such as automakers, the Commerce Dept. reported. Utilities, railroads, communications and trade concerns also posted large gains.

Stockholders' equity in manufacturing concerns increased in the third quarter to 12.4 percent from 11.8 percent in the second quarter, the government said.

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Crafts Quit Committee Over Veto

Construction union leaders broke off a decade of top-level union, management and government consultation in the aftermath of President Ford's veto of the construction site picketing and collective bargaining bill.

All nine labor members of the Collective Bargaining Committee in Construction resigned, protesting what they considered a "double-cross" by management members as well as the President.

Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., said employer members who had helped shape the legislation and praised it in private backed off under pressure from right-wing anti-union groups.

Their cave-in gave Ford the excuse he used to break his word and veto the bill—that it no longer had support from "all the parties" in the construction industry.

Georgine, speaking for all the labor members, said it would be "a meaningless exercise" to continue the regular pattern of meetings that have continued under various organization names under the past three administrations.

The unions are still willing to take part in "meaningful and sincere" attempts to resolve construction industry problems, he said.

"But we have neither the disposition nor the time to play charades with a management which has indicated it is merely a proxy for the most virulent anti-union forces in the United States and a President overwhelmed by that group.

"It is sheer futility to meet with organizations which oppose the concept of collective bargaining," Georgine declared.

The labor members who resigned from the presidentially-appointed committee were, in addition to Georgine, Presidents Edward J. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers, John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers, Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; S. Frank Raftery of the Painters, William Sidell of the Carpenters, Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; President-Emeritus Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, and Teamsters President Frank E. Fitzsimmons. The late president of the Laborers, Peter Fosco, had been a member and the vacancy had not yet been filled.

At a news conference, Georgine and the building trades union presidents said they saw "no way" President Ford would get any sig-

(Continued on Page 7)

Labor Rallies Local Units For New Congress Drive



BUILDING TRADES leaders tell a news conference that President Ford and employer representatives broke faith with labor on the construction site picketing and bargaining bill. Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., announced the resignation of all labor members of the Collective Bargaining Committee in Construction.

Central Bodies' Role Cited on Key Issues

The return of Congress on Jan. 19 will touch off some bruising legislative battles, and the AFL-CIO looked to its state and local organizations to help make labor's voice heard before then.

Natural gas price deregulation and an attempt to override President Ford's appropriations bill veto will be at the top of the agenda for the second session of the 94th Congress.

The AFL-CIO opposes natural gas deregulation and supports the veto override attempt, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote officers of the federation's central bodies.

He urged the local and state leaders to get in touch with their congressmen and senators during the congressional recess because such home-town communication is "indispensable" to the AFL-CIO's legislative efforts in Washington.

Biemiller's letter cited AFL-CIO support for other pending legislation, including:

- A bill to establish a national postcard registration system for federal elections that is awaiting House action after having received committee approval. It will "encourage voter participation," Biemiller said, but is opposed by conservatives and Republicans "because of its potential impact on low income and minority voters."

- The Illegal Alien bill, also awaiting House action, that would impose penalties on employers who repeatedly and knowingly employ illegal aliens. The legislation, which is aimed at stemming the tide of illegal border-crossers who are often employed at sub-standard conditions, also includes an amnesty provision for persons with long residence and family ties in the United States.

(Continued on Page 8)

131 Areas Suffer High Joblessness

Severe unemployment continued to grip 131 of the nation's 150 major labor areas classified by the Labor Dept. as having "substantial" joblessness in December.

As defined by the Labor Dept., substantial unemployment means the jobless rate in an area is 6 percent or more and is expected to stay at that level or higher for at least two months.

A year ago, only 55 major labor markets were classified as areas of substantial unemployment. A record was set last September when 135 of the 150 job areas were in the substantial joblessness category. The December total was one lower than in November. The government removed Kenosha, Wis., from the list as a result of an unemployment decline attributed to increased hiring in the non-manufacturing sector there.

Twenty-six smaller labor centers were added to the substantial unemployment list in December, lifting the total of such areas to 1,144. Of these, 290 were considered areas

(Continued on Page 6)

In California Votes:

Farm Workers Add To Election Margin

Keene, Calif.—The Farm Workers are widening their lead over the Teamsters in representation elections conducted by the state Agricultural Labor Relations Board.

The UFW pulled away with a better than 2-to-1 margin during the past month. As of Jan. 2, the UFW reported it had won representation rights for 27,294 agricultural workers, compared with 12,344 for the Teamsters.

Since the state farm labor law went into effect a little over four months ago, the ALRB has held 355 elections. The UFW has won 191 against 102 for the Teamsters and 20 for "no union." There are 42 elections undecided because of various kinds of challenges.

Of the 54,644 agricultural workers involved in the 355 elections, the UFW won exclusive bargaining rights for 50 percent; the IBT 22.6 percent; no union 4.2 percent, and 23.2 percent are in units where the results are still undecided.

An early lead the Teamsters had taken over the UFW in head-to-head election contests is being dissolved by recent UFW victories—many coming in the Imperial Valley. The IBT edge at the beginning of 1976 was 69 victories for 10,706 workers to the UFW's 64 for 9,949 workers. But the Teamsters have not won a major election since mid-October, the UFW pointed out.

The Farm Workers are pulling farther ahead of the IBT with the victories in the Imperial Valley where most of the election activity is now centered.

Of the 14 elections conducted in the valley, the UFW won nine involving 1,189 workers and the Teamsters three for 330 workers. Two elections covering 860 workers are undecided.

Nine of the 14 valley ranches were under Teamsters contracts. The IBT managed to retain only two, while workers at five ranches voted to switch to the UFW and two others are undecided.

(Continued on Page 6)

Illegal Aliens Costing Economy $13 Billion

An estimated 8 million aliens who are illegally living in the United States are costing America's taxpayers about $13 billion a year, according to studies commissioned by the Immigration & Naturalization Service.

A cost analysis prepared by an independent consulting firm for the Immigration Service made these major points:

- When illegal aliens take jobs that otherwise would be held by U.S. citizens or legal residents, there is both a loss in earnings to persons legally in the United States and welfare-related costs to taxpayers resulting from unemployment. The INS earlier had estimated that improved enforcement of immigration laws could free one million jobs for legal residents.

- To the extent that illegal aliens increase the demand for public services for which they do not pay their full share, the tax burden on citizens and legal residents is further increased. The report cited a New York Times estimate that in 1973 the education and welfare costs for illegal aliens totaled $180 million in New York City alone.

The analysis rejected the contention that illegal aliens help the economy by taking menial jobs that otherwise would go unfilled and

(Continued on Page 7)

Washington Post Spurns Strike Settlement Plea

The Washington Post management flatly rejected an independent effort to bring about fair settlement of a three-month strike through mediated negotiations with the newspaper's striking craft unions.

The appeal from an ad hoc committee of about 100 religious, professional, union and political leaders—including 33 members of Congress—was printed as an open letter advertisement in the Washington Star.

The unions quickly accepted the proposal in a response issued by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

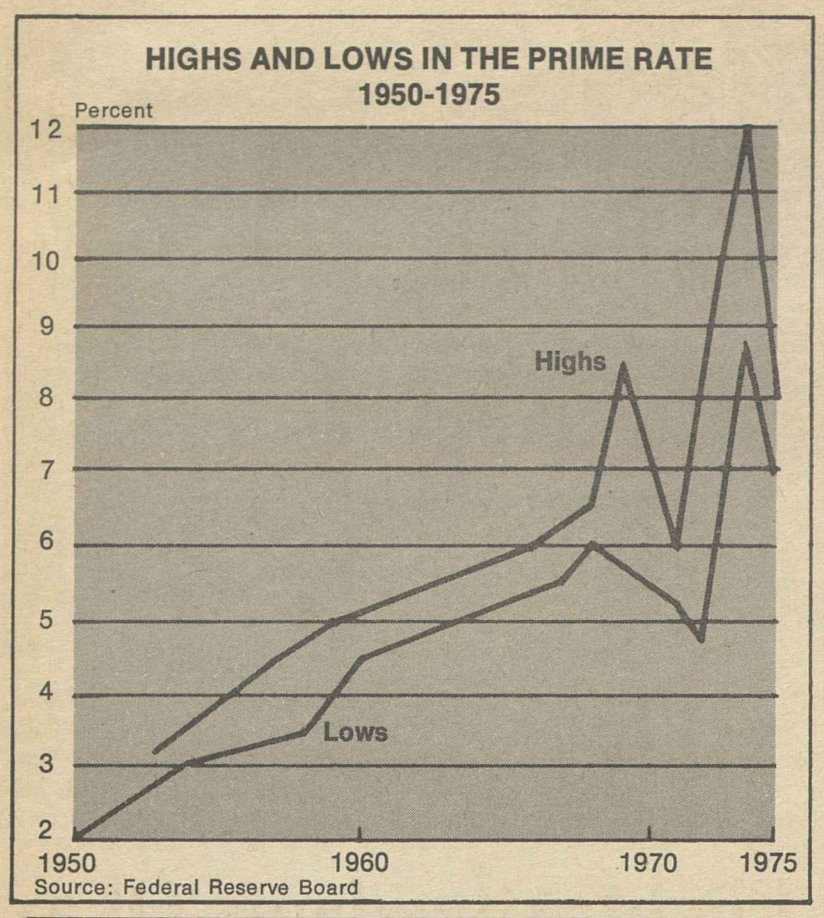
"All of the unions involved have authorized me to express their acceptance to this proposal without reservation," Meany said.

"They stand ready and willing to engage in continuous negotiations; to submit the dispute to fact-finding and, ultimately, to binding arbitration if collective bargaining is not successful."

Msgr. George G. Higgins, chairman of the Committee for a Fair Settlement, stressed in a press briefing that the group was not taking sides in the dispute, only seeking to bring the parties together for meaningful discussions in hopes of ending the dispute which began Oct. 1.

Pressmen of the Printing & Graphic Communications Union walked out initially. They were later joined by the stereotypers—a part of the same international—photo-engravers of the Graphic Arts Union, and mailers of the Typographical Union.

(Continued on Page 2)



Washington Post Spurns Strike Settlement Plea

(Continued from Page 1)

The Post broke off formal talks with the striking pressmen in December after declaring negotiations had reached an impasse and announced that the company would hire "non-union replacements."

Post Unions United, a coalition of the striking unions and members of other unions honoring picket lines, charged that the Post management ferried in by helicopter more than 60 strikebreakers before making the announcement.

Citing the adverse economic and psychological impact on Post employes, their families and the community, the committee outlined a four-step course of action to help resolve the dispute. It urged that:

- The parties engage in intensive, round-the-clock bargaining mediated by Director W. J. Usery, Jr., of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.
- If such efforts fail, they agree to fact-finding with recommendations for settlement.
- As a last resort, the parties should consider mutually acceptable procedures for arbitration.
- All questions of criminal guilt and civil damages be left to the courts to decide.

The last step is in reference to damage to the Post presses occurring before the walkout, which the Post management has been using in its public relations campaign against the unions. But outside estimates of the damages are far below what the Post had claimed they were.

Meany urged Post publisher Katharine Graham personally to consider the plea of the committee. He said, "I appeal to her to do what the unions have pledged to do—accept this proposal as the mechanism for settlement."

The Post response to the appeal was issued by Mark Meagher, a vice president of the publishing company, who said the proposal "would only raise unjustified, false hopes of a settlement" by reopening "sterile debate" with the ousted pressmen.

Meagher also contended that if the Post where to accept the proposal, it would "result in an even longer strike."

The union coalition noted that earlier efforts by the pressmen to bring in fact-finders and arbitrators also had been turned down.

Among the prominent leaders who signed the appeal were Senators Hubert H. Humphrey, James Abourezk and George S. McGovern; Representatives Yvonne B. Burke, Shirley Chisholm, Dominick V. Daniels and Frank Thompson, Jr.; Episcopal Bishop John T. Walker, Bishop Smallwood Williams, Rabbi Stanley Rabinowitz, and economist Leon H. Keyserling.

The list of union leaders included AFL-CIO Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, Francis S. Filbey, George Hardy and Jerry Wurf. Others included President Charles A. Perlik of the Newspaper Guild, President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Industrial Union Dept., Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman of the Clothing Workers and Sec.-Treas. William Lucy of the State, County & Municipal Employees.

In other developments, U.S. District Court Judge Charles S. Richey issued a temporary restraining order directing the Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild local to delay disciplinary trials of 337 Post unit members who have continued to cross picket lines during the strike against the directives of the local.



INDEPENDENT EFFORT to resolve the Washington Post strike, now in its fourth month, is announced by Msgr. George G. Higgins, chairman of the ad hoc Committee for a Fair Settlement. Unions involved in the dispute immediately accepted the proposal, but the Post management rejected it. Among committee members present for the press briefing were Francis B. Francois, left, and Leon H. Keyserling, former presidential economic adviser.

Entire Economy Set Back:

High Interest Rates Viewed As Big Factor in Recession

Interest rates, still close to the record peaks that helped plunge the economy into its deepest recession since the 1930s, enter into every price and push up the cost of everything that goes into the ordinary family's budget.

Anne Draper, an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, notes in the AFL-CIO's monthly publication, the Federationist, that "the sharp rise of interest rates in 1973 and 1974 was a substantial factor in the general price inflation of those two years."

Examining the widespread impact of ever higher interest rates, the author points out that total interest charges paid by all sectors of the economy in 1973 came to $203.2 billion—up from $165.7 billion in 1972, according to latest estimates of the Commerce Dept.

In 1974, she says, total interest charges may have soared to the neighborhood of $240 billion.

"One of the most discouraging aspects of the interest-rate situation," Draper observes, "is that the rates never really come back down. Over the past 20-25 years the trend has been distinctly upward."

With an exception only in 1971, each new peak reached in successive interest rate cycles—usually corresponding to business cycles—has been higher than the last one.

"Fallbacks from these peaks have similarly tended to reach 'lows' at successively higher peaks," Draper adds.

This can be seen by tracing the highs and lows of the prime rate—the rate major banks charge their most creditworthy corporate customers—since January 1950.

After successive lows of 2, 3 and 3.5 percent in the 1950s, the prime rate had its next low of 4.5 percent in 1960—and has never been that low again.

The most recent low was 7 percent in June 1975. Similarly, 5 percent was the highest point reached by the prime rate before 1960, but it went to 6 percent in 1966, and then took off — to records of 8.5 percent in June 1969, 10 percent in September 1973 and 12 percent in July 1974, Draper notes.

Most interest charges are hidden, she observes. Yet in some industries interest charges are a major part of the price.

"The consumer foots the ultimate bill in the price of food, clothing, housing, transport and everything consumers buy—and interest rates also affect the amount paid in taxes," the author points out.

Besides the hidden charges in product prices, consumers pay direct interest charges when they borrow to pay for a house, an automobile, furniture, or to meet personal emergencies. They pay interest, too, when they use department store or credit revolving charge accounts for making other purchases.

Nowhere does the high price of borrowed money hit the average customer harder than in the mortgage interest rate on a home, the author notes. And over the past 20 years, those rates have doubled.

In 1952, the Federal Housing Administration's loan rate ceiling was 4.25 percent and the Veterans Administration's ceiling was 4 percent. By 1960, both had moved over 5 percent.

After more increases in the 1960s, the ceilings went to a record 8.5 percent in January 1970, dropping back to 7 percent in February 1971. But a new peak of 9.5 percent was hit in August 1974. The rate dropped back to 8 percent in March 1975, but returned to 8.5 percent in April, and moved up to 9 percent early in September.

High interest rates play an especially crucial role when money is in short supply, Draper notes. If money becomes very "tight" and very expensive, borrowing is discouraged and economic activity slows down. Production is cut back, sales drop, and a recession may be brought on.

Money scarcity and high interest rates generally hit housing first and hardest, the author observes. Next come state and local governments. The last affected are the large corporations which can bypass the banks for short-term money by borrowing from each other through the sales of "commercial paper" handled by professional dealers, Draper notes.

Consumers suffer the worst of both possible worlds where interest rates are concerned. As borrowers, they usually are charged the highest interest rates while, as savers, they tend to receive minimum interest.

"With mounting debt have come even larger outlays for interest charges, because of skyrocketing increases in interest rates," Draper points out. "For the year 1973, Commerce figures on total money interest payments show a staggering $203.2 billion paid out, up 23 percent over the payout in 1972, and up 119 percent over 1967."

When the government's report is put together for the year 1974, she observes, it is bound to show another very large outlay for interest payments.

Job Death Rate Highest Among Fire Fighters

Fire fighting continues to be the most dangerous occupation in the United States, with 84 fire fighters per 100,000 losing their lives on the job during 1974, according to the latest survey of the Fire Fighters' union.

The fire fighting on-the-job death rate compares with 71 per 100,000 for mining, the next highest category, and 51 per 100,000 for police. The 1974 figure for fire fighters is 23 percent higher than the 1973 rate, the survey reported.

The latest IAFF survey is based on deaths and injuries suffered during 1974 and reported by about three-quarters of the nation's public fire services. The survey also uses government and National Safety Council statistics. Among other findings:

- Fire fighters had 47.3 job injuries per 100 workers during the year—nearly a 50 percent chance of being injured. While the vast majority of injuries was suffered fighting fires, 215 were sustained going to or returning from false alarms, and another 185 were the result of individual violence. A total of 523 job-related injuries forced men into retirement.
- Occupational disease forced 604 fire fighters to change occupations or retire during the year. Of these, 371 had heart disease and 110 had lung disease.
- Occupational diseases claimed the lives of 111 fire fighters during the year, 79 percent of them from heart disease.

The union said that over the past 10 years, fire fighters have suffered an average of 86 deaths on the job per 100,000 each year, compared to 55 per 100,000 for police.

IAFF President William H. McClennan, announcing the results of the survey today, said:

"Somehow, we must turn down this awful death rate. What can we do to persuade public officials that, in the dangerous fire service, a cut in manpower is an invitation to death — that economy in dollars very often means extravagance in the waste of human life?"

Rising Caseload Cited:

Task Force Probing NLRB Procedures

A task force organized to streamline rules and speed up the case-processing of the National Labor Relations Board held its first meeting after being sworn in by NLRB Chairman Betty Murphy.

The 27-member panel, named last month, is made up of representatives of labor, management, the academic community and NLRB officials. The AFL-CIO is represented by Associate General Counsel Robert C. Mayer and Special Counsel Laurence Gold. All members are labor-law attorneys.

During the swearing-in ceremony, Murphy described the challenge facing the task force as the most important in the history of the 40-year-old federal agency.

The NLRB now is burdened with a caseload "which soon will tower over this agency and threaten its effectiveness," she said, noting that the number of cases filed is running at a rate of 50,000 a year and probably will reach 70,000 by 1980.

The task force, engaged in a two-year study, will carry out its principal work through three different committees. Gold was assigned to the committee covering representation proceedings while Mayer was named to the committee dealing with unfair labor practices from filing of charge through the hearing.

The third committee will study unfair labor practice proceedings from the close of trial through decision by the five-member NLRB, then enforcement, compliance and close of case.

The panel, which will publish a report on its recommendations by the end of 1976, will meet quarterly in Washington. Its next meeting is scheduled Apr. 5-6.

Murphy announced that the public has been invited to submit written suggestions, comments and criticisms of present NLRB procedures for the task force's consideration.

NLRB General Counsel John S. Irving, at the panel's first session, observed that "this is not a hopelessly case-clogged agency."

Ninety percent of the unfair labor practice charges now filed with the NLRB are investigated and disposed of informally and, in most cases, in less than 50 days, he noted. Yet, in those cases requiring full board attention, the average is 334 days.

"The collective wisdom of the members of this task force has an unlimited potential," Irving said. "All of you know us and know the agency. We now ask that you look us over carefully and tell us where you think we can improve."

Murphy said that "both the board and the general counsel want to do a better job, an even more efficient job—without any lessening of due process or quality."

"We are looking to you to find solutions to our pernicious problems of delays in case-handling," she told the task-force members.



TASK FORCE on the National Labor Relations Board is sworn in at the federal agency's headquarters in Washington by NLRB Chairman Betty Southard Murphy. Members of the panel, all labor law experts, include AFL-CIO Associate General Counsel Robert C. Mayer and Special Counsel Laurence Gold. Its job over the next two years is to study NLRB procedures with an eye toward speeding up the processing of cases, now running at the rate of 50,000 a year.

'Welfare' Tag Rejected For Benefit Plans

A government union leader accused the Ford Administration of trying to stick a misleading label on social insurance programs in order to sway public opinion and hold down benefits.

President Clyde M. Webber of the American Federation of Government Employees attacked the attempt to get people to think of such programs as social security, Medicare, unemployment compensation and civil service retirement as forms of welfare.

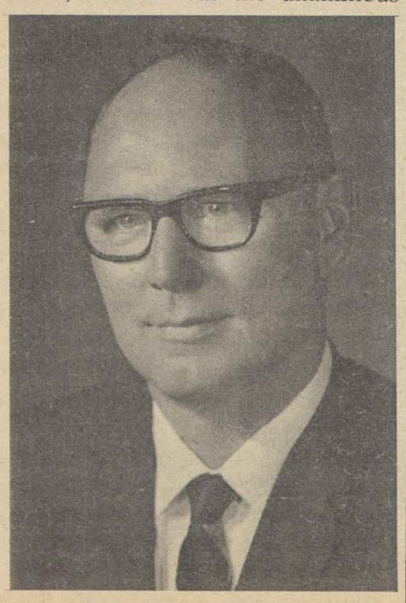
All are based on an insurance concept and are largely financed by payroll levies, Webber noted in an editorial in the AFGE's newspaper. Yet, he said, the Ford Administration tries to make these social insurance payments appear to be a form of handout.

Engineers Elect Conlon Secretary-Treasurer

Russell T. Conlon has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Operating Engineers, to complete the term of J. C. Turner who moved up to the presidency on Jan. 1.

Conlon has been resident vice president at the union's Washington, D.C., headquarters, working under Hunter P. Wharton who is now the union's president-emeritus, following his resignation.

A former president of the Western Conference of Operating Engineers, Conlon was the unanimous choice of the union's executive council to fill the secretary-treasurer vacancy. He is 58.



RUSSELL T. CONLON

Conlon's home local, which he served in many offices including business manager, is the Seattle-based Local 302. He has been a vice president of the Washington State AFL-CIO, president of the Joint Crafts Council of 21 Seattle-based unions, and co-chairman of the Columbia Pacific Joint Labor-Management Council.

The union's executive board also named Daniel F. Gagliardi, president of the New York State Conference of Operating Engineers, as a general vice president, filling the vacancy left by the elevation of Conlon.

The terms to which Conlon and Gagliardi were elected run until the union's convention in April.

The board also filled two trustee vacancies, electing Herman B. Jones of St. Louis and David E. B. Miller of Pittsburgh.

Pamphlet Combats Food Stamp Attacks

The Meat Cutters have opened a drive to defend the food stamp program against Ford Administration and right-wing attacks. The union has a new four-page pamphlet, for its locals and other interested groups, which answers the "half-truths and outright lies" used against the food stamp program.

It asks readers to write their congressmen and senators to "support this urgently needed program," and urges: "Let's prevent hunger. Let's not create more of it."

Copies of the "Freedom from Hunger" pamphlet may be obtained without charge from the Washington office of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, 100 Indiana Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

IBEW Gains First Contract At Burroughs

New York—A two-year agreement providing for wage increases totaling 29 percent ended a 65-week strike against the Burroughs Corp. by 180 members of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

It is the local's first contract with a major computer firm. The agreement covers 180 service and repair technicians who formed the bargaining unit two months before the strike began in August 1974.

The contract, retroactive to last Oct. 31, provides for a 14 percent wage increase to all employes hired prior to Aug. 24, 1974. Three additional wage boosts of 5 percent each will go into effect next Apr. 30, Oct. 30 and Apr. 30, 1977, for a total of 29 percent.

The agreement also specifies union recognition and security provisions, dues check-off and grievance procedures, arbitration and seniority rules.

Other benefits include stand-by and bereavement pay, paid insurance and retirement funding and double-time pay for overtime work.

One issue blocking an earlier settlement was the company's insistence on reprisals against some of the strikers. The firm at first refused to reinstate four strikers, but later agreed to rehire two of the four.

Flight Attendants Okay National Airlines Pact

The Flight Attendants ended their long strike against National Airlines Jan. 4 after ratifying a new 46-month agreement by a vote ratio of more than 3 to 1.

Meanwhile, in other airline industry bargaining, the Machinists approved a 33-month pact covering mechanics and other ground personnel at Northwest Orient Airlines.

Settlement of the National dispute will bring substantial benefits, including wage increases totaling about 30 percent over the life of the agreement, to the 1,200 members of the Flight Attendants involved.

Under the pact, which is retroactive to Feb. 1, 1974, the annual salary of a flight attendant with 10 years of experience will increase to $13,860 as of May 1, 1977, compared to $10,740 under the old pay scale.

The settlement also calls for improvements in vacations, health and life insurance coverage, sick leave and expense allowances, a new dental insurance plan and a new pension plan.

To be eligible under the new pension plan, flight attendants under 25 years of age must have two years of service with National and those 25 years or older must have one year of service.

The normal retirement benefit will be $10 per month per year of service for service prior to Jan. 1, 1976, and $12 per month per year of service for service after Jan. 1. Employe contributions to the plan will be 4 percent of earnings above $500 a month. One hundred percent vesting is achieved after 10 years of service.

The National strike began last Sept. 1. The new contract was tentatively agreed to last October but rejected in a mail ballot the following month. A federal judge in Miami last month ordered the stewards and stewardesses to reconsider the pact.

During the strike, National received an estimated $52.5 million under the airline industry's so-called mutual aid pact. The plan provides a struck airline with part of its normal operating expenses from unaffected carriers who are members of the pact.

The new Northwest contract calls for pay increases totaling more than 24 percent over the life of the agreement. It covers about 3,200 mechanics and related employes, flight kitchen workers and plant protection personnel.

The pact includes an escalator clause providing cost-of-living increases effective Sept. 1, 1976, and Sept. 1, 1977. Insurance coverage and pension benefits also are improved.

Detroit Central Body Mourns J. H. Gourlay

Trenton, Mich.—John H. Gourlay, secretary-treasurer of the Metropolitan Detroit AFL-CIO, died at his home here at the age of 48. He had served in the central body post since 1969, and since late 1974 also held the post of Wayne County auditor.

Gourlay, who leaves his wife, Patricia, four daughters and three sons, also had served for 15 years as the chief financial officer of Gas Workers Local 80 of the Service Employees.

AFGE Wins Back Pay for Navy Guards

Dahlgren, Va.—A union's persistence brought a $103,673 Christmas season bonus to 80 civilian guards at the Naval Surface Weapons Center here.

It was a byproduct of a landmark ruling by the General Accounting Office upholding the claim of the American Federation of Government Employees that uniformed guards must be paid for dress-up time and other work that previously was not compensated.

While the 1974 ruling involved guards employed by the General Services Administration, which is the federal government's housekeeping agency, the AFGE successfully contended that the same principle applied to guards employed directly by the Dept. of Defense.

At the Dahlgren installation, the Navy first balked at paying any retroactive overtime and then sought to "economize" by shaving five minutes from the 20 minutes of daily extra work performed by the guards.

The AFGE had to obtain a supplementary ruling from the General Accounting Office admonishing the Navy to pay the full claim. In one case, the added five minutes a day—stretching back for up to 12 years of retroactivity—was worth $520. The highest single payment received through the union's intervention amounted to $5,145.

A Backward Glance

AS WE ENTER the bicentennial year, we might take heed and solace in a backward glance at the centennial—one hundred years ago.

It was a bad moment for America. In the presidential election of that year, nobody won. The State of Florida turned up with two sets of electors—one pledged to the Democrat Samuel Tilden and the other to the Republican Rutherford Hayes.

A special commission of 15 was appointed from House, Senate and Supreme Court to decide the outcome. By a fluke, the body was made up of eight Republicans and seven Democrats who, after an objective examination of all the facts, proceeded to vote according to party line.

Behind the commission action, however, larger forces were moving. The Democrats, especially from the South, assented to the Hayes election in exchange for a promise that the new Republican President would withdraw federal troops from the occupied South.

Behind this Compromise of 1876 was an even more profound understanding: the propertied gentlemen of both North and South agreed that they had more in common with one another than with the former chattel slaves of Dixieland or the "wage slaves" of Yankeeland.

Out of this gentlemen's agreement grew a conservative coalition of northern Republicans and Southern Democrats that dominated the Congress of the United States almost uninterruptedly for the ensuing century.

The next year—1877—a severe depression hit the country. In the absence of unemployment insurance or federal work projects or a federal employment service, jobless men wandered loosely over the country in search of work. They were called hoboes. And wherever they collected in great numbers, they were tinder for ignition.

The spark came from a strike against the railroads when the companies tried to cut wages. The walkout became a nationwide riot, the most widespread in American history, that edged on open rebellion. Because Hayes had demobilized the federal troops, there were not enough regulars to put down the uprising.

The militia sympathized with and joined the strikers. The hoboes crashed the party to vent free-floating anger, to set fire to whatever was burnable, and to loot whatever was portable.

The only reason that 1877 was not the year of the Second American Revolution was that there was nobody around to organize the revolution. The strikers didn't want it. The hoboes were too intoxicated with looted liquor. And the only professional revolutionaries around were cooped up in scattered sects debating Anarchism versus Marxism in German.

Judging by the opening acts of the drama—the years 1876 and 1877—the second century of American freedom was bound to be an ugly tragedy. And yet—in that century, the standard of living rose; unions were recognized; voting rights were extended to women, blacks and the young; riots were contained; America became a great world power; and with all its faults, its way of life became the envy of millions on this pained planet.

—From a column by Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union, for United Features Syndicate.

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'And Go—Go—Go!'



A Word Edgewise:

Nazareth's Election of Arab Proves 'Racism' Line Hollow

By John P. Roche

IT WAS ONE OF THOSE strange coincidences. Over the holidays, with their joyous distractions, the pile of newspapers and magazines "to be read" almost reached the arm of my chair. So, on a dreadful day with a nor'easter hurling sleet on my study windows, I got down to work, first turning on the FM to what my daughter calls a "schmaltz" station where you get 50 minutes of decent music an hour. I was about five hours into the pile when the music stopped for one of those two-and-a-half-minute spot interviews. Whose somber voice should materialize? The Rev. Daniel Berrigan, S.J. The gist of his message was that the colleges were "black holes of despair" where the faculty no longer accepted leadership responsibilities.

Berrigan's view of college life interests me minimally, reflecting—I suspect—the fact that he no longer enjoys prophetic status among a quite sophisticated generation of students.

But hearing this voice from the past did remind me that he was the first non-Arab spokesman for the "Zionism is racism" line, or, perhaps to put it more accurately, the first "radical" Christian to provide this position with respectability. This was particularly true as a consequence of his close association with eminent Jewish rabbis in the anti-Vietnam movement.

At the time I blew open the story of Berrigan's comparing Israel with Nazi Germany, I suggested he had a real future as a chaplain to the Palestine Liberation Organization. But apparently he is still wandering around the country in search of the revolutionary parish that vanished about five years ago. He can still call spirits from the vasty deep, but they no longer reply.

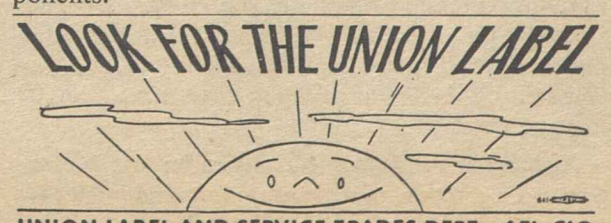
Enough of Berrigan; he is hardly worth a column. What was singular about his brief intervention into my reading was that the next item I turned to reported that an Arab Israeli Communist, Toufik Zayad, had been elected mayor of Nazareth (he is also a member of the Knesset, Israel's parliament). The mayor came on sounding like a trainee of Tammany: His first pledge was to keep politics out of city hall. (As any realistic analyst knows, when a mayor makes this announcement, you put a grand jury on standby.)

But our concern here is not with future patronage in Nazareth; it is the incredible symbolism of the event, particularly in the light of the recent gang-rape of Israel by the United Nations and its various sub-agencies, on the Berrigan concept that "Zionism is racism." Note that Zayad is both an Arab and a Communist, but the Israeli authorities have not declared martial law in Nazareth even though the Arab and Communist powers are their dedicated enemies. Nobody has hit the panic button. Prime Minister Itzak Rabin was probably not overjoyed, but in a free society that's the way the cookie crumbles. Indeed, if one thought they had the wit, time and talent, he would suspect the Israeli government of rigging Zayad's election. (Knowing something about how governments operate, however, convinces me no one thought of it.)

TO MAKE THE POINT more starkly, can you imagine a headline: "Syrian Jew Elected Mayor of Damascus?" Of course not: The few Jews remaining in Syria who have not been lynched are imprisoned in ghettos and generally treated like dogs by Arab racists. If they held elections in this enlightened state, Jews would be disfranchised.

Yet down the block in Israel one of those poor persecuted Palestinians, and a Communist to boot, is not only elected to the Knesset, but mayor of Nazareth by the free franchise of his constituents—a majority of whom are poor, persecuted Palestinians. Similarly, more Arabs vote in Israeli local elections in the formerly Jordanian-held sector of Jerusalem than ever voted in the history of the Kingdom of Jordan.

Fundamentally there are two schools of thought in this world about legitimate government. The first says, "When in doubt, shoot the opposition;" the second, "When in doubt, count the votes." Not only does Zayad's election put the lie to the accusation that Israel is "racist," but it also indicates that the Jerusalem government is among the embattled few states (Pat Moynihan's figure was 28-30) that count votes rather than shoot opponents.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Romantic Myths:

Neo-Marxists Ignore History In Homage to 'Socialist' Giants

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

FATHER ROBERT BOSC, S.J., a well-known French social scientist has posed a series of "Questions for the American People" in a bicentennial article published in a recent issue of the Jesuit weekly, America, of which he is a corresponding editor reporting from Paris. His first question is addressed to the American working class: "Why is the Marxist line . . . so weak in the American labor movement? Does it mean that the American worker, while fighting for better pay within the capitalist system, is really on the side of the wealthy in the worldwide class struggle?" Father Bosc gracefully concedes that this question not only may be but is, in fact, naive because "it ignores so much of history." It does, indeed.

The fact that American scholars who, over the years, have addressed themselves to Bosc's familiar question have yet to reach anything like a consensus. Their widely divergent answers are summarized in a recent 750-page symposium entitled "Failure Of A Dream? Essays in the History of American Socialism," edited by John H. M. Laslett and Seymour Martin Lipset.

Father Bosc says that, while his question may be naive, "it is going to be on the lips of most visitors who will be coming from overseas next year and who cannot help but think in terms of class structure." That's a broad generalization—almost as sweeping as Father Bosc's rather dyspeptic criticism of American news coverage which, he says, "is about as useful as the minimal and biased information doled out by the Soviet media." My own limited exposure to French journalism and to government-controlled French television makes me wonder, parenthetically, why a sophisticated Parisian would want to make such a patronizing statement—but that's another matter.

In any event, if it be true (which I question) that "most" visitors coming to the U.S. for the Bicentennial will be asking, with Father Bosc, why "the Marxist line . . . is so weak in the American labor movement," I would recommend that they read the Laslett-Lipset symposium before jumping to any conclusions.

I would also recommend the Laslett-Lipset tome (and a number of related studies in labor history) to those American Catholics who have suddenly discovered that Marxism is our only hope (or, as some would have it, the only "Christian" option) and are asking, with Father Bosc, why the American labor movement has yet to get the message. I fully agree with them, of course, when they say that we ought to take Marxism seriously, but I have the uneasy impression that that's precisely what some of them are not doing. I also have the impression that their neo-Marxist criticism of the American labor movement tends, by and large, to be rather superficial because it "ignores so much of history."

Among American neo-Marxists it is standard procedure, for example, to contrast the alleged ultra-conservatism of the present leadership of the American labor movement with the alleged radicalism of the "socialist" giants of an earlier period in American labor history: Terence Powderly of the Knights of Labor; Eugene Debs, the beloved Mother Jones of Mine Worker fame, and Big Bill Haywood of the IWW, to cite but a few examples. These were significant figures, of course, in American labor history, each in his or her own way, and are rightly honored in the pantheon of American social reform. More often than not, however, their present-day admirers tend to romanticize their contribution to the cause of social reform and to exaggerate their commitment to socialism.

The Knights of Labor, for example, despite its radical-sounding rhetoric, was basically a conservative movement. As one of the contributors to the Laslett-Lipset volume puts it: "The Knights of Labor were . . . against the system of wage slavery. But what they meant was a return to self-employment or, where that was no longer possible, to producer co-ops: to the old idea of do-it-yourself, singly or collectively."

Similarly, Mother Jones' commitment to socialism (which was never more than skin deep) has been demythologized by recent scholars. Her latest biographer makes it abundantly clear that, while she believed in the collective ownership of certain basic industries (not a very radical program), socialism was not "the keystone of her thought—economic betterment by whatever means (and chiefly by traditional trade unionism) was.

Again, the IWW, according to another contributor to the Laslett-Lipset symposium, was despite its fiery rhetoric, "much more the left wing of the American labor movement than of the socialist movement." And Eugene Debs, with all due respect to his personal integrity and charismatic style, proved in the end to be an ineffectual messianic prophet, the victim of "a shallow dogmatism" which gave him "the illusion of an inflexible morality."

Not everyone will agree with these negative judgments, but, at the very least, it would be well for some of our latter-day American neo-Marxists to take such judgments into account before jumping to the conclusion that the contemporary labor movement has sold out to "capitalism" and can only be redeemed by going back in sackcloth and ashes to the kind of radical "socialism" supposedly represented by Terence Powderly, Mother Jones, Eugene Debs, Big Bill Haywood, et al.

The present-day labor movement has its share of weaknesses and limitations, but it deserves better than to be contrasted uncritically with earlier movements which, for a variety of reasons, proved to be ineffectual and, besides, were never quite as committed to "socialism," however one defines that very fluid concept, as some of their contemporary admirers seem to think they were.

Georgine Cites Funds Link:

Ford Veto of Site Picketing Bill Tied to '76 Campaign Tactics

PRESIDENT FORD's inability to withstand political pressure from right-wing conservative Republicans and keep his pledge to sign the situs picketing bill is sure to be a major issue in the 1976 elections, President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. declared.

The "emotion and hysteria" that built up around the measure were largely the products of a vicious campaign waged by the National Right to Work Committee, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Business Roundtable, and were not a valid expression of public sentiment, Georgine stressed. He said that nearly all of the anti-situs picketing mail that went to the White House was "created by the Right-to-Work Committee—mail-in postcards."

Appearing on Labor News Conference, Georgine cited a report that "contractors and businessmen pressing for a veto had used the tactic of sending to Ford headquarters unsigned checks for up to $1,000" along with promises to sign those checks if Ford would go back on his word to the labor movement and veto the measure.

"Now, if that isn't buying and paying for a veto, I don't know what is," Georgine declared. He added that the public at-large, not just union members, should understand, during the 1976 presidential campaign, "there is a lack of trustworthiness in the current presidency."

Georgine pointed out that site picketing was only one feature of the bill, and that Ford's veto also killed a number of steps that would have brought a good measure of stability to collective bargaining in the construction industry. He said those collective bargaining provisions were what Labor Sec. John T. Dunlop had in mind when he said "there will be unmitigated hell" as thousands of construction industry contracts come up for renewal in 1976.



By Press Associates, Inc.

THE NATION ended 1975 with joblessness still around 8 million, the unemployment rate still above 8 percent, and little or no indication that either the White House or Congress really intends to do much about it.

A Joint Economic Committee staff report argues that President Ford's plan to hold down federal spending will slow down the economy so much that joblessness will start rising again.

Even an expansionary policy of federal budget increases and further tax cuts—which Ford would oppose—will not reduce unemployment much below 8 percent, the congressional economists figure. The study is more pessimistic than the forecasts of many private economists.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Joint Economic Committee chairman, has already said that Ford's budget policy "is a disaster."

Organized labor agrees. It will be working hard for the expenditure of more federal funds to get the jobless problem solved and to get the economy moving again in a meaningful way.

Unless things change radically in Washington, the nation can expect continuing high unemployment and continuing inflation next year. The Joint Economic Committee study predicts a 6.6 percent rate of economic growth, compared with 1975's estimated 3.2 percent decline in output due to the recession. Consumer price inflation will run at a rate of 7.1 percent in 1976, down from 1975's 9.2 percent, according to the committee report.

Unemployment in 1976 will average 7.9 percent, compared with an 8.5 percent average in 1975, the committee staff figures. What that means in "people" is that there will continue to be about 8 million unemployed Americans looking for work and probably another 2 million working only part time because they cannot find full-time jobs, or sitting at home discouraged to the point where they have given up the job search.

BUT THEN, the committee study predicts the economy will lose momentum in late 1976 and remain sluggish in 1977. The study forecasts economic growth of only 3.8 percent in 1977, too little to absorb any of the 7.9 percent unemployment rate. Consumer price inflation for 1977 is predicted at 6.9 percent.

What the committee report is arguing, in effect, is that neither private business nor consumer spending will rebound strongly enough in 1976 to keep any recovery rolling. Labor has been saying this ever since the AFL-CIO General Board meeting of January 1975.

The state of the U.S. economy could be changed by new directions in federal fiscal policy, the joint committee staff report says.

Ford, for example, has promised to submit in January a fiscal 1977 budget that limits federal spending to $395 billion, about $28 billion less than what he figures expenditures would be without any effort to restrain them. The new budget will apply to the fiscal year starting next Oct. 1.

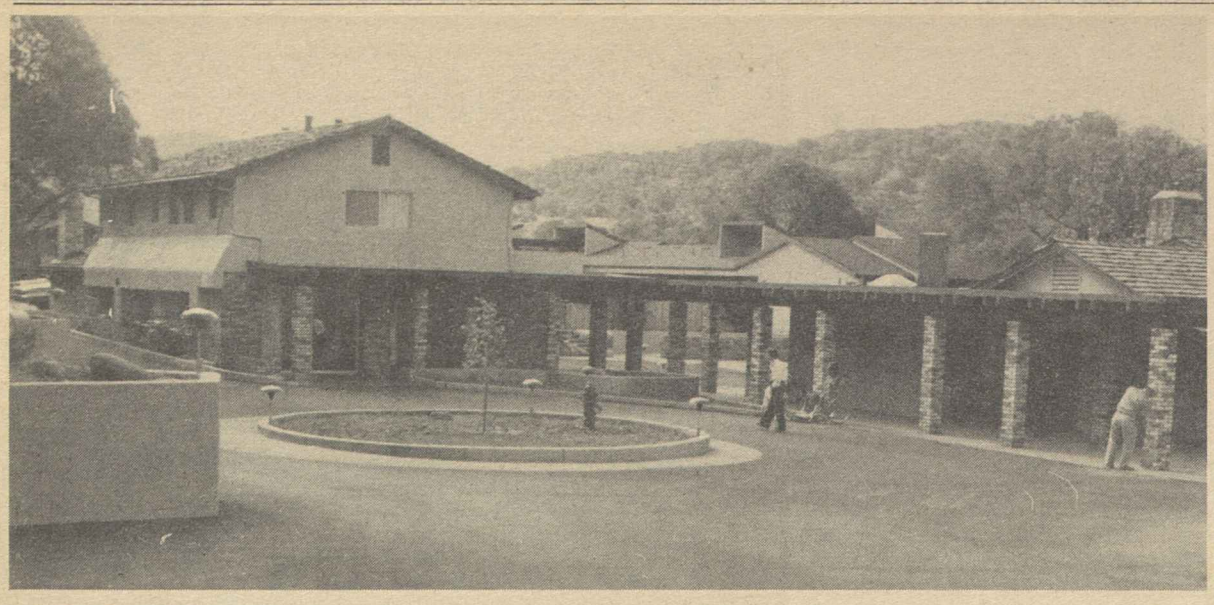
The joint committee report thinks the $395 billion spending ceiling "could cause a severe setback of economic recovery." It forecasts that under such a budget economic growth would decline to 1.9 percent in 1977 with joblessness rising to 9 percent by the last quarter and inflation continuing at 6.5 percent.

One of the report's suggestions is for the government to plan a $428 billion budget for the new fiscal year, with a further 10 percent income tax cut starting next Oct. 1. Even this would produce only a 4.6 percent economic growth in calendar 1977, leaving joblessness at a 7.9 percent rate and inflation near 6 percent.

What this all adds up to is that Congress, if it is really going to do anything about the continuing massive unemployment, is going to have to consider policies that are much more expansionary than any of those reviewed in the committee report.



UNABLE TO STAND UP to pressures from the National Right to Work Committee, right-wing Republicans and others, President Ford broke his word to the labor movement when he vetoed the construction site picketing bill, President Robert A. Georgine, center, of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. charged. He was questioned on Labor News Conference by Tom Joyce, left, of Newsweek magazine and Donald Barnes of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



HOUSING PROJECT for handicapped persons financed by a $2.3 million construction loan from the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust nears completion at Carmel Valley, Calif. The facility has eight one- and two-story buildings with 130 rental units.

Labor's Mortgage Investment Trust Spurs Housing Goals, Builds Jobs

Union funds funneled through the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust are currently financing the construction of 2,000 low- and moderate-income housing units while helping create needed jobs for underemployed building trades craftsmen.

In projects under way throughout the country, the trust has commitments exceeding $42 million, which would provide 2.8 million manhours of work. About 75 percent of the commitments are for housing of low-income families.

The trust, established in 1964, has shown substantial growth in recent years as union investments have increased from $10.4 million in July 1970 to more than $61 million in mid-1975.

In recent years, the trust has financed the construction of more than 5,900 housing units costing more than $105 million and involving about 9.7 million manhours of work.

Most of the MIT projects involve multi-family dwelling units, and loans are limited to federally insured and guaranteed mortgages. Current MIT-financed projects are in California, Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan, Nevada, Kansas and Wisconsin.

In Carmel Valley, Calif., the trust has $2.3 million committed in the RSVP at Rippling River project, now nearing completion, involving 130 rental units for handicapped persons. The project incorporates a community room, a central dining facility, and ramps for wheel chairs.

In Kansas City, Kan., the Crosslines Retirement Center of 120 units is being financed by a $2.9 million MIT loan. Accessory features include a lounge, crafts shop, and recreation and treatment rooms.

Other facilities for the elderly under construction with MIT financing include the Clark Towers in Las Vegas, Nev., with a $2.3 million loan for 134 units and in Napa, Calif., for 50 units at Rohlff's Manor under a $973,500 loan.

Other construction for low- and moderate-income families include investments of $5.7 million in Willoughby Hills, Ohio, $6.6 million in Willowick, Ohio, and $4.3 million in the Salvation Army Apartments at Santa Rosa, Calif.

One non-housing project the MIT financed recently was the construction of a $2.5 million community health center in Chicago. The Mile Square Health Center was designed to serve about 25,000 persons, largely from minority groups, on the city's near west side.

William Tutt, acting finance manager of the trust, noted that organized labor has long been in the forefront of efforts to provide decent homes and decent jobs for all Americans, and the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust is a major instrument in furthering those goals.

Participation in the co-mingled trust fund is open to all AFL-CIO affiliates and to any qualified labor-management welfare, pension or retirement plan, Tutt pointed out.

He stressed that the MIT programs not only spur the construction of needed housing and the expansion of job opportunities, but they also provide an attractive investment vehicle for union funds. The average return to all MIT investors for the past two years has been about 8 percent, he reported.

Despite Court Order:

Pittsburgh Teachers Hold Firm in Strike

Pittsburgh — Some 4,400 school teachers and teacher aides, members of the American Federation of Teachers, Local 400, pressed their strike for better wages and working conditions despite a court order to return to work.

As the walkout neared the end of its sixth full week, union members continued to picket city schools in the face of an order from Common Pleas Court Judge Donald E. Ziegler to end the walkout and return to their classrooms. A huge rally was held to protest the school board's failure to bargain reasonably.

Ziegler held the union in contempt of court for failing to obey his back-to-work order, and fined it $25,000 on Jan. 8. He noted that the fine would not be enforced if the teachers reported back to their classrooms Jan. 12.

However, Ziegler noted, if the striking teachers did not return by that date, he would impose an additional $35,000 fine, plus a $10,000 penalty for each day they failed to comply.

The teachers' strike got under way last Dec. 1.

Local 400 President Albert Fondy charged that the school board's most recent salary offer was "nothing less than immoral" because of the inadequacy of the amounts proposed. The wage proposals also failed to include cost-of-living provisions which the AFT seeks.

Other major issues in the dispute include job security and unemployment compensation coverage, school discipline, class size maintenance and guarantees, teaching schedules and fringe benefit improvements.

Fondy said "there has not as yet been agreement on even one item of any real significance."

On class size, Fondy observed, the school board wants to enlarge the average class size to between 33 and 38 pupils. In addition, he said, the board wants to be able to lay off more than 33 mainstream teachers.

"This would be an unprecedented, unconscionable, totally educationally unsound and indefensible setback to students, not just to teachers," Fondy charged.

The local's old contract expired last Nov. 30. The union struck for seven days in 1968 and for five days in 1971. Teachers in Pittsburgh now make between $8,700 and $16,700 a year.

Teachers in Madison, Wis., also were on strike after more than seven months of talks on a new contract. Members of Madison Teachers Inc., an affiliate of the National Education Association, sought to replace a contract that expired last Dec. 31.

Jobless Rates Top 6 Percent In 131 Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

of "persistent" joblessness. An area of persistent joblessness is one whose jobless rate has been 6 percent or more during the most recent calendar year and has exceeded the national average by either 50 percent in three of the last four calendar years, 75 percent in two of the last three calendar years or 100 percent in one of the last two calendar years.

Firms located in areas of substantial unemployment may be eligible for preference in bidding on certain federal procurement contracts if they agree that 25 percent of new hires each month will come from the area's disadvantaged residents.

Farm Workers Add To Election Margin

(Continued from Page 1)

Marshall Ganz, a UFW executive board member who is directing the Imperial Valley campaign, attributed the surge in victories to improved enforcement and administration of the farm labor law through the efforts of a special task force appointed by Gov. Edmund G. Brown.

The UFW and the AFL-CIO had charged earlier that because of poor enforcement, the UFW was not receiving a fair opportunity to participate in the elections, and many field workers were being intimidated.

"Farm workers no longer fear the election process," Ganz reported.

At 165 ranches throughout the state that had been under Teamster contracts, 55 ranches employing 7,652 workers switched to the UFW. The IBT won elections at 89 of the ranches, but the number of workers it had represented was cut by the UFW victories from 27,000 to 12,000.

Meanwhile, the ALRB has set aside an election won by the Teamsters at a small Delano grape vineyard on the ground that the UFW was denied a fair opportunity to appear on the ballot. Of the 18 hands employed by the V. V. Zaninovich vineyard, 16 cast ballots in favor of the Teamsters and one for no union.

In a split decision, the ALRB majority ruled that the board's election representatives were "overly hasty" in scheduling the election, held less than 72 hours after the Teamsters filed a petition for certification.

The decision noted that the board's agents have only seven days to hold an election after the petition is filed. But it said that the speed was "misplaced," since the UFW had enough signed authorization cards to qualify for the ballot, and that "speeding up the electoral process so as to prevent such a choice defeats the purpose" of the farm labor law.

The Farm Workers have challenged a number of other elections, charging in some cases that UFW representatives were denied access to workers in the fields because of unfair labor practices by the growers and the Teamsters.

Unions winning the elections are not guaranteed contracts with the growers, only exclusive bargaining rights for one year. There has been little contract bargaining conducted during the past four months, the UFW reported, because of peak harvests and because certification of elections has been delayed by challenges.

Plumbers Name Adam As Safety Director

The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters named Joe A. Adam director of the union's new safety and health department which went into operation Jan. 1.

Adam, a member of Local 519 in Miami, has been on staff of the union's Joint Plumbing Apprentice & Journeyman Training Committee since 1972.

Usery Hits Punishment For School Walkouts

Miami—Stiff penalties against teachers who participate in strikes can represent an "extreme danger," Director W. J. Usery, Jr., of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service cautioned in a speech before a group of school management personnel here.

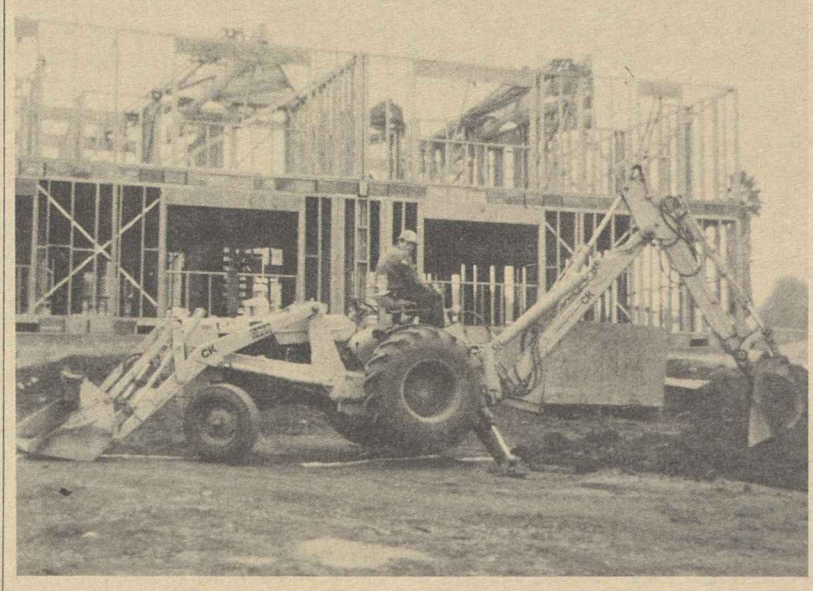
"Pragmatically, fines and jail sentences often do far more to hinder the chances of settlement than to enhance them," Usery noted. "It adds another major and emotional issue. And there can be no doubt that future relationships are severely ruptured by such harsh reaction."

Usery, who also serves as President Ford's special assistant for labor-management relations, noted that some 500 teachers in numerous communities in New York, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts and elsewhere had been jailed since the school year opened because they refused to obey court orders to return to work.

"I find it difficult to justify the jailing of employes whose actions —that of withholding their labor and forfeiting their paychecks—are legal in the entire private sector of the economy," he observed.

There are alternatives to penalties, Usery noted, such as the one involving FMCS in last fall's Boston teachers' strike. A federal judge ordered the parties to negotiate a minimum of 12 hours a day under the chairmanship of an FMCS mediator, with the result that a contract agreement was reached a week later.

"I would suggest that we extend our search for alternatives, while at the same time mastering the skills of collective bargaining so that reasonable, responsible agreements can be reached in a climate of peace," Usery concluded.



76 APARTMENT UNITS make up the Friendship Estates development for low-income families at Vallejo, Calif. The project, sponsored by a local Baptist church group, is financed with a $1.5 million loan from the Mortgage Investment Trust.

Well Below National Average:

Open-Shop States Still Trail In Personal Income Growth

By J. Gary DiNunno

So-called right-to-work laws continue to retard the growth of personal income in states where the open shop is mandatory, recent government figures demonstrate.

Analysis of a Commerce Dept. survey for 1974 shows that 16 of the 19 "right-to-work" states rank below the national average in per capita income. Per capita income for 1974 ranged from a high of $7,062 in Alaska to a low of $3,803 in Mississippi. The national average was $5,448.

In addition, Labor Dept. figures for 1974 show that R-T-W states—which prohibit unions and management from negotiating union-shop clauses in their contracts—tend to rank below the national average in hourly and weekly wages paid to factory production workers.

Weekly earnings for production workers averaged $176 nationwide during 1974, with an average hourly rate of $4.23. In the 19 right-to-work states, the average weekly wage was $156.58 with a $3.91 hourly rate. The 31 non R-T-W states and the District of Columbia averaged $182.37 per week with an hourly rate of $4.57.

Two-thirds of the states below the national average hourly rate for production workers were "right-to-work" states, while 83 percent of those above the national average were states where no legal barriers prevent free bargaining between employers and employes.

Here is a state-by-state breakdown of the per capita income trend in compulsory open-shop states:

Alabama was $680 below the national average in 1953 when its R-T-W law was passed. By 1974, per capita income was $1,233 below the national average, a relative loss of $553.

Arizona was $156 below the national average in 1948, one year after a R-T-W law was passed. By 1974, it was $321 below.

Arkansas was $555 below the national average a year after its right-to-work law was passed in 1947. In 1974, Arkansas was $1,248 below the average.

Florida enacted a R-T-W law in 1944. Although Florida's relative position has improved, it is still $32 below the national average.

Georgia was $462 below the national average in 1948, and in 1974 was $697 below—a relative loss of $235.

Iowa in 1948 was $160 above the national average per capita income. In 1974, it was $169 below.

Kansas passed its R-T-W law in 1958 when its per capita income was $6 above the national average. In 1974 per capita income for the state was $52 above the average. But this was only the second year since the R-T-W law was enacted that income topped the national average, and this is attributed largely to the sharp rise in the prices of agriculture products.

Mississippi was $877 below the the national average in 1954 when its law was passed. In 1974 per capita income was $1,645 below—a relative drop of $768.

Nebraska in 1948 was $79 above the national average for per capita income. Last year it was $170 below.

Nevada, because of the highly unionized entertainment industry, is the only R-T-W state whose per capita income has consistantly remained above the national average. It passed the "work" law in 1951 and was $597 above at that time. But in 1974, it was only $568 above the average.

North Carolina passed its R-T-W law in 1947 and a year later was $457 below the national average for per capita income. In 1974 its standing had dropped to $783 below the average.

North Dakota in 1948 was $29 below the national average. In 1974 sharp price rises for agricultural commodities helped send its per capita income to a point $135 above the national average.

The per capita income performance in other R-T-W states includes South Carolina dropping from $666 below the average in 1954 to $1,137 below in 1974; South Dakota from $67 above in 1948 to $783 below in 1974; Tennessee from $486 below in 1948 to $897 below in 1974; Texas from $231 below in 1948 to $496 below in 1974; Utah from $251 below in 1955 to $975 below in 1974; Virginia gaining from $300 below the average in 1948 to $109 below in 1974; and Wyoming dropping from $37 below in 1963 to $44 below in 1974.



HURRICANE LAMP is presented to AFL-CIO President George Meany by President Edward J. Carlough, center, of the Sheet Metal Workers and W. L. Fillipini, director of the union-management training fund of the sheet metal industry. The lamp was fashioned by craftsmen who participated in the 1974 Union-Industries Show in Milwaukee.

URW Strikers Win Gains In BIC Pen Pact

Milford, Conn.—The 965 members of Rubber Workers Local 134 returned to their jobs at the BIC Pen Corp. plant here, following unanimous approval of a new three-year contract with the French-based concern.

The settlement, which provides substantial wage increases and improved fringe benefits, ended a strike that began last Dec. 1.

The pact provides hourly pay hikes of 40 cents in the first year of the contract, 43 cents in the second, and 43 cents in the third. The agreement also provides for an improved vacation schedule and for improvements in sickness, accident, group life and major medical insurance. Pension benefits also were improved.

BIC is a subsidiary of Societe BIC SA., a French concern. The Milford plant produces cigaret lighters, pens and other writing instruments and packages the firm's line of panty hose.

Building Trades Quit Committee Over Veto

(Continued on Page 7)

nificant support from union members after breaking his word on the site picketing bill.

Georgine said the unions are "grateful" to the members of Congress who supported the legislation.

While Labor Secretary John T. Dunlop "hasn't lost credibility with the labor movement, because he kept faith with us," Georgine said Dunlop's effectiveness in the Ford Administration "has been impaired" by the President's rejection of the legislation he was instrumental in drafting.

The building trades leaders made it clear that they felt management and the Administration have viewed joint labor-management endeavors as a one-way street.

"For nearly 10 years," Georgine said, "through various committees, commissions and boards involving the joint participation of management and labor," construction unions "have carried far more than their fair share of the load in collective bargaining procedures."

Thus, he noted, "it was the building and construction tradesmen who donned the financial straight-jacket tailored by the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee when, during a period of soaring inflation and sizable unemployment, no workers of the nation except us were under any wage restraints."

But "after all these months and years of meetings," when the crunch came, the contractor representatives "abdicated their responsibility to determine policy in the construction industry to the National Right to Work Committee, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Round Table and the United States Chamber of Commerce."

As for President Ford, "he caved in under pernicious political pressure and, even worse, went back on his word."

Dr. Quinn Mills, a Harvard professor who served as chairman of the joint committee by designation of Dunlop, expressed concern that abandonment of a national labor-management forum would result in a return to "chaotic" conditions in the construction industry.

He noted that the committee "helped develop and unanimously endorsed" the collective bargaining legislation that became part of the site picketing bill vetoed by the President.

Environmental Policy Statement Notes Economic Impact Concern

A national public-interest group whose members represent the main segments of American society recommends changes in the nation's environmental policy that would give new emphasis to the social and economic effects of environmental management.

"We should strive for a gradual program of environmental management which would protect jobs and the social as well as the physical environment," the National Planning Association declared in a policy statement.

While it is clearly necessary to reduce as much as possible the harmful environmental effects of man's activities, the NPA statement notes, every effort should be made to minimize potential dislocations to the economy.

"National planning for environmental management must be based on the best available information, not only on the environmental problems themselves but on the relative importance of the problem as compared to the consequences of solving it," the non-profit, non-political organization observed.

"Even when the environmental disturbance is severe, adequate provision should be made for protecting the individuals whose livelihood depends on the offending operation."

The policy statement, "The Environment and Man," was signed by 106 members of the NPA board of trustees and standing committees, including a score of labor and consumer leaders. Others signing were leaders from business, agriculture, the professions and international affairs.

Adopting a middle-ground position, NPA asserts that "in efforts to change for the better what is now being done, one should avoid the extreme immediate solution of 'ban it or shut it down,' except when there exists a serious threat to human health. The extreme position on the other side, 'Which do you want, a job or a pure environment,' is equally deplorable."

In a summary of the present state of the environment, the NPA concludes that the magnitude of changes in the environment due to man has now reached a level at which there is the possibility that if some of these changes are not controlled, "serious damage will be done to the physical and biological aspects of the earth."

The policy statement notes that much of the current thought about environmental management looks to taxation or restrictive legislation as the means for achieving minimum degradation of the environment. But, it observes, "taxation or judicial levy of penalties can too easily be interpreted as license to pollute or degrade the environment."

Instead, the association urges that more consideration be given to land-use regulation as an essential element of environmental management.

In a footnote, Sheet Metal Workers President Edward J. Carlough observes that building trades unions have long been active in support of a safe and healthy environment and do not oppose land-use regulation.

"However, some current legislative proposals fail to require that employment and economic factors be taken into account," Carlough notes. "It should be emphasized that any final land-use legislation should contain requirements that these vital issues be considered."

Cash Register Service Strike Wins New Pact

Chicago—A two-year agreement providing wage increases totaling $33.50 a week for about 500 National Cash Register Co. service technicians ended a three-month strike in seven cities where NCR operates service centers.

The contract, negotiated by the Allied Services Division of the Railway & Airline Clerks, also brings a 20 percent improvement in pension benefits and other gains for several hundred BRAC members. The contract is retroactive to last July 1.

The strike affected NCR service operations in St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Hempstead, N.Y., New Brunswick, N.J., and Detroit.

Illegal Aliens Cost Nation $13 Billion

(Continued from Page 1)

contribute to price stability by working for relatively low wages.

The wage-depressing effect "is not a net benefit to the economy," the study maintained. And it noted that there is increasing employment of illegals in non-farm occupations where "there is already a considerable pool of unemployed persons, even in non-recessionary periods."

Not included in the $13 billion annual cost estimate is the balance of payments drain resulting from money sent out of the United States by illegal aliens. Estimates of that amount have ranged from $3 billion to $10 billion a year.

Also, the report noted, "to the extent that illegal aliens evade U.S. income taxes on their earnings, the tax burden borne by taxpayers is further increased." It cited one congressional report estimating an annual tax loss of $115 million from such evasions.

The report estimates that the number of illegal aliens in the United States is rising by 250,000 a year, adding to the tax burden and job loss.

In 2nd Session:

Local Labor Rallied For Congress Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

• A House-passed Hatch Act reform bill, now awaiting Senate action. It would allow federal and postal employes to take an active part in the political process, while protecting them against political coercion.

On the natural gas bill, Biemiller noted that earlier industry predictions of severe shortages this winter have not materialized and that a bill originally intended to help out industries facing shutdown because of natural gas shortages was distorted when the Senate added a deregulation amendment. A similar attempt will be made in the House when Congress reconvenes, Biemiller warned.

He stressed that "the AFL-CIO strongly opposes this legislation and all deregulation amendments."

On the attempt to override the veto of the appropriations for the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, Biemiller stressed that the bill contains funds for additional job safety and health inspectors and for important federal health programs.

He noted also that two Senate-passed amendments "crippling" enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act were deleted in the final version of the bill.

"To avoid a rerun of these and other fights, the AFL-CIO strongly supports the override effort," he said.

Biemiller also cited important congressional hearings early in the second session of Congress. The Senate Finance Committee will be considering House-passed tax reform provisions, while the House Ways & Means Committee will be starting the second phase of its tax reform review, including the taxation of income from foreign sources.

Also scheduled, Biemiller noted, are House field hearings, outside of Washington, on National Health Security and continued Senate hearings on food stamp legislation.

"Ford Administration proposals which include prohibiting food stamps to strikers and making it tougher for the recently unemployed to qualify for benefits as well as the unfriendly committee membership, pose potentially serious problems for this program," he said.

Biemiller said the work of state and local central bodies in contacting members of Congress "significantly contributed" to success in several key bills, including passage of the construction site picketing bill.

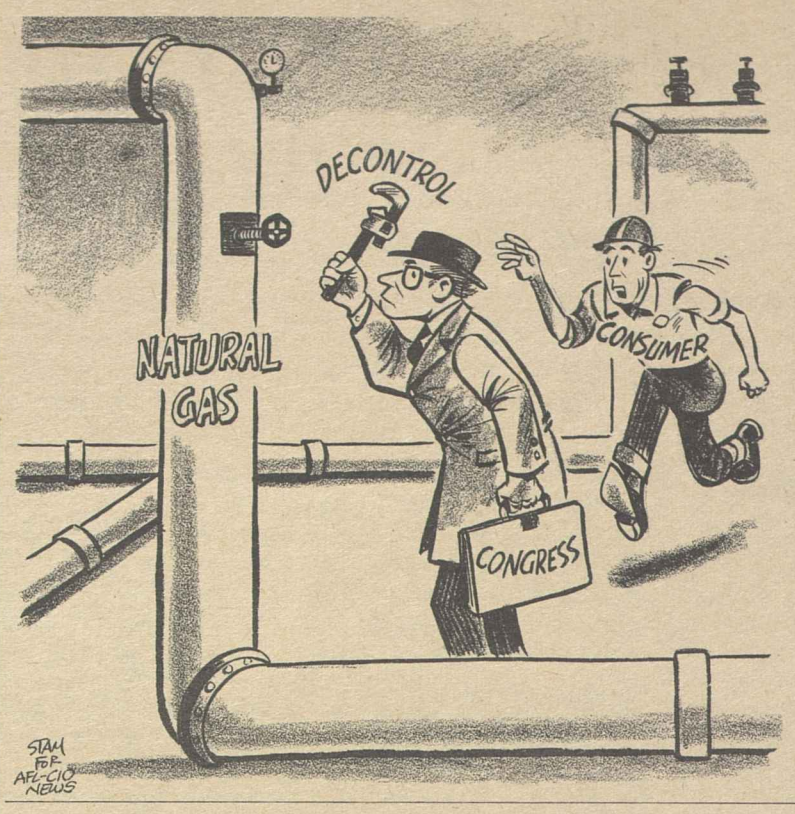
Biemiller added, "We regret the President crawfished on his promise to sign this bill and instead vetoed it."

E. F. O'Brien Heads Cleveland FMCS Office

Edward F. O'Brien has been named a regional director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service with headquarters in Cleveland, FMCS Director W. J. Usery, Jr., announced.

A former staff representative for the Chemical Workers, O'Brien will handle mediation service activities for an area that includes most of the states of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Indiana. He has been with the FMCS for 20 years, nearly all that time at Cleveland.

'Don't Mess With That!'



NLRB Caseload Jumps To New Peak for Year

A record total of 44,923 cases were handled by the National Labor Relations Board during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1975, NLRB Chairman Betty S. Murphy announced in the agency's 40th annual report.

The number represented an increase of 2,550 over the total case intake of 42,373 of the previous year, a reflection of the "constantly growing demand" for the agency's services, Mrs. Murphy noted.

During the reporting period, the NLRB closed 43,707 cases of all types. Up 6 percent from fiscal 1974, the total number of closings included 29,808 cases involving unfair labor practice charges and 13,899 affecting employe representation.

The 1975 caseload included 31,253 charges accusing employers, unions or both of violating provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, a 12.7 percent increase from the 27,726 of the preceding year.

Representation petitions filed with the board fell to 13,083, a 7 percent decrease from the 14,082 of the year before.

The two kinds of cases—representation elections and unfair labor practice charges—amounted to 98.7 percent of the 1975 intake, the NLRB reported. The remaining 1.3 percent included unionshop petitions and unit clarification petitions.

Of the 31,253 unfair practice cases filed with the NLRB, alleged violations by employers increased to 20,311 cases, a 13-percent increase from the 17,978 filed in fiscal 1974. Charges against unions increased about 12 percent to 10,822 from 9,654 in 1974.

Sixty-six percent, or 13,426, of the charges against employers alleged discrimination or illegal discharge of workers. Of the charges against unions, there were 6,832 alleging illegal restraint and coercion of employes.

HUD Allocates $3 Billion for Mortgage Aid

The Dept. of Housing & Urban Development has agreed to earmark $3 billion of its $5 billion mortgage interest subsidy appropriation for new apartment projects.

Until now, only single-family homes and individually-owned condominiums had been eligible for the below-market 7.5 percent mortgage rates available through Ginnie Mae—the Government National Mortgage Association.

Without the subsidy, interest rates range from 9 percent for FHA-insured mortgages to nearly 10 percent on some conventional mortgages.

The $3 billion allocation to multi-family housing had been urged last fall by the President's Labor-Management Committee in order to stimulate a depressed sector of the housing industry, expand employment, meet an anticipated growing demand for rental units and keep rental costs from escalating.

HUD Sec. Carla Hills estimated that release of the mortgage subsidy funds would result in construction of 120,000 additional apartment units.

AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry Schechter said apartments built under the 7.5 percent mortgage rate could be rented for an average of $40 a month less than units financed at regular FHA rates. Only FHA-insured housing is eligible for the apartment program mortgage subsidies.

Schechter noted that rising interest rates, higher fuel costs and other operating expenses have pushed up rental rates sharply and have priced many families out of the market for new apartments.

New rental construction has remained at a depressed level, he said, because at market interest rates developers "cannot produce units with rents low enough to find a broad market demand."

The remaining $2 billion of the $5 billion appropriated by Congress presumably will be available for single-family home mortgages, although HUD has not yet released the funds.

HUD said the money released for multi-family housing could also be used to finance apartments built under a program of rent subsidies for low- and moderate-income families.

Human Dignity 'Impact' Studies Urged as Control on Automation

St. Louis—Corporations should be required to carry out a "human dignity" impact study before introducing technological advances that threaten the well-being of large numbers of workers, President Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers recommended at an international conference on human dignity and American democracy here.

"We should know in advance what the effect of sweeping change will be on the human beings involved, and we should plan for an orderly transition that will protect the rights and interests of workers," he declared.

Watts, whose remarks were part of a panel discussion on the effects of mass production and automation on labor and human dignity, suggested the human dignity impact study be conducted simultaneously with the environmental impact study that is presently required.

The mechanisms for such a study are already in place, including the facilities and resources at the nation's great universities, Watts noted. He predicted that as technological change accelerates, provision for such studies will in time be written into collective bargaining agreements.

The conference, sponsored by Saint Louis University in celebration of its 200th birthday, drew leaders from the fields of business and industry, government, education, religion, labor, the media and other segments of society. The purpose of the two-day meeting was to specify what needs to be done in the next 10 years to properly promote and defend the place of human dignity in America.

Watts noted that mass production and automation do not—of themselves — destroy human dignity. Rather, he said, the human problem lies in the way jobs are structured, recognition is provided "and, just simply, how people are treated."

"Something is fundamentally wrong with the way work is being structured," Watts declared. There are forces at work in the economy other than automation that serve to destroy a person's dignity, he said.

"One of these is the pressure workers feel from management to simply produce a product as fast as possible and to hell with craftsmanship," he said. "Workers respond to attention, recognition and responsibility."

It is job pressure such as this—not automation—which most offends the dignity of CWA members, Watts observed.

"The telephone industry is probably more automated than any other in the country," he added. "Our union has not resisted, in principle, this introduction of new technology.

"On the contrary, we have welcomed it and helped it along, insisting only that it be introduced intelligently and over a reasonable period of time," he said.

Watts also urged rededication to the principle of a full-employment economy. He noted that jobless rates in the current recession have been so high "I fear the leaders of this country will come to think that unemployment at some figure around 6 percent isn't too bad."

"That kind of thinking ignores human dignity and human need," Watts said. "The most demeaning, degrading condition of all, for any person who wants to work, is unemployment."

House Report Stresses Jobless Fund Deficits

America's unemployment insurance system "is no longer self-supporting" and the deficit in both state and federal funds will become much larger unless the financing mechanism is quickly strengthened.

That grim warning comes from a report by the House Ways & Means Committee in support of legislation that—among other features—would increase the payroll tax employers pay to finance the program.

As of mid-December, 13 states plus Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia had exhausted their reserves and were borrowing from the federal fund. But the federal reserve also had been exhausted by the devastating recession and was in turn borrowing from general government funds.

With unemployment expected to remain high, the Labor Dept. estimates that 25 to 30 states will have exhausted their unemployment insurance reserves by the end of 1976 and that the combined state and federal unemployment insurance deficit will reach a staggering $22.7 billion by 1978 under present financing.

The House committee bill would raise the taxable wage base—the amount of each worker's pay on which employers are taxed—from $4,200 to $8,000 a year. There would also be a temporary rise in the amount of the tax earmarked for the federal program from the present five-tenths of 1 percent to seven-tenths of 1 percent.

When the unemployment insurance program was initiated, all wages were subject to the payroll tax. In 1940, a $3,000 wage base was established to match the wage base under the social security program, but at that time the figure covered nearly 93 percent of total wages. Currently, only about 50 percent of total wages are subject to the employer-paid tax.

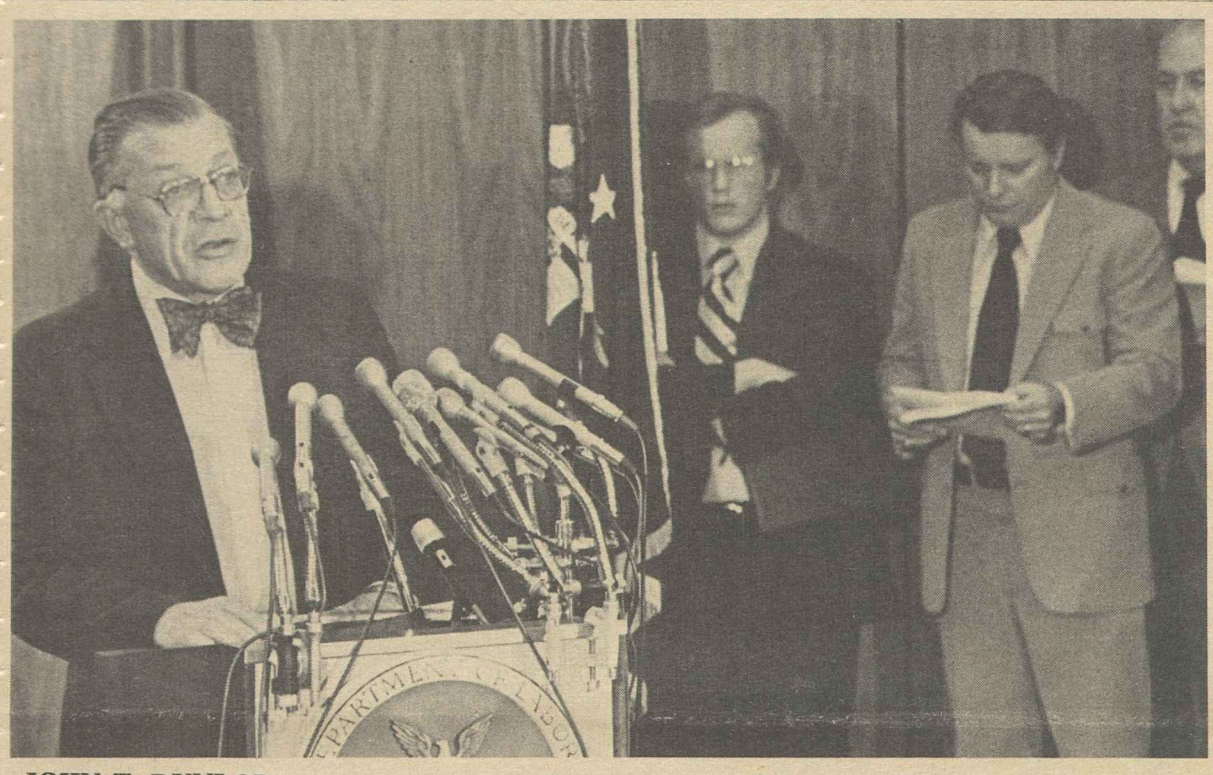
An $8,000 wage base would cover an estimated 61.5 percent of earnings by 1977, when it would take effect under the House bill.

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Meany Links Jobless Mark To Ford's Inaction, Vetoes



JOHN T. DUNLOP announces his resignation as Secretary of Labor in the aftermath of President Ford's veto of the construction site picketing bill. Dunlop said reaction to the veto indicated a loss of the trust and confidence necessary for labor-management-government cooperation.

Aftermath of Veto:

President's Broken Promise Forces Dunlop's Resignation

By David L. Perlman

President Ford's broken promise destroyed the "trust, confidence and respect" that Labor Sec. John T. Dunlop considers essential to labor-management-government cooperation.

Dunlop said he decided to resign after reaching a "professional judgment" that he couldn't be effective in an atmosphere soured by reaction to Ford's veto of the construction site picketing and collective bargaining bill.

AFL-CIO President George Meany said Ford's action cost the nation the services of a talented man who was making "a significant contribution to America."

Dunlop was the principal author of the legislative package that Ford promised to sign, but then vetoed under pressure from right-wing, anti-union groups. The vetoed legislation included both the construction site picketing rights that building trades unions sought in order to remedy a long-standing discrimination and the bargaining bill intended to stabilize the industry's labor-management relations.

Meany said Ford's decision to veto the bill undermined Dunlop's credibility and made it impossible for him to continue in office. "The regrettable result is that the nation has lost the services of an outstanding citizen," Meany said.

Dunlop plans to return to Harvard University after his resignation becomes effective on Feb. 1, but will remain a "practitioner" in the labor relations field.

Meany said he is certain that Dunlop "will continue to serve the process of collective bargaining capably and with unabated enthusiasm." He said that "as a private citizen," Dunlop will have the confidence of all parties, "who always knew him as a man of his word."

Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., said Dunlop's "tragic" resignation could have been avoided, if Ford had kept his word instead of caving in to "the rankest form of political pressure."

Dunlop's credibility was "undermined by the President he served," Georgine said. "His programs and aspirations, developed over 35 years as an economist and construction industry authority, were scuttled by

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Buckley, Evans Lose Union Shop Challenge

A challenge to the union shop by conservative commentators William F. Buckley, Jr., and M. Stanton Evans has been thrown out by the National Labor Relations Board.

The board refused to grant Buckley and Evans an administrative order declaring unlawful the provisions of a collective bargaining agreement which they said required them to be members in good standing of the Television & Radio Artists.

The NLRB's ruling noted that since Buckley and Evans have not tested the union membership requirement their petition for a declaratory order is not "justiciable" —that is, capable of being judged.

The board heard oral arguments in the case last Nov. 17. The ruling was by NLRB Chairman Betty Murphy and Members Howard Jenkins, Jr., and John A. Penello. Member John H. Fanning concurred in the dismissal but on separate grounds. Peter D. Walther, the board's newest member, did not participate in the finding.

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8.5% Yearly Rate 'Economic Horror'

By James M. Shevis

America closed out the year 1975 with its highest average annual jobless rate — 8.5 percent — since the start of World War II, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Despite this "economic horror," AFL-CIO President George Meany charged, the Ford Administration "still refuses to do anything" to put the country back to work.

BLS said the nation's unemployment rate for December was unchanged at 8.3 percent, which "demonstrates that there has been little improvement in the job situation since the depths of the recession early last spring," Meany declared. Unemployment peaked in May with a seasonally adjusted jobless rate of 9.2 percent.

"The lack of improvement results from President Ford's repeated vetoes of any job-creating legislation, and means that millions of Americans have been condemned by his Administration to the misery of unemployment," Meany said.

The 8.5 percent average jobless rate was the highest since 1941 when America still suffered from the lingering effects of the Great Depression. The unemployment rate that year averaged 9.9 percent.

The number of workers without jobs in 1975 averaged 7.83 million while the number of employed persons during the year averaged 84,783,000. In 1974, when the unemployment rate averaged 5.6 percent, the average number of jobless workers was 5.07 million and the average number of employed was 85,936,000.

Meany noted that the official fig-

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32 States Reduce Aid To Jobless

A recession-born program providing up to 65 weeks of unemployment compensation has been cut back in 32 states and the District of Columbia.

A new "trigger" that took effect at the start of 1976 reduced the maximum period of state and federal unemployment benefits in most states. In some cases, the maximum weeks of benefits will drop to 39; in others, to 52.

Unless unemployment nationally takes a dramatic and unexpected drop, workers in every state will continue this year to be entitled to at least 39 weeks of benefits—26 under the regular state program and 13 additional under a federal-state extended benefits program.

But the temporary program of federal supplemental benefits (FSB) that was enacted during the depths of the recession last year will begin to be phased out.

Starting this month, only states

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Pittsburgh Teachers Resist Fines, Padlocks

Pittsburgh—Striking city school teachers refused to obey a court order to return to work despite stiff fines and the shutdown of their union's offices by sheriff's deputies.

The teachers, members of the Pittsburgh Federation of Teachers, Local 400 of the American Federation of Teachers, faced further court proceedings in the bitter dispute that has kept them from their classrooms since the walkout began last Dec. 1.

Meanwhile, organized labor rallied to support the union, which has accused the city school board of "frustrating the collective bargaining process" and of "planning all along to bring this strike to an end by injunction and not by a negotiated settlement."

Steelworkers President I. W. Abel condemned the injunction in a telegram to the president of the school board, and called for good-faith bargaining instead of court threats.

The AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. offered the full support of its 29 affiliated national unions to the teachers, and the executive council of the AFT adopted a resolution declaring that repressive measures such as fines "never have and never will settle the basic issues of the strike."

Besides imposing a $25,000 fine

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PUBLIC SECTOR labor-management relations conference brings together a diverse group of participants. Seated, from left: Fire Fighters President William H. McClennan, Seattle Mayor Wesley Uhlman and President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees. Standing are officials of the sponsoring organizations, American Arbitration Association President Robert Coulson and Sam Zagoria, director of the Labor-Management Relations Service operated by municipal government associations.

Pittsburgh Teachers Resist Fines, Padlocks

(Continued from Page 1)

against the PFT, Common Pleas Court Judge Donald E. Ziegler ordered the union to pay an additional $10,000 for each day the seven-week walkout continues.

He also fined each striking public school teacher and teachers' aide $100 for every day they fail to report for work. In addition, Ziegler ordered the property and bank accounts of the PFT attached to pay the fines against it.

PFT President Albert Fondy, describing the judge's fines as "nothing short of outrageous," characterized the individual fines as "invalid" and "completely beyond any logical or legal justification."

Fondy assured the 4,400 members of Local 400 that backup financial assistance would be available from the AFT and that the local union would appeal the fines "all the way to the Supreme Court and would seek a stay of this wholly unwarranted action.

Fondy also criticized Ziegler's appointment of a five-member fact-finding panel to hear arguments in the dispute and recommend a solution. He said the panel could offer "no help" to the parties and noted it would take more than a week to explain the issues involved. Ziegler proposed giving each side only one hour to state its position.

Issues in the strike include salaries, class size, job security, school discipline and implementation of reading program improvements. The school board's last money offer to the teachers amounted to an average raise of $100.

Teachers' salaries now range from $8,700 to $16,700 a year. The union seeks increases ranging from $1,300 to $3,500 a year, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1976, plus two additional raises ranging from $1,400 to $2,500 a year by Sept. 1, 1977.

Fondy said the PFT's treasury is "virtually empty" and that the local would be unable to pay the heavy fines. Allegheny County sheriff's deputies padlocked the union's offices on Jan. 14, following a court order to attach the union's assets.

In his wire to Rev. LeRoy Patrick, president of the Pittsburgh Board of Education, Abel expressed his union's opposition to "your unwise use of court injunctions."

Abel noted that such measures resolve nothing. "Any collective bargaining dispute can be best settled by the parties themselves at the collective bargaining table . . . not by injunctions or harsh penalties or fines," he added.

President William H. McClennan of the Public Employee Dept. noted that the minimal pay increase proposals of the school board hardly reflect good-faith bargaining." He called on the board of education "to use the bargaining mechanism to end the strike and to stop punishing people for trying to maintain educational standards."

L. B. Granger Dies, Headed Urban League

Alexandria, La. — Lester B. Granger, retired executive director of the National Urban League, died at his home here Jan. 9. He was 79.

Granger, a former school teacher, had been with the league since 1934 and served as its executive director for 20 years until his retirement in 1961.

In a message to Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., the current head of the league, AFL-CIO President George Meany said that Granger's contribution to the entire nation will serve as a permanent monument to a great leader.

"His dedication and hard work in the National Urban League, designed to bring about equality in employment and throughout society, is an outstanding example to all who believe in equality and full civil rights for all," Meany declared.

Shopcraft Unions Ratify Rail Pacts

New three-year contracts covering 75,000 members of four railroad shopcraft union went into effect Jan. 12, with notification to the nation's major carriers that the agreement had been ratified.

President James E. Yost of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept. announced the agreement received overwhelming approval by members of the Boilermakers-Blacksmiths, the Carmen and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The fourth union, the Firemen & Oilers, does not require member ratification.

The agreement, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1975, provides for wage and benefit increases totaling 41 percent.

Financial Problems Explored:

Public Employe Leaders Refute Myths on City Woes

The real financial problems of cities and states won't be solved by making scapegoats of public employes, union leaders warned.

Three union presidents and other participants in a public sector labor-management conference sharply challenged a myth that public workers are overpaid in relation to their counterparts in private industry and also enjoy superior fringe benefits and job security.

One of the neutrals attending the conference agreed. Dean Alan K. Campbell of Syracuse University's graduate public administration school, cited a survey showing that public workers have just about caught up with private sector pay, but still receive fewer fringe benefits.

But Fire Fighters President William H. McClennan noted that the facts don't keep people from blaming "greedy labor leaders" for the problems of the cities.

President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees saw an obvious need for major tax reform at all levels of government to provide the level of services needed. He lashed out at supposedly liberal "new politics" governors who "outrageously scapegoat" public workers "rather than face up to problems."

President Albert Shanker of the Teachers scoffed at "the myth of tremendous power of public employes" and suggested that public officials be better advised to work with unions to achieve federalization of welfare and national tax reform.

A somewhat similar view was expressed by Sam Zagoria, director of the Labor-Management Relations Service of the National League of Cities, Conference of Mayors and National Association of Counties. Zagoria's group joined with the American Arbitration Association in sponsoring the two-day conference on "Public Sector Labor Relations in a Troubled Economy."

Public officials and public sector unions "did not inflict 8 percent inflation on this nation," Zagoria said. "Nor did they join forces to push this country into 8 percent unemployment." They have to work together, he said, instead of looking around "for a fall guy."

Conference programs, however, revealed that few public officials had the same broad concept of collective bargaining expressed by the union participants.

Wurf raked the League of Cities for its "shameful" legal attack on extension of the wage-hour law to public workers and denounced its proposal for specially trained "strikebreaking" crews to move into communities where fire fighters or police strike.

Seattle Mayor Wesley Uhlman, who shared the platform with Wurf, sought to somehow portray the attack on the wage-hour law as support for collective bargaining. On such matters as overtime pay, Uhlman said, "we don't want the federal government interfering" in an issue that should be resolved at the bargaining table.

Uhlman endorsed the right to strike by public workers, except where the "health and safety of the public" might be jeopardized.

But Mayor Arthur Holland of Trenton, N.J., who appeared on a panel with Shanker and McClennan, advocated a tough crackdown on any striking public workers. He said he "previously" had advocated compulsory arbitration as the alternative to a strike but now opposes that—at least in his city—because there are no funds available to pay higher wages if an arbitrator should so direct.

Shanker termed attempts to outlaw strikes akin to totalitarianism and noted that most free governments throughout the world do not regard public worker strikes as illegal.

Higher wages achieved through collective bargaining—and sometimes strikes—haven't made teachers "affluent," Shanker said. And part of the settlements teachers have won meant better education for children through smaller classes.

McClennan reminded his audience that the problems of the cities—increasingly inhabited by the poor who need more services but can least sustain the tax base needed to finance them—cannot be resolved by getting "tough" with public worker unions.

For public officials to say "look at New York" won't solve anything, he said. The "real need" is to improve the collective bargaining process.

McClennan, who is also president of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., called for "a set of national ground rules" as proposed in the legislation sponsored by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.). That bill, he noted, is being fought by municipal officials in the same "tooth and nail" manner that private employers fought the Wagner Act 40 years ago.

For fire fighters and police, McClennan said, "we should work our way toward a system of fair, final, binding arbitration." But he stressed that "we want to be certain that before we give up what we believe is our fundamental right to strike, we get a fair and equitable system in return."

At another panel discussion, John A. McCart, the executive director of the Public Employee Dept., stressed the realities of public worker pensions as contrasted with distorted accounts of overgenerous pension payouts.

He noted that 94 percent of state retirement systems require worker contributions—as against only 10 percent of private plans. And vesting rights are frequently inferior to the standards now required by law of private pension plans.

Wurf Urges Congressional Probe Of State, Local Retirement Systems

A congressional investigation of public employe retirement systems was urged by President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees as he charged that many states and cities have mismanaged their pension plans.

Wurf said the law requires Congress to look into the fiscal soundness of state and local government pension funds. He pointed out, however, that the only congressional action since enactment of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 has been a series of hearings by a House subcommittee.

"Our union has compiled a great deal of data on pension plans affecting our members, information which paints a picture quite different from the popular editorial page conception of retired public workers living in the lap of luxury," Wurf said.

"But the fact is—no one really has the facts. That's why we believe the Congress should act without delay to fulfill its study mandate."

The AFSCME statement came in letters from Wurf to Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), chairman of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee, and Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Labor Standards.

Unlike many pension plans in private industry where the employer pays the full cost, Wurf said, most state and local government plans require the workers to pay from one-third to one-half of total pension contributions.

"While employes have been contributing their share to pension funds, some public employers have failed to do so," he asserted.

Wurf cited these examples:

- As much as $17.2 million in Maryland state retirement funds were held in a non-interest bearing account in a bank for which the former state treasurer was chief executive officer, according to newspaper accounts in 1973.
- In Hamtramck, Mich., the city administration used employe contributions to the police pension fund as operating revenue from 1965 to 1970.
- In a more recent case, still unresolved, the pension fund for police officers in the town of Stratford, Conn., has been reduced by some $1.5 million over the past two years following the apparently illicit transfer of funds without prior authorization.

Emphasizing that almost all public employe pension plans require worker contributions, Wurf said state employes in North Dakota and city employes in Baltimore have paid more than half the cost in recent years. In addition, he noted, workers must pay federal income taxes on their contributions.

But in private industry plans that do not require employe contributions, workers defer their tax liability until retirement age, when they are usually in lower tax brackets.

In addition, public employes in many communities must remain on the job for 15 to 20 years before gaining a fully vested right to a pension. In Atlanta, city workers' pensions are not vested until after 20 years of service.

And, Wurf noted, approximately one-third of all state and local government employes are not covered under social security and must rely entirely on pension benefits for retirement income.

Rallies Set in 13 Cities:

Unions Gear for GE, Westinghouse Talks

Grass-roots rallies of General Electric and Westinghouse workers were slated at 15 locations from coast to coast on Jan. 17 as the 13 national unions that represent them prepared to kick off contract negotiations with the electrical-manufacturing industry.

Delegates from nearly 300 union locals in 41 states representing about 175,000 workers planned to attend the rallies, sponsored by the Coordinated Bargaining Committee of GE-Westinghouse Unions.

The CBC, a voluntary association of trade unions representing workers in the two giant corporations, will open negotiations with GE in mid-April, two months before the June 27 expiration date of current contracts between the firm and the 13 CBC unions. The GE talks will be in New York.

Talks with Westinghouse are scheduled to begin in early May against a July 11 deadline. GE employs about 130,000 members of CBC unions and Westinghouse employs 45,000.

Purpose of the rallies is to discuss bargaining issues in the various contract areas—wages, fringe benefits, union security and administration. Following the rallies, contract proposals will be drawn up by the CBC's national bargaining goals committee which in turn will submit its recommendations to the organization's full steering committee.

Rally locations are Atlanta; Baltimore; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Columbus, Ohio.; Dallas; Louisville; Lynn, Mass.; Memphis; Newark, N.J.; Pittsburgh; Pittsfield, Mass.; San Jose, Calif., and Syracuse, N.Y.

AFL-CIO affiliates represented by the CBC are the Machinists, Steelworkers, Sheet Metal Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Plumbers, Firemen & Oilers, Carpenters, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Unaffiliated members of the CBC are the Teamsters, Auto Workers and the United Electrical Workers.

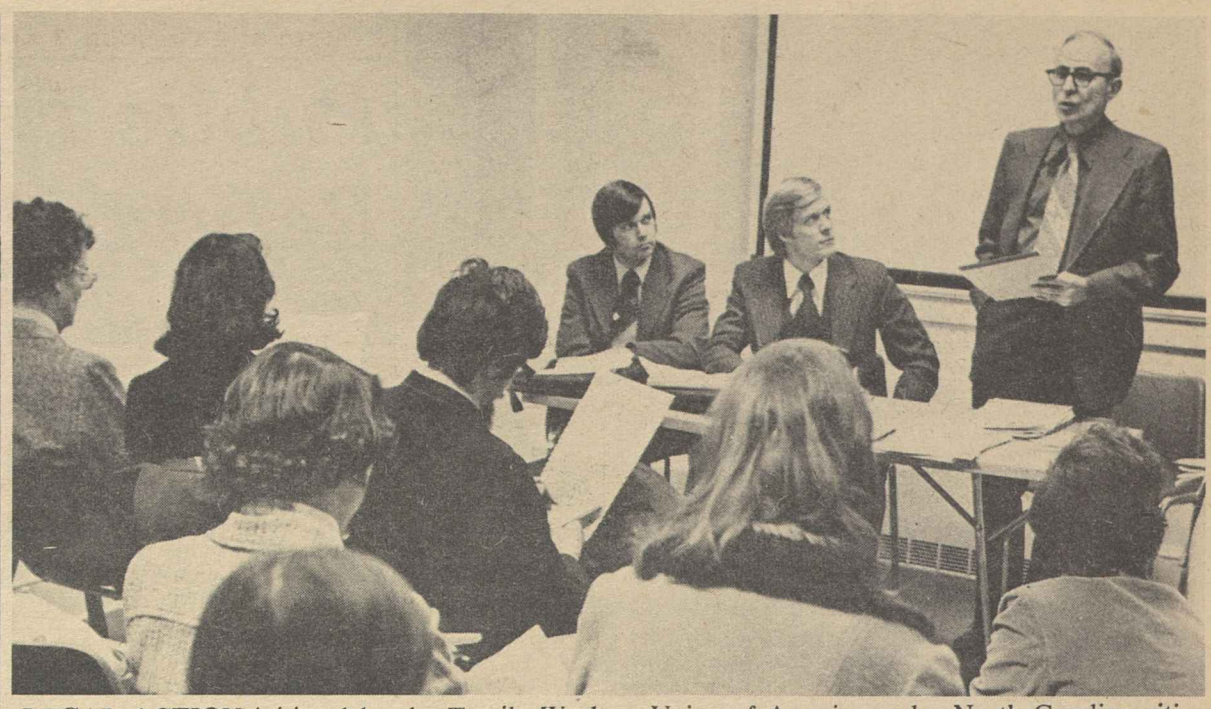
Negotiations with GE will be conducted separately by the two CBC unions having national contracts with the company—the IUE and the UE. However, each union will include on its bargaining committee a number of members of other CBC organizations.

The other unions have individual plant agreements with the company and will negotiate locally, also with coordinated committees. However, the basic contract patterns will be established at the New York bargaining table.

IUE also is the largest union at Westinghouse, followed by the IBEW. Negotiations with Westinghouse will be conducted in Pittsburgh.

At least one major CBC union leader is scheduled to keynote each of the 15 rallies. Technicians from CBC unions will be on hand at each rally to supply factual material on the various bargaining issues.

The CBC is marking its 10th anniversary and its fourth round of coordinated bargaining with the electrical manufacturing industry.



LEGAL ACTION initiated by the Textile Workers Union of America and a North Carolina citizens group seeking to tighten federal controls on cotton dust is announced by TWUA Research Director George Perkel, right. Union job health experts, citing the link between high levels of cotton dust and "brown lung" disease, accused the Labor Dept. of delaying proceedings for the development of an effective federal standard to protect mill workers.

Textile Workers Sue Labor Dept. To Tighten 'Brown Lung' Controls

The Textile Workers Union of America accused the Labor Dept. of delaying efforts to tighten federal controls on cotton dust needed to protect mill workers from "brown lung" disease—suggesting the foot-dragging is politically motivated.

The TWUA and the North Carolina Public Interest Research Group made the charges in filing a suit in U.S. District Court in Washington to compel the Secretary of Labor to begin formal proceedings for the development of an effective cotton dust standard.

Current exposure levels permitted by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration unnecessarily increase the dangers of brown lung disease, or byssinosis, among mill workers, the union warned.

The TWUA wants to have the exposure level reduced from 1 milligram per cubic meter of air to one-tenth milligram for an eight-hour period.

In New York, TWUA President Sol Stetin said that every Secretary of Labor since 1971 has been aware that the current standard inadequately protects workers from the disease.

Despite numerous promises to modify the standard, Stetin charged that they have failed to perform their duties under the 1970 Occupational Safety & Health Act by "unlawfully withholding and unreasonably delaying action."

Even after the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health issued a criteria document in 1974 calling for reducing cotton dust exposure below 0.2 milligrams, the Labor Dept. has still failed to propose a stiffer standard, Stetin said.

He linked the delays to political favors from the former Nixon Administration in return for the role textile manufacturers played in the 1972 presidential election.

At a Washington press conference, the TWUA and the North Carolina student group distributed copies of the memorandum that had been uncovered during the Watergate investigation which promised that to encourage business support of the Nixon re-election campaign, OSHA would not issue any "highly controversial" job health standards, such as a curb on cotton dust.

Wib Gulley, director of the North Carolina citizens' group, said the dangers of cotton dust are particularly severe in the state since about one-third of the nation's textile workers are situated in North Carolina.

He said state health officials concede that 15,000 active textile workers are victims of byssinosis. Breathlessness brought on by acute stages of the disease totally disables workers, he said.

Because of the high level of cotton dust in mills, the research group estimated that the textile industry currently has 800,000 potential cases of brown lung.

Despite the high level of exposure currently permitted by OSHA, Gulley charged that no mill in North Carolina meets the standard.

He said it was not uncommon to find exposure levels five to seven times in excess of the 1 milligram standard. At one North Carolina plant, Gulley said the research group found the cotton dust in the air to be 23 times higher than the limit.

TWUA Research Director George Perkel said that although OSHA is currently working on an economic impact statement, expected to be released in April, there are no guarantees a new standard would be quickly forthcoming.

Buckley, Evans Lose Union Shop Challenge

(Continued from Page 1)

The NLRB decision follows lengthy and unsuccessful federal court litigation against AFTRA by Buckley and Evans that culminated over a year ago in the Supreme Court's refusal to consider their claim.

The board noted that during the oral argument counsel for AFTRA repeated the union's position that all the union can lawfully require of Buckley and Evans under the union security provisions is "financial core membership"—that is, the payment of union dues and fees.

The NLRB added that counsel for Buckley and Evans had conceded that his clients never requested the union or the broadcasting companies which air their views to state in writing that the payment of the uniformly required dues and initiation fees would satisfy the union shop provisions without any requirement of full-fledged membership.

"The petitioners thus have never actually tested AFTRA's policy in this respect," the board observed.

"With respect to the petition herein, there is no dispute and the law is admittedly clear that a union . . . can only require the payment of periodic dues and initiation fees after the statutory 30-day period and cannot, under any circumstances, require 'full-fledged membership' or any other type of membership," the board said in its opinion, "and a termination of employment for reasons other than nonpayment of such dues and fees would be a violation of the (National Labor Relations) Act.

"Likewise, a refusal to employ an individual who refused to become a 'member' of AFTRA or any other union would also be a violation of the Act.

"Therefore, there is no justiciable issue to be decided or uncertainty to be dispelled by the issuance of a declaratory order."

Buckley, who appears as the host of the television program, "Firing Line," and Evans, who appears on the radio program, "Spectrum," originally sued in federal court on grounds that AFTRA's union shop agreements constituted an "unreasonable restraint" of freedom of speech.

A U.S. district judge upheld their argument, but the decision was overturned by the 2nd U.S. Court of Appeals which said they should have taken their case to the NLRB. The litigants appealed to the Supreme Court which ruled against considering the case.

In its 1974 finding, the appeals court noted there was no abridgement of First Amendment rights arising from the congressional authorization granting a union the power to collect dues from employes in a union shop.

"The congressional purpose in authorizing mandatory union dues is surely a permissible one," the appeals court observed.

"A required tolerance of 'free riders' — i.e., those who enjoy the benefits of the union's negotiating efforts without assuming a corresponding portion of the union's financial burden — would result not only in flagrant inequity, but might eventually seriously undermine the union's ability to perform its bargaining function."

Inskeep Succeeds Lay At Utah AFL-CIO Helm

Salt Lake City—E. W. Inskeep has been named to succeed Frank C. Lay as president of the Utah AFL-CIO. Lay has resigned to join the Region VI staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services.

Inskeep, a member of the Machinists for 42 years, is president of the IAM District 114 and a vice president of the state labor federation. He took over the new post Jan. 5.

Jobless Aid Duration Cut Back in 32 States

(Continued from Page 1)

that had an insured unemployment rate averaging at least 6 percent over the most recent 13-week period will continue to offer the maximum 65-week payments.

Insured unemployment is generally close to 2 percent below the actual unemployment. Thus, a 6 percent insured jobless rate would amount to nearly 8 percent under the Bureau of Labor Statistics count of unemployment.

The listings could vary from week to week because of the change in the 13-week average of insured unemployment. But as the AFL-CIO News went to press, the following jurisdictions were still entitled to the 65-week maximum:

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington.

States where insured unemployment was between 5 and 6 percent, where the maximum benefit drops to 52 weeks, are:

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia.

The maximum combination drops to 39 weeks in the following 20 states and the District of Columbia, where insured unemployment was below 5 percent:

Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Persons in these states already drawing FSB benefits will continue to receive them. But others will not, even if they are currently unemployed and receiving regular unemployment compensation.

A new requirement of the law obligates all FSB recipients to take part in any training programs that their state might designate. The requirement is intended to increase their opportunity for employment.

Manpower Journal Becomes 'Worklife'

The Labor Dept.'s monthly journal, Manpower, became Worklife with the publication of its January issue to reflect the recent name-change of the Manpower Administration to the Employment & Training Administration.

A series of special bicentennial articles and features beginning in the January edition examine the roles American workers played in shaping the history of the nation.

A Man of His Word...

THE NATION HAS LOST a man of great talent and ability, who had made and was making a significant contribution to America.

But the President has made it impossible for Mr. Dunlop to continue to make that contribution as Secretary of Labor. The President undermined Mr. Dunlop's credibility and the regrettable result is that the nation has lost the services of an outstanding citizen.

I am sure that in private life Mr. Dunlop will continue to serve the process of collective bargaining capably and with unabated enthusiasm. For as a private citizen, Mr. Dunlop will once again have the confidence of the parties involved, who always knew him as a man of his word.

—AFL-CIO President George Meany

...And Another Man

THE EXPERIENCE of the past few years points up the importance of the elections coming up this year:

To move forward on important programs, to strengthen and get taxpayers' money's worth out of present programs, to get the economy in shape and keep it there . . . to do these and other things you've got to have a Congress and a President in tune with one another and with the people's needs.

If ever this was made clear it's been during the presidency of Gerald Ford. Entering the White House as an appointed President after 25 years in Congress, he proposed not just a honeymoon with the 2-1 Democratic House and 3-2 Democratic Senate, but a marriage.

The marriage came apart quicker than you can say Humpty-Dumpty, and nothing's about to put it together again. Ford took up where Richard Nixon left off. He got his hands firmly on the veto like a scythe and mowed down one congressional initiative after another.

During the worst unemployment since the 1930s, he vetoed measures to create jobs. In the worst housing slump in decades, he vetoed measures to build housing. In a period of ecological concern, he vetoed legislation to make strip-mine owners clean up their mess. When Congress voted to provide more for the school lunch program, he vetoed that. With fuel prices spiralling, early in his presidency he vetoed legislation to control prices on domestic crude oil. He vetoed health legislation and education appropriations.

His recent tax veto almost stripped wage-earners of 1975 tax cuts. A last-ditch compromise saved them.

As a parting shot for 1975, he reneged on a promise of support for construction labor's situs picketing bill, passed by the Congress, and slapped it down.

The contrast between the President and the Congress has been sharp. The Congress concerned itself with the needs of people sweating out unemployment and getting belted at the supermarket and gasoline pump. The President bled mostly for the oil companies. The Congress tried to create jobs. The President opted for noninterference with unemployment.

The result, with few exceptions, has been stalemate—one that seems doomed to continue as long as President and Congress are at cross-purposes.

This can be remedied—but not until next November.

—From Memo from COPE.

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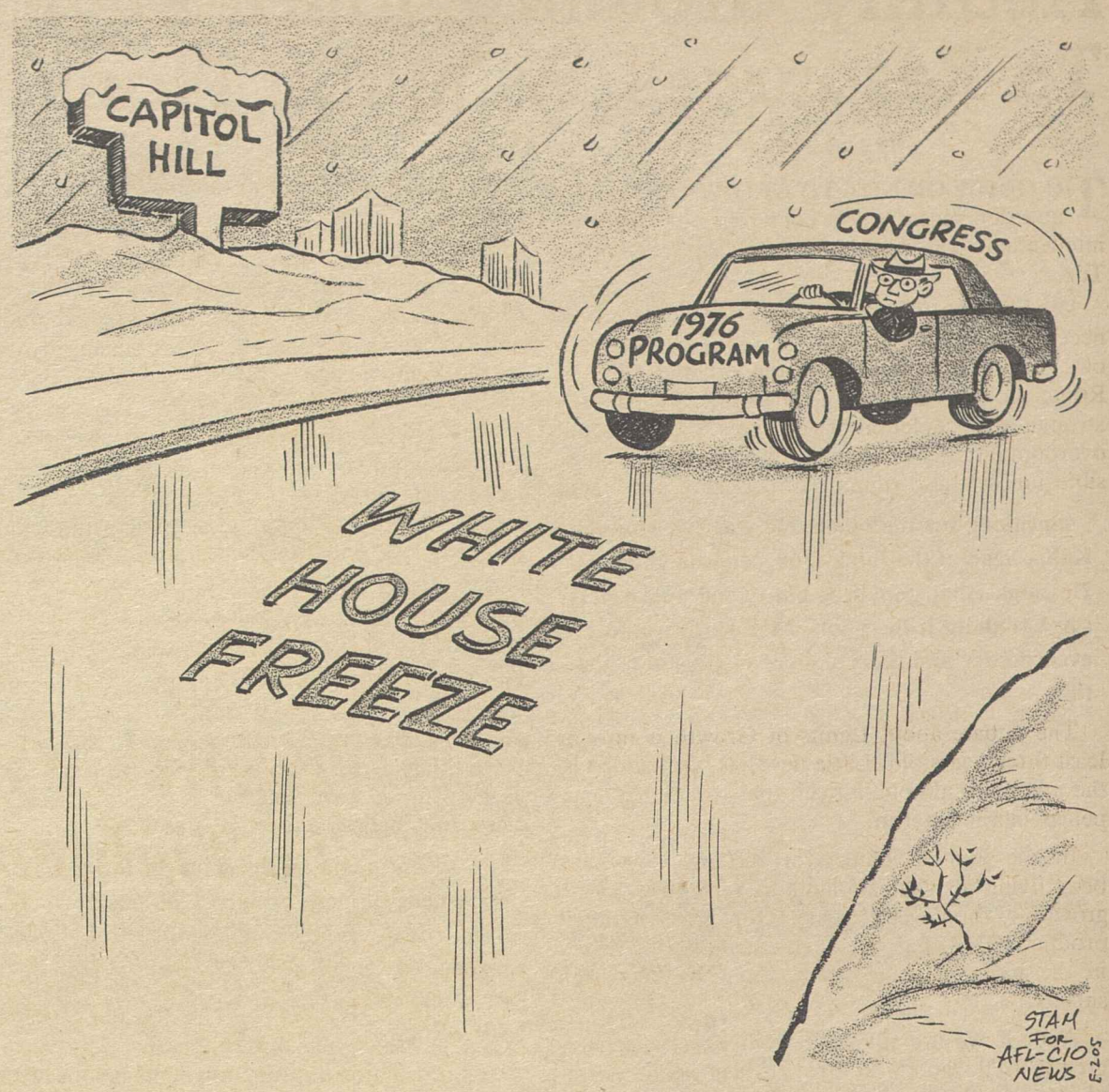
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The Road Back



A Word Edgewise:

Luxury of Soviet Elite Reflects Racket Rather Than Ideology

By John P. Roche

ONE OF THE PROBLEMS constantly encountered in discussions of the Soviet regime is the standard conservative argument that the Communists want to replace capitalism with public ownership and eliminate private property. This is considered a bad thing. The difficulty is that this attributes to the Soviet elite a set of ideals, when in fact it is a crew of cynical gangsters. Gangsters who, by the way, live a life of luxury worthy of top American capitalists and whose children grow up in a private universe comparable to the old Groton-Harvard syndrome. True, Brezhnev doesn't own his "dacha," but does the President of American Widgets own that nice cottage ("Conference Center") in Barbados? Or does American Widgets own it, and the Lear jet used to get there?

In other words, the argument between the Communists and advocates of a free society does not hinge on the nature of property. To coin an original phrase, this is a red herring—as is the talk about "Godless atheism." Stalin gave up "Godless atheism" during World War II, shot the old militants of the "League of the Militant Godless," and co-opted the Orthodox Church. He decided religion had utility, provided it knew its place.

This paid off: the Metropolitan of Leningrad, a Communist stooge, has just been elected one of the presidents of the World Council of Churches. He has stated authoritatively there is no religious persecution in the Soviet Union.

One of the main reasons why Soviet Communism is treated as an ideology rather than a racket is probably—ironically enough—the body of literature by ex-Communists, most of whom were intellectuals who simply didn't recognize a brutal con game when they saw one. On my shelves there must be 15 or 20 volumes in this genre ranging from the collection "The God That Failed," Koestler's "Darkness at Noon" and Poretsky's "Our Own People" to the more realistic "Case of Comrade Tulayev" by Victor Serge. To one degree or another, they all treat Soviet totalitarianism as a set of principles, derived from Marx and Engels, that have been twisted and perverted by a Stalinist bureaucracy.

This has led some Soviet dissidents to sponsor a "Back to Lenin!" movement. The historian Roy Medvedev has devoted two volumes to this thesis, but members of this school refuse to recognize that Lenin opened the casino. In the December issue of "Midstream," the historian and biographer Joel Carmichael emphasizes the fact (actually on the record since 1921) that the Kaiser's secret service—in addition to providing the Bolshevik leader with a train from Switzerland to Russia—supplied the Communists with the equivalent of 800 million 1976 dollars to undermine the democratic provisional government that overthrew Czarism in February 1917.

How's that for a "destabilization" operation? The Germans temporarily got their money's worth: the Bolshevik Revolution took Russia out of the war.

NO, DESPITE ITS patina of high theory, and the commitment of some genuine idealists, at ground zero the Soviet system has always been a sanguinary racket. The terror was introduced by Lenin (whose favorite N. Bukharin got off the jolly quip that he believed in the two-party system: "one in power and the other in jail") and perfected by Stalin in the great purges.

Bukharin turned up again in an underground joke: three men met in an "isolator" discussing their charges. The first said, "I was accused of conspiring with Bukharin." The second, "I was accused of conspiring against Bukharin." The third, "I'm Bukharin." Solzhenitsyn has given us the central operational code of the elite: a guard asks a "zek" en route to Siberia what he got. "25 years—and for nothing." "Nonsense," says the guard. "For nothing you get ten."

What triggered this historical excursion is the news that Moscow has, since the great Helsinki jamboree, clamped down on emigration and in general taken a very hard line on "Basket 3," the section dealing with improved international communications.

Of course they have: They got what they wanted from us, a legitimation of their post-World War II conquests. Now all bets are off. When will Chairman Kissinger realize that the normal 19th Century rules of diplomacy do not apply to gangsters?

New Makeup for GNP:

Healthy Growth Pattern Keyed To Resources, Pollution Plans

By Gus Tyler

TO GROW OR NOT TO GROW. That was the question recently at a conference of scientists, intellectuals and businessmen held at Woodlands, Tex.

Leading the debate for those who say it is necessary to check growth was Dr. Dennis Meadows, one of the authors of the original Club of Rome book, "Limits of Growth." He argued strongly that depletion of resources, pollution and overpopulation would make life on earth impossible unless these ruinous forces were contained.

Speaking for the other side was Dr. Herman Kahn, head of the think-tank, Hudson Institute. He thinks that growth is both good and necessary. Without it the poor of the earth would be even poorer and, hence, more restless and hostile.

The debate about Limits of Growth is now at least three years old. Little new has been added to the argument although much that is new has happened in the interim.

In the United States, for instance, we have been living at what amounts to zero growth—no growth — for several years. Our gross national product (GNP) has not been expanding as it had in the past. In some years, the GNP has even shrunk.

And, if we are to judge from experience, no-growth is no good. No-growth has meant unemployment—the growth is not there for new jobs—and has also meant inflation—the added supply is not there to meet demand.

We have limited growth not because our Administration in Washington has become enamored with the Club of Rome book, but because "cooling the economy" was believed to be a way to check price increases. But, however we got there, no-growth is a no-no for America's future.

Unfortunately the debate about "growth" goes on and on without anyone defining growth. It is simply assumed that growth means "pollution" and "exhaustion." But it need not mean anything of the kind; indeed "growth" can mean the opposite.

Our GNP—the measure of our growth—is simply the dollar value of all the goods and services in any one year. If we change the makeup of our GNP we can continue to grow while ending up with less pollution and greater resources.

WE NEED TO concentrate on two primary purposes: de-polluting and re-resourcing.

One of our major industries ought to be cleaning up our waterways, scrubbing our oceans, purifying our air, detoxifying our soils, recycling our cans and bottles and paper. To do any of these things is as much a "service" to our society as mowing a lawn, shining shoes, or teaching a class and, hence, is part of our GNP.

A second major industry ought to be the development of new resources of energy: solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biophysical, photovoltaic, etc. If we go at this with commitment, we do not exhaust our reserves; we replenish our resources.

A third major industry ought to be cultivation of our oceans—for food, minerals, fibers, chemicals.

Growth is dangerous only as we continue to grow in the old ways. But growth is mankind's best hope if we grow in a new way—restoring the polluted, replenishing the exhausted, and developing entirely new resources.

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Local Union Aid Cited:

Developing Jobs for Women Among HRDI's Key Efforts

DEVELOPING GOOD-PAYING jobs that offer a solid chance for advancement and work careers for women will be a prime emphasis in the year ahead for the Human Resources Development Institute, the AFL-CIO's manpower arm.

That report was made by HRDI Executive Director Charles Bradford, who pointed out that jobs for women has always been one of the institute's key efforts, and account for about 25 percent of the jobs developed through local union cooperation in communities throughout the nation. He credited the interest and cooperation of local unions in the HRDI effort to develop jobs for disadvantaged and hard-to-employ workers for much of the successful record the institute has rolled up since it was chartered as a private corporation in 1968.

High unemployment has made HRDI's job-development effort "much more difficult . . . very tough," but the organization has been able to meet or exceed the goals set by the Labor Dept. in each of the manpower programs it has contracted to HRDI, Bradford said. And in response to the increased incidence of plant shutdowns, workweek cutbacks and hiring freezes that stem from the nation's economic troubles, HRDI has been able to help a number of laid-off union members find new jobs, he said.

Bradford noted that HRDI also has the financial responsibility for 21 Apprenticeship Outreach programs which are placing minority workers in the construction industry — facing a jobless rate near 20 percent — HRDI would meet and even exceed quotas set by the Labor Dept. this year through continued union cooperation.

Citing HRDI's performance under Labor Dept. contracts in the administration of outreach programs, Bradford stressed, "we think that we are giving far in excess of what the taxpayer expects. . . . We do our best to see that everyone gets a full measure."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Bradford said that two of the institute's newer programs, both dealing with persons charged with or convicted of criminal offenses, are working out well. He said the Female Offender Program developed by the Virginia State AFL-CIO with HRDI's help, and the Pre-Trial Intervention Program sponsored by the Nebraska State AFL-CIO, are producing good results. He said that while "most employers are reluctant to hire offenders," good relationships developed by HRDI in other programs to place disadvantaged workers often pave the way for employers to "give offenders a chance" to make good on the job.

Noting that the turnover rate is one of the best measures of the effectiveness of a job-development and placement program, Bradford said that two of every three workers that HRDI has been able to place are still on the job three months later. That, he said, is a high retention rate, and it indicates both the quality of the jobs themselves and the determination of disadvantaged workers to improve their lives.

Bradford was questioned by Sara Fritz of United Press International and Robert Dobkin of the Associated Press. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Full Measure of Quality!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WITH THE PROLONGED RECESSION and continuing inflation pinching the family budget and the governmental budget, we will be hearing a lot of tough talk about hardnosed solutions this year:

Cut costs and hold the line on taxes by getting the loafers off welfare. Crack down on food stamp cheaters. Slash government payrolls. Put the brakes on runaway social programs. Stop throwing tax dollars at problems. Decentralize. Dismantle federal programs and let the states and localities take them over.

Unfortunately, the usual array of fiscal and political conservatives has been joined by a new breed of conservative liberals who have forgotten or never learned their history. When President Eisenhower took office and named a special commission to tell him why the federal government was growing, he was told the states were unable or unwilling to meet the needs of their citizens.

A new congressional study punctures the alarmist prophecies propagated by the Nixon and Ford Administrations. But there is little hope that facts and sober analysis will slow down the misconceptions and alarm preached by the nation's leaders.

In 1975, President Ford said he was horrified by the federal deficit. "The size and growth of the federal budget has taken on a life of its own," he said. In the 1976 State of the Union address and the budget, Ford will be doubly horrified.

A year ago, Ford was specific even though wrong. In a major speech, he singled out social security, food stamps and federal retirement payments as examples of "income redistribution" programs that claim an ever-larger share of federal spending.

But two of those programs are contributed to by wage-earners and employers while food stamps are deliberately designed to help those most in need obtain an adequate diet.

Two top Nixon-Ford officials were the chief cheerleaders of the runaway rhetoric.

"We are at a crossroads" in America between social spending and defense spending, warned then budget director Roy Ash. Ash's budget report said that if social programs continued to grow at the same rate as in the past 20 years, government spending would rise from one-third of the gross national product to more than half the GNP in two more decades.

CASPAR WEINBERGER spread the alarm. In a farewell speech as Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare last summer, Weinberger said:

"There is an overriding danger inherent in this growth of an American welfare state. The danger is simply that we may undermine our whole economy. If social programs continue growing for the next two decades at the same pace they have in the last two, we will spend more than half of our whole gross national product for domestic social programs alone by the year 2000."

If these fearmongers had consulted history, they would have learned that the basic federal income assistance programs such as social security and unemployment insurance date from the 1930s. They were humanitarian responses of a democratic society, designed to help millions of people at the time in their lives when they needed a cushion against hardship and as countercyclical devices to pump purchasing power into the economy.

The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office issued a study in December which, by providing some historical perspective, deflates the reactionary rhetoric.

The CBO study reviewed 11 major federal income assistance programs, such as social security, jobless pay, medicare, medicaid, aid to families with dependent children and food stamps. In 1955, four were nonexistent and the other seven were just beginning to expand benefits and coverage.

Therefore, the study said, spending on such programs rose from 3.4 percent of GNP in 1951 to 9.3 percent in 1975.

In making its projections, the CBO study said that if current programs are maintained and benefits adjusted to keep up with inflation, the costs will be about 10 percent of the GNP by year 2000.



LOCAL UNION cooperation has been the key to the successful job-development and placement effort of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute, HRDI Executive Director Charles Bradford, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Robert Dobkin of the Associated Press and Sarah Fritz of United Press International.

How to Buy:

Price Outlook Better in '76, But Consumers Can't Relax

By Sidney Margolius

WHAT CAN YOU EXPECT in living costs and conditions for 1976? Probably a better year than you've had since 1972. Costs of some very vital needs will continue to rise, but some commodities are leveling off and even receding from recent runaway levels. At the same time, rising business volume indicates an improvement in the employment outlook if not in all industries.

On the whole, you can expect that living costs may rise in the neighborhood of 5 percent to 6 percent compared to the 7½ percent of the past 12 months.

The lower inflation rate may provide some relief for working families who have suffered a steady erosion of buying power since 1972. That year, average weekly earnings for a worker with three dependents were $121.09. That sum had a buying power in terms of 1967 dollars of $96.64.

This past fall those average earnings had gone up to $150.73, seemingly a big increase. But adjusted for the inflation since 1967, that $150.73 could buy only $92.13 of goods and services. The grim irony is that the average wage-earner now has $29.64 more in his pay envelopes but has lost $4.51 in buying power.

How well you fare this year may depend on how you plan your money management and buying, and how flexible you may be in adjusting eating and living habits.

The three big problems for 1976 are a further rise in the already lofty cost of home operating expenses, the increase in car ownership costs, the persistent long-term increase in medical costs—up another 12 percent in the past 12 months.

While food prices have been leveling off, you still need to shop with care since food does take 25 percent of the average wage-earner's after-tax expenditures.

Very young families and the elderly will have the most stubborn living-cost problems in '76 because of still rising housing and medical costs.

Here are specific price trends so you know what you have to deal with in '76:

FOOD: Cheaper beef and poultry can help keep your food bills at present levels or a little lower, at least until next summer.

Underlying reason for the recent drop in beef's price is that producers have been shipping more grass-fed young beef because of high costs of grain feeding, although more grain-fed beef will be marketed in 1976. Grass-fed beef is cheaper, and because more is being shipped at a younger age, is more tender than it usually is.

Since it has a thinner fat covering and less marbling, grass-fed beef actually is more nutritious than grain-fed. The "choice" grade beef from grain-fed cattle typically is 25 percent fat. The lower "good" grade from grass-fed or "short-fed" cattle may range from 18 to 22 percent fat.

Another potential help is the lower prices expected on poultry. Usually you can figure that if the price of broilers is half that of ground beef, the broilers are the better value.

Sharpest increase has been on pork. While pork is expected to be a little more abundant and a little less expensive this coming year, some of the present prices are obviously irrational, such as the tags of over $2 a pound for bacon.

As food prices have jumped, consumers generally have resorted to three ways to defend their budgets. They noticeably have cut consumption of foods which have gone up most, especially meat, sugar and sugar-using products including canned fruits, and coffee; buying in bulk and in larger sizes, even institutional sizes; seeking out new lower-cost forms of traditional foods, such as ground turkey, at less cost than ground beef, and soya products for blending with ground beef and for nutritional enrichment of casseroles, soups, etc.; and also a noticeable tendency to reduce use of the costlier "convenience" foods.

HOUSING: Most new houses now are in the $38,000-$40,000 bracket. Prices of older homes also have risen sharply. The median now is $35,400—11 percent higher than a year ago.

Heating costs have reached the point where some families now phone their fuel-oil dealers ahead of time to ask how much the delivery will cost, and some ask to go on a twelve-month plan.

As well as controlling use of heat, hot water and utilities, this also is a year to weatherstrip and insulate as much as you can. The cost of insulation has not risen nearly as much as the cost of fuel.

CAR COSTS: All car owner and operating costs have risen to the point where those for even an intermediate-size eight-cylinder car in metropolitan areas now are estimated by the AAA at $2,250 a year if you drive 10,000 miles, or 22.5 cents a mile. Costs of even a six-cylinder compact now are estimated at 18.5 cents a mile.

The main needs are to curb depreciation (annual loss in market value) through meticulous care, and to hold down gasoline consumption. Gasoline prices went up another 10 percent in 1975.

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Soup to Nonsense:

New Wine Doesn't Input Well Into Old Glass Containers

By Jane Goodsell

CRYING OVER spilled milk is counter-productive.

Oh, how my heart grows sad and weary/Far from the senior citizens at home.

Frankie and Johnny were emotionally involved in an interpersonal relationship.

A causal linkage has been scientifically established between the nutritional value of a daily apple and a minimization of medical care.

Beggars have few viable alternatives.

All the king's horses and all the king's men failed to realize their projected goal of restructuring Humpty Dumpty's component parts.

Birds tend to inter-relate with others in analogous socio-economic strata.

It is now incumbent upon all concerned individuals to contribute input to the party.

A rolling stone has minimal expectations of moss accumulation.

What escalates must de-escalate.

A multiplicity of hands minimizes the work load for all involved personnel.

All the decorator shades of the rainbow.

Little Jack Horner isolated himself in a corner to seek oral gratification from a Christmas pie, thus exhibiting a negative tendency to inter-act with his peer group.

To have and consume one's cake concomitantly is contra-indicated.

"At this point in time," the Walrus said, "we shall engage in ongoing dialogue on heterogeneous subject matter, our agenda to include shoes, ships, sealing wax, cabbages and kings."

Scientific studies prove that time is seven ways more effective at healing wounds than other leading products.

Simple Simon met a pieperson going to the fair.

Stone walls do not a correctional institution make.

Our revels now are finalized.



WORLDWIDE ISSUES affecting the international trade union movement were discussed by AFL-CIO President George Meany and C. V. Devan Nair, secretary general of the Singapore National Trade Union Congress, in Washington. Nair visited Meany after attending a conference of the International Confederation for Free Trade Unions in Mexico City.

2 to 225 Million:

U.S. Census System Grows with Nation

THE NATION'S POPULATION in 1980 will be between 220 and 225 million, the Bureau of the Census forecasts.

This is quite a jump from the approximately two million on July 4, 1776, and the 3,929,214 in the first census in 1790.

When the Declaration of Independence was signed, there had been population counts, of sorts, taken in the colonies by British officials. However, nothing like a complete count of the inhabitants had ever been attempted.

The enumeration of 1790 was made to provide an equitable basis for representation in the House of Representatives. The idea of some form of representative legislative body was basic to the political thinking of the 55 delegates assembled at the 1787 Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.

The Constitution, when ready for state ratification on Sept. 17, 1787, provided that representatives and direct taxes should be apportioned among the states according to their respective numbers, and that the enumeration should be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress, and within every subsequent term of 10 years. Thus the framework of representation and apportionment was established in the beginning.

The first Census Act provided that the census should begin on the first Monday in August 1790 and should be completed in nine months. U.S. marshals were put in charge. Every person of 16 years and older was required to answer the census questions to the best of his or her knowledge "on pain of forfeiting 20 dollars." Thus, from the beginning, answering census questions was required by law.

The 1800 census asked for the age of the white population in addition to the information collected in 1790. Then in 1810, against the background of renewed trouble with Great Britain, Congress recognized the importance of developing the nation's economic independence from foreign manufactures. So the census was expanded to include inquiries on manufacturing to determine the kinds, quantities, and values of goods processed in each state and territory.

Many reforms were instituted in the 1850 census, the most far-reaching of which was the beginning of the individual enumeration of persons. Each free person, not just the head of the family, was to have his name recorded, together with specified details. Each slave was to be personally identified. The census inquired in greater detail than ever before about farming, business, industry and mining. The 1850 census was the first to offer protection of confidentiality for information provided.

The tenth Census Act, providing for the 1880 census, required the supervisors and enumerators, who for the first time replaced the federal marshals and assistants, to take an oath: "I will not disclose any information contained in the schedule, lists, or statements obtained by me to any person or persons, except to my superiors." This essentially is the same oath all census employes must swear today.

Tabulation of data collected in the 1890 and 1900 census was staggering because of the many subjects covered. It was apparent that planning each decennial census, which had been done by Congress since 1790, was a job for specialists.

Thus Congress set up a permanent Census Office which later became the Bureau of the Census in the Commerce Dept.

In the late 1930s, the bureau pioneered the use of the sampling technique, offering replies from a scientifically selected cross-section of the population which represented the answers that a full census would provide at a fraction of the time and cost.

This culminated in the Current Population Survey, which has been conducted every month since 1940, providing fast, up-to-date measures of many social and economic trends.

Further Expansion Sought:

Social Security Act Found Healthy at 40

After 40 years of social security—that has brought billions in benefits to the elderly, disabled, unemployed, dependent children and the sick—the far-reaching social program has yet to reach its full potential, Wilbur J. Cohen writes in the American Federationist.

Cohen, a former secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, terms the program one of the most significant developments in social legislation in the nation's history.

Despite unrelenting attacks since its inception, social security has made substantial progress over the years, he observes. Congress has approved major improvements and extensions of the program 15 times since it was first enacted in 1935.

During the 1930s, most of the opposition to social security came from employers and conservative Republican politicians. The attacks were vicious and emotional, punctuated with such labels as "compulsion," "regimentation," and "socialism."

Attempts by employers, the Republican Party and the Hearst newspapers to use social security as a campaign ploy in the 1936 presidential election backfired, Cohen points out.

"Whereas they thought the average man would rebel against the so-called "pay cut" which would occur because of the new payroll contributions for social security, the reaction of the workers at the time was that if employers were suddenly so solicitous of their welfare, there must be something right about old age insurance," he notes.

The overwhelming defeat of Alf Landon was viewed as voter endorsement of President Roosevelt's social programs. The electoral support also helped convince the Supreme Court that the social security act was constitutional.

Today's attacks on social security are more sophisticated, but the goal is the same—to weaken or change the system and take away the basic right to social insurance benefits while imposing obnoxious qualifications and restriction, Cohen warns.

Now the dean of the College of Education at the University of Michigan, Cohen points out that 90 percent of the nation's workers are covered by social security.

"It is no exaggeration to say that, in one way or another, the life of every one of the 215 million people in the United States presently is affected by the overall social security program," Cohen stresses.

Social security, which paid out more than $100 billion in benefits in 1974, has become an accepted part of the American way of life, the article notes.

More than 32 million persons are receiving regular old age benefits every month. Several million others are drawing weekly unemployment insurance, and some 11 million receive monthly welfare checks under AFDC. Another 4 million aged, blind and disabled persons receive supplemental social security income regularly and 25 million needy persons were given assistance under the Medicaid program in 1974.

Cohen points out that social security and other federal, state and private pension and social welfare programs, disburse $15 billion every month—"a significant volume of purchasing power which has set a floor under consumer income and moderated the adverse economic impact of the recession on families and the economy."

The widespread acceptance of social security is due largely to the contributory earnings-related social insurance philosophy that has long had the support of the AFL-CIO, he observes.

The emphasis on individual and social responsibility is now widely accepted by liberals and conservatives and most socio-economic groups.

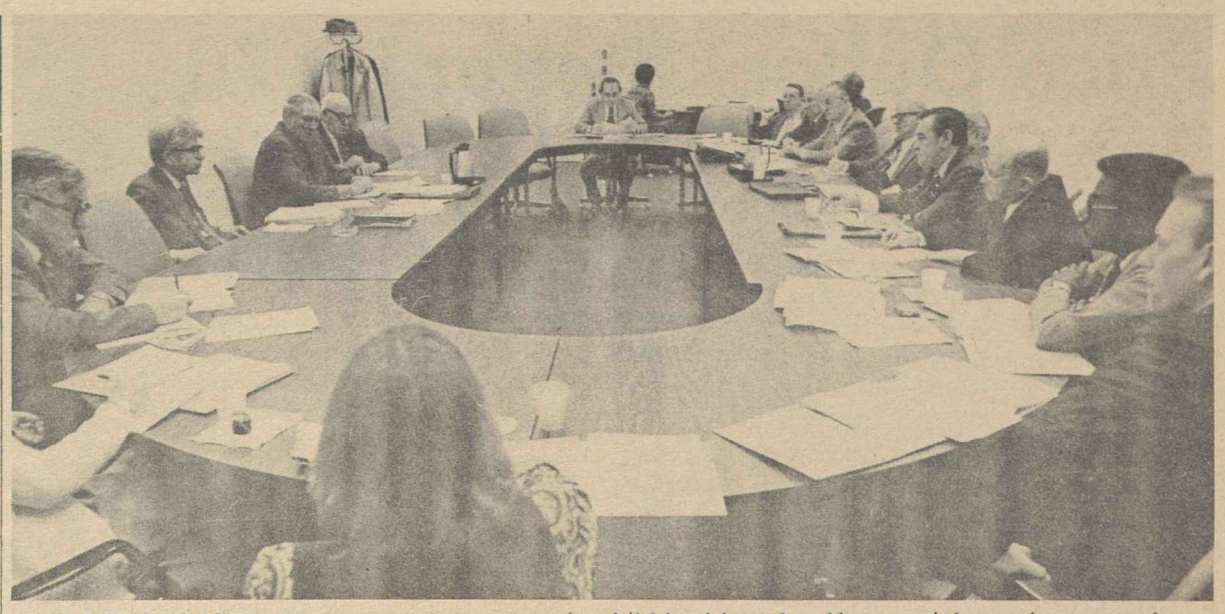
"The federal statutory right to earned benefits without recourse to welfare or resource restrictions appeals to minorities as well as the majority. The low cost of administering the program—only 2 percent of benefits—has made the social security program a distinctive and acceptable feature of a free society."

While the program has made remarkable achievements, Cohen stresses that Congress and the President must consider resolving immediate and long-run needs of social security.

He urges expanding the maximum earnings base from the present $15,300 a year to $24,000 so income can be increased to cover anticipated expenditures and rebuild the reserve fund.

"The most far-reaching legislation needed is the enactment of a national health insurance plan as part of the social security system," he suggests. "Proponents of public-sector responsibility in a national health insurance plan believe that only through the public sector can equity to all participating individuals be assured."

"The social security program is a sound structure on which we can build and adopt to changing needs," Cohen advises. "We have both the economic resources and the administrative capacity to continue to improve it incrementally in relation to our national priorities and productivity."



POLICY REVIEW of government programs in child health and welfare, social security, unemployment compensation and related areas is conducted by the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Social Security and staff experts in social insurance and legislation. The committee also explored legislative developments in labor-sponsored health and social programs.

Labor Dept. Ordered to Justify Ending 'No Hands in Dies' Rule

Philadelphia—A three-judge panel of the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the Labor Dept. failed to justify its revocation of a "no hands in dies" standard protecting workers from serious hazards in the operation of power presses.

Responding to a suit brought by the AFL-CIO and the federation's Industrial Union Dept., the judges directed the Labor Dept. to explain fully why it dropped the labor-backed safety provision in favor of less restrictive safeguards.

Named in the suit were former Labor Sec. Peter J. Brennan and Assistant Labor Sec. John H. Stender, former head of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, who authorized modification of the standard Dec. 3, 1974.

The case is based on a section of the 1970 Occupational Safety & Health Act that requires the Secretary of Labor, whenever he promulgates a new rule substantially different from an existing national consensus standard, to spell out "the reasons why the rule as adopted will better effectuate the purposes of the act."

Although Brennan listed six reasons for revoking the consensus standard, the judicial panel concluded the statement "does not adequately disclose why the rule he adopted" will better achieve the intent of the safety law.

In the metal stamping industry, which is highly dependent on power press operations, the current injury rate is 23.2 per 100 workers annually, according to Labor Dept. reports.

Thousands of workers who must insert, adjust or extract stock manually while operating power presses face the hazard of mangled fingers and hands or amputations every year. In Michigan alone, job injury statistics showed that during 1973 there were 307 amputations on power presses resulting from workers placing their hands in die areas.

Although a number of power press injuries are the result of mechanical failure, most safety experts agree, the leading cause of injuries is human error—particularly when workers are required to place their hands in danger zones of the presses.

Hoping to eliminate these serious "point of operation" injuries, the American National Standards Institute in February 1971 published the "no hands in dies" consensus standard.

The standard spelled out the responsibility of employers to modify power presses within three years after its adoption to eliminate the need of press operators to insert their hands in the hazardous die areas.

The Secretary of Labor adopted the standard on May 29, 1971, and set an effective rate of Aug. 31, 1974—giving employers more than three years to make the needed changes on their presses.

But the new safety standard soon came under fire from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Metal Stamping Association, which called for its revocation.

Pressure from business and employer groups caused OSHA early in 1974 to propose revocation of the standard even before it was to go into effect.

The Labor Secretary made it official on Dec. 3, 1974, declaring that the "no hands in dies" rule was neither technically nor economically feasible and substituting a so-called "fail safe" system on presses that would halt operations until a mechanical failure is corrected.

In its suit, the AFL-CIO agreed that the "no hands" rule may not be feasible for all power presses, but stressed, "it does not follow that a universal departure from the national consensus standard would better effectuate the purposes of OSHA."

The suit pointed out that studies show the "no hands" rule is both economically and technologically feasible on many mechanical presses, but "nowhere does the Secretary discuss the reason why a partial departure from the national consensus standard would be inappropriate."

While the Labor Dept. is preparing its response to the judicial panel, the diluted standard will remain in effect, OSHA said.

Meanwhile, OSHA has placed the metal stamping industry in its national emphasis program, an effort to curb injuries and occupational illnesses in particularly hazardous jobs. The injury rate in metal stamping operations is more than double that for all of private nonfarm industry.

Food Pushes Wholesale Index Down

Wholesale prices fell four-tenths of 1 percent last month, despite another increase in prices of industrial commodities, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The decline in the government's wholesale price index in December was the first in six months and the largest since last March.

Prices of industrial commodities rose by six-tenths of 1 percent, seasonally adjusted, the same increase as in November. The industrial items index was up by 6 percent for the entire year.

Just about all industrial prices rose in December, BLS noted, but those for lumber and wood products, pulp, paper and miscellaneous products rose more than in November.

A sharp drop in food prices—more than double the November decline—was responsible for the drop in the overall wholesale price index, the government reported. Farm products and processed foods and feeds declined a seasonally adjusted 2.5 percent in December.

The overall wholesale price index stood at 178.7 percent of its 1967 base, or 4.2 percent higher than a year earlier. At the end of 1974, wholesale prices were 20.9 percent above the December 1973 level.

Multinationals Assailed As Threat to Economy

"Multinational corporations indulging in unbridled pursuit of corporate profit pose a direct threat to the economic health of the United States," President I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., charges in the latest issue of Viewpoint magazine.

Viewpoint, the IUD's quarterly magazine of opinion, looks at the operations of multinational corporations and their effects on the economy, job opportunities and future of American working people. In the foreword, Abel says:

"America's working men and women have been the first to feel the effects of multinational corporate activity, through losses of jobs, and job opportunities, to imports or the restricting of exports of manufacturing goods."

"Loss of American jobs, the siphoning off of technological advantage, and the flight of American investment capital are now making themselves felt on a wider scale. . . . It is time and past time for our nation to reassert its public interest. We must reform the tax and other laws that not only permit but require the shifting overseas of so much American production and jobs."

In its articles, Viewpoint examines the effect of U.S. tax law in encouraging overseas investment and job creation by multinationals, how export of American technology is damaging the country's economic future, the cost in lost U.S. job opportunities of multinational overseas activity, and the enormous political power enjoyed by multinational corporations.

President Dominick D'Ambrosio of the Allied Industrial Workers writes of his union's experiences with a multinational corporation. North American Rep. Laurent C. Enkell of the International Union of Food & Allied Workers' Association discusses the efforts of international trade secretariats to meet the problems posed by multinationals to trade unions.

The Industrial Union Dept., in a resolution adopted by its convention last September, called on the Congress "to implement policies" ensuring that multinational operations follow public policy. The resolution called for an end to tax laws favoring foreign operations of multinational firms, governmental monitoring of the corporations' activities, and regulation of technology exports.



Meany Hits Ford Inaction:

8.5% Jobless Rate Sets 34-Year Mark

(Continued from Page 1)

ures for the year 1975 "badly understate" both the numbers and the impact of unemployment on America.

"To get the true measure," he said, "the 1.2 million workers too discouraged to even seek work must be added to the 7.9 million the government officially counts as jobless.

"In addition, 3.5 million Americans were compelled to work part-time because full-time work was not available," Meany noted. "If those 3.5 million workers are working half-time—and that is a generous estimate—then realistically half that number must be added to the unemployment figures.

"In other words, a truer unemployment figure is 10.85 million workers, or 11.6 percent of the work force."

In the government's detailed report on employment and unemployment in December, the number of jobless workers during the month totaled 7,768,000 while the number of persons with jobs stood at 85,511,000.

December employment was 233,000 above the November level of 85,278,000 while the number of jobless was 67,000 more than in November. The jobless rate remained the same because of an increase of 300,000 in the civilian labor force. The labor force last month totaled 93,279,000.

Total employment in December was nearly 1.7 million higher than the recession low of 83.8 million last March. Industry payroll employment, up by 240,000 in December, stood at 77.8 million.

While the total number of industry payroll jobs has grown by about 1.5 million since last June, BLS noted, the payroll job count was still about 1 million below the record level reached in September 1974. December gains were registered in nearly two-thirds of the 172 industries surveyed monthly, BLS said.

The average duration of joblessness edged down in December to 16.4 weeks, after registering a large increase in the previous month. Nevertheless, BLS noted, the number of persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer rose slightly — a continuation of the steady increases of the past two years.

The number of "hard-core" jobless—persons out of work for 27 weeks or longer—remained at a record 1.6 million last month. A year earlier, the number of hard-core unemployed was about one-third of that figure, or 537,000.

Among the various labor force groups, the employment situation improved over the month mostly for adult males and blue-collar workers. The jobless rate for adult men fell four-tenths of 1 percent to 6.5 percent while the rate for blue-collar workers dropped from 11 to 10.3 percent.

But rates for most of the other major labor force categories, including household heads, full-time workers and married men, showed little change. The rates for adult women and teenagers rose by two-tenths of 1 percent each to 8 and 19.9 percent, respectively.

Employment in manufacturing increased by 80,000 in December, BLS reported, with about two-thirds of the increase occurring in the durable-goods sector.

Contract-construction employment was about unchanged at its recession low, some 700,000 jobs below the peak attained in early 1974. Employment in services continued to climb, rising by 60,000 over the month.

'For Us It's 100%!'



Unions Sue Government On Arbitration Dispute

Both principle and paychecks are involved in a suit brought by the Federal Employees Pay Council to compel the government to live up to an agreement to arbitrate a complex salary-setting controversy.

The Pay Council represents federal white-collar workers in procedures to determine the size of the pay raise needed each year to comply with the law that ties government salaries to private industry pay for comparable jobs. It has three members designated by the AFL-CIO, including the two top officers of the American Federation of Government Employees, and two persons named by unaffiliated unions.

Representing federal management in the salary-setting process are the Civil Service Commission and the Office of Management & Budget. The heads of the two agencies are "the President's agent," in the terminology of the salary comparability law.

The dispute arose out of the formula for determining the comparability matchup between government and private industry jobs—specifically the job definitions of secretary and computer operators.

If the management-proposed job descriptions were adopted, the comparability pay increase would be lower. The reason, the unions contend, is that higher-level government jobs would be matched against lower-level private industry employment.

The controversy arose in 1974 and the parties agreed not to include data for the disputed job categories in the salary mix while they tried to resolve their differences.

Finally, on Feb. 25, 1975, the Pay Council and management signed a formal agreement for third-party arbitration of the dispute. But before the arbitration took place, the Justice Dept. issued an advisory opinion that government management had no right to enter into such an agreement.

Despite union protests, the Civil Service Commission and OMB accepted the Justice Dept. position and abandoned the arbitration move. Then, when further direct negotiations failed to resolve the dispute, management on Dec. 11, 1975, announced a unilateral decision to impose the job definitions the unions had challenged.

The Pay Council has now sued in federal district court to seek a judicial determination that the arbitration agreement was lawful, and to compel management to comply with it.

Last year's comparability pay adjustment was slashed by President Ford from the 8.66 percent found due under the salary-setting procedure to 5 percent as an "economy" move. Government unions see the unilateral management interpretation of salary comparability as another squeeze on federal workers.

The dispute does not affect blue-collar government workers, whose hourly pay rates are tied to wage scales in the localities where they work.

Dunlop Quits In Aftermath Of Ford Veto

(Continued from Page 1)

a right-wing band opposed to the concept of collective bargaining."

Dunlop cast no stones in his resignation statement and specified that he was not resigning "in protest of the veto," but because his soundings indicated that he wouldn't be able to accomplish much in the atmosphere that has developed since the veto.

The decision to resign was his own, he stressed. In talking to labor and management leaders over the past several weeks, he did not seek or receive advice on whether he should remain in office.

Dunlop did make an indirect reference to the pressure of Republican Party conservatives on Ford to veto the bill, and to the widespread belief that Ford went back on his word in order to appease the Reagan wing of the GOP.

Dunlop said he accepted President Ford's invitation to join the Cabinet a year ago after Ford had told him that his "first priority" was to restore communications between the labor movement and the Administration so as to achieve cooperation of both labor and management in dealing with the nation's serious economic problems.

He cited minimum wage legislation and workers' compensation as areas he had intended to explore during the coming months with labor and management.

While Dunlop carefully avoided blaming Ford for pulling the rug out from under him by the veto, he acknowledged in reply to a question that the President was aware of the probable repercussions when he decided to veto the bill.

The reaction to the Ford veto, Dunlop stressed, goes beyond the construction industry and affects labor, management and government relations generally.

Until Feb. 1, Dunlop plans to serve merely as a "caretaker" head of the Labor Dept., avoiding testimony before congressional committees. He told reporters that he had not discussed a successor with Ford, nor made a recommendation.

California Witnesses Pin Blame For Job Crisis on Ford Policies

Los Angeles—Organized labor laid the blame for high unemployment, inflation and rising personal bankruptcies at the doorstep of the Ford Administration in a one-day congressional hearing on jobs here.

"The Administration's rationale is that high unemployment is essential to the control of inflation," John F. Henning, executive secretary of the California AFL-CIO, told a regional hearing of the congressional Joint Economic Committee.

"It hasn't worked. The cost of fuel, food and interest rates, for example, are still stealing worker dollars and bringing new and frightening bankruptcies to American industry."

Rather than a continuation of the Administration's "ruinous policies" of economic restriction, Henning said the nation should embark on a course of fiscal and monetary expansion.

His testimony came at the fourth in a series of regional hearings that are part of the congressional committee's 30th anniversary review of the Employment Act of 1946, which charged the federal government with the responsibility for insuring full employment.

"The White House tells us that we must accept an unemployment rate of 7.9 percent throughout 1976," Henning said. "That would be the highest jobless rate of the industrialized world.

"We have been living with the tragedy of an approximate 8 million workers unemployed month after month nationally and an approximate 1 million unemployed in California. We're tired of it."

He said December jobless rates were 9.8 percent in San Francisco, 9.6 percent in Los Angeles, 10.8 percent in San Diego, and 11.9 percent in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario area.

Job opportunities in California not only have failed to grow sufficiently even to begin to approach full employment, he said, but have declined in absolute numbers during the past year.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, described stories of staggering unemployment in Los Angeles and throughout California as "tragic" and "outrageous."

"This country must come to grips with the fact that we are just spinning our wheels on the problems of unemployment," Humphrey declared. "It is fiscally irresponsible . . . not to do something about the unemployed."

The Joint Economic Committee will sponsor a national conference in Washington, D.C., in mid-March to review the findings of its regional hearings and to prepare legislative recommendations.

Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, another witness at the hearing here, gave the most dramatic testimony on the impact of high unemployment in the city.

Bradley recited the story of applicants for an opening as an elevator mechanic's helper at City Hall, with a starting salary of $864 a month. A crowd started gathering at 4 a.m. on a Monday and by 7 a.m., more than 300 applicants were in line.

One man was injured when a plate glass door broke as the crowd pushed to get the job applications. Police had to be called to restore order. The turnout was the largest the city has had for a single opening with no educational or experience requirements. And the job was not advertised.

Pension Plan Terminations Exceed 5,000

An unexpectedly large number of pension plans served notice of termination during 1975, the government's pension benefits insurance agency reported.

The agency received 5,035 notices of termination—representing nearly one out of 20 covered pension plans. A sampling of terminations last May indicated that most of the discontinued programs were small, with an average of 30 persons each.

While the agency did not have a breakdown of the reasons for termination, AFL-CIO Associate Social Security Director Lawrence Smedley cited two contributing factors. One was the unusually large number of business failures resulting from the recession. The other was the anticipation of higher employer costs under new pension funding requirements that became effective on Jan. 1, 1976.

Under the 1974 pension reform law, the compulsory insurance program will in most cases protect workers covered by the discontinued plans against loss of vested benefits. Where assets of the plan are insufficient to meet the basic obligations of the pension fund, the insurance program makes up the difference.

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Ford's Stand-Pat Program Called Policy For Disaster

W. J. Usery Named to Labor Post

AFL-CIO President George Meany congratulated W. J. Usery, Jr., upon his nomination as Secretary of Labor and said organized labor wishes him well in carrying out the duty of the office to "promote the welfare of American workers."

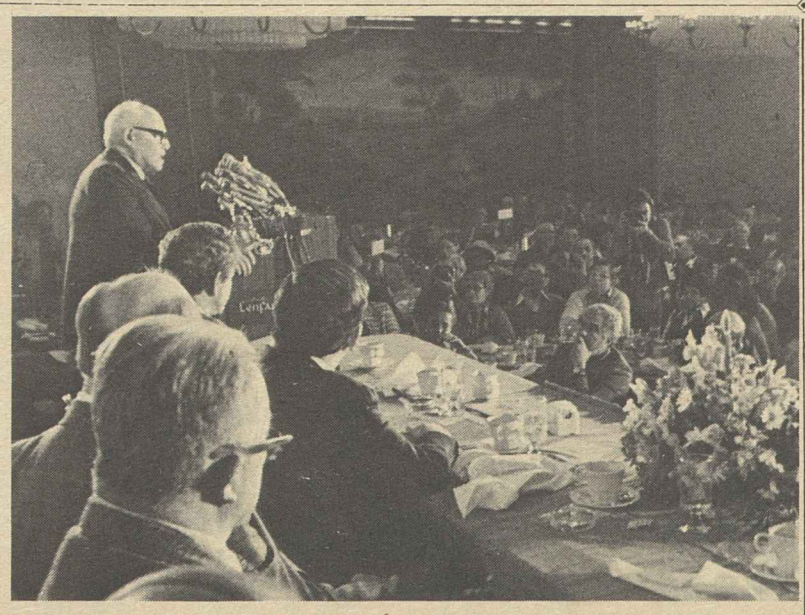
Meany observed, however, that the 52-year-old former Machinist is assuming the office "under difficult circumstances following the events which compelled the resignation of one of the most distinguished secretaries of labor ever to hold that office, John Dunlop."

Dunlop resigned the post after reaching a "professional judgment" that he could no longer be effective in an atmosphere poisoned by President Ford's broken promise to sign the union-backed construction site picketing and collective bargaining bill.

Usery's nomination came on Jan. 22 and is subject to Senate confirmation. Ford, who announced his choice in the Oval Office of the White House with Usery by his side, expressed confidence in the Georgia native's ability to handle "this very tough job" in a year of heavy collective bargaining.

Usery, who has achieved a distinguished record over the past two years as director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, agreed with Ford that "it will be a tough job." He stressed, however, that he is an optimist and assured the President, "I will do my very best."

(Continued on Page 15)



INVESTIGATION OF REPORTS linking campaign fund promises from anti-union employers to President Ford's veto of common-site picketing legislation is urged by AFL-CIO President George Meany during an address to the Ladies' Garment Workers legislative conference.

Cites Contractors' Checks:

Meany Asks Probe Of Bid to 'Buy' Veto

By John R. Oravec

AFL-CIO President George Meany called on the Federal Elections Commission to investigate published reports that anti-union contractors and businessmen offered payoffs to President Ford's election campaign in return for his veto of the common-site picketing legislation.

Meany charged that Ford's commitment to the building trades unions to sign the bill gave way to right-wing and employer pressure, political considerations and the promise of campaign funds.

While the White House was flooded with form letters stemming from a drive initiated by the National Right to Work Committee and the Chamber of Commerce, the President's campaign committee —according to press reports—also was receiving mail in the form of $1,000 checks, the legal maximum contribution from individuals.

There was an odd thing about the checks," Meany observed. "They were unsigned. But the letters attached promised that signed checks would be forwarded if the President vetoed the situs picketing bill.

"Here was a blatant attempt to purchase a veto. If these press reports are true — and to date there has been no denial from the White House — these proffered gifts to the President's campaign were in essence an attempt to bribe the President.

"In my opinion this phase of the effort to defeat the Situs Picketing-Collective Bargaining bill should be investigated by the Federal Elections Commission and by the Congress, which passed the bill."

Addressing a Ladies' Garment Workers legislative conference several hours before the delivery of the State of the Union message, Meany said that Ford's self-reversal on situs picketing is the clearest example of his lack of integrity.

(Continued on Page 16)

Veto of Funding Bill First Test for House

The AFL-CIO called on Congress to override President Ford's veto of a key appropriations bill that includes funds for programs of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Labor Dept.

Most of the money for the government's social programs is tied up in the biggest non-defense funding bill—$36 billion for the current fiscal year plus $9 billion for a transition period involved in the changeover to a new fiscal year. It does not involve the Fiscal 1977 budget, which the President has just submitted.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the appropriations are "consistent" with the budget resolution adopted by Congress, but are about $1 billion more than Ford had requested.

The veto override attempt, set for Jan. 27 in the House, is seen as an important test of whether the President or Congress will have the final word on the nation's budget.

Biemiller noted in a letter to House members that the Administration had sought "drastic cutbacks" in such areas as medical research, child health services, mental health, alcohol and drug abuse programs, vocational rehabilitation and community service programs.

Included in the vetoed bill are

(Continued on Page 16)

Budget Sets Tight Rein On Growth

By David L. Perlman

President Ford asked Congress and the American people to accept continued recession-level unemployment and to rely on private industry to lead the nation to a slow economic comeback.

His televised State of the Union address and a more detailed budget proposal used conservative Republican rhetoric to advocate a lesser role for government and greater individual "self-reliance."

It's "not the American way for the government to provide employment," Ford told reporters at a news briefing on his budget.

The President insisted that economic conditions are "better" even though the nation's unemployment is substantially higher than it was a year ago, when Ford grimly conceded that the State of the Union was "not good." He said the economy will improve even more if the government holds down spending.

In overall tone, Ford's proposed budget bore out AFL-CIO President George Meany's prediction that it would turn out to be "little more than a political gimmick, with about as much value as a campaign slogan."

Ford's proposal for a further tax

(Continued on Page 15)

Democrats Cite Need For Jobs

Congressional Democrats termed President Ford's economic program a prescription for disaster and called for job-creating programs to break the recession.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, was chosen by the Democratic congressional leadership to reply to Ford. Muskie addressed the nation from the office of Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield.

He told a nationwide television audience that Ford's "penny-wise and pound-foolish" program translates into "fewer jobs and higher prices."

The path to a balanced budget is full employment, Muskie stressed, and not the over 7 percent jobless rate and 7 million unemployed that Ford's budget projects for a year from now. The projected budget deficits for this year and next would be wiped out if the unemployment rate were brought back down to 1968 levels, Muskie declared.

Muskie challenged Ford's reliance on private industry to revive the economy and declared that unemployment must also be the concern of government.

With millions out of work, Muskie declared, "there are houses to build . . . roads to repair . . . rivers to clean . . . railroads to

(Continued on Page 14)

Building Trades Map Campaign to Beat Ford

Cherry Hill, N.J.—Building trades leaders laid the groundwork at a regional conference here for an all-out campaign to defeat President Ford in 1976.

President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., called on the millions of trade unionists represented by the department's affiliated unions "to do everything in our power to prevent the nomination and election of President Ford."

Addressing nearly 400 representatives of local and state Building & Construction Trades Councils from 11 northeastern states, Georgine explored the problems of high unemployment in the building trades and Ford's political decision to veto the construction site picketing legislation.

When the President broke his promise on the legislative package, Georgine said, the nation was also deprived of the stability the construction industry needed in the companion collective bargaining measure.

"All of America lost," he stressed, "especially in the resignation of Labor Sec. John Dunlop, who had far too much integrity to remain in the Cabinet of a man whose word he no longer could trust."

Georgine said the building trades emerged "sadder but stronger" from the experience with Ford. "We continue to fight . . . not retire to a corner," he declared.

It's essential that the building trades work closely with COPE on

(Continued on Page 14)



NEWLY ORGANIZED bargaining unit of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees stages a sitdown strike at the Labor Dept. cafeteria, operated by Stouffer, Inc. The cafeteria workers took the action after Stouffer refused to recognize the union and to rehire two workers fired in the organizing effort.

Strike Hits Cafeteria in Labor Dept.

Food service workers staging a sitdown strike all but shut down the cafeteria in the new Labor Dept. building after their employer refused to recognize their union and rehire two discharged employes.

The cafeteria is operated by Stouffer, Inc., a non-union national food chain, under contract with the General Services Arministration. The Labor Dept. is a tenant of the GSA-managed building.

Members of the Government Employees working for the Labor Dept. reported that the strike is more than 80 percent effective. The cafeteria had not been a popular lunch rendezvous even before the strike because of Stouffer's anti-union reputation.

The strike began after 27 of the 31 cafeteria workers signed certification cards with Local 25 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees. Ronald Richardson, executive secretary-treasurer of the local, said the dispute intensified when the cafeteria management refused to recognize the bargaining unit and threatened to hire replacements for the strikers.

The cafeteria manager had fired six of the workers for union organizing activities prior to the strike, but has agreed to rehire four of the six.

Stouffer also has refused to discuss the implementation of grievance machinery or wage increases that it had promised workers earlier, Richardson said.

The payment of strike benefits to members of the new bargaining unit was approved shortly after the strike started at a general membership meeting of the local.

About 1,000 members of another bargaining unit of the local who are employed by General Services, Inc., which operates cafeterias in a number of other government buildings in Washington, ratified a new contract at the meeting providing for wage increases of 30 to 40 cents an hour.

Kahan Retiring From TWUA Post

New York—Irving Kahan, public relations and publications director of the Textile Workers of America, will retire Mar. 1 after 35 years on the union's staff.

Kahan left the commercial newspaper field to become the first editor of a weekly newspaper published by the former CIO Textile Dyers union in 1940. When the union became part of the TWUA in 1948, he served as managing editor and editor of Textile Labor. In 1957, he was named public relations and publications director. Kahan is 64.

Disclosure Rules Set In R-T-W Fund Case

A federal judge has spelled out rules under which the National Right to Work Legal Defense and Educational Foundation must divulge some of its corporate contributors.

The ruling is the latest in a case now almost three years old in which 10 unions are seeking to stop companies from using the right-to-work group as a cover for harassing legal actions against unions.

The unions contend such contributions constitute a violation of a section of the Landrum-Griffin Act that prohibits an employer or employer association from financing litigation by union members against their union.

Federal District Judge Charles Richey first ruled in June 1974 that the foundation must divulge its contributors. The foundation, an arm of the National Right to Work Committee, has lost a series of appeals since, including a March 1975 refusal by a three-judge appellate court to interfere in Richey's ruling.

The latest ruling was in response to a foundation appeal three days before its Jan. 8 deadline for divulging the names of a sampling of contributors.

The new ruling sets up a procedure for union lawyers to continue to find out as much information as possible from public records, then notify the court when additional information is necessary. The court will then handle each request in the continuing process, either by seeking further information from the parties or by holding private hearings.

Judge Richey denied a request by the "work" group that the court review the list of contributors and forward information from them to a federal magistrate appointed for the purpose. The magistrate would have been charged with deciding whether the contributors were in the same line of business as the unions, whether they had contracts with the unions and whether the contracts contained union security clauses.

In denying that request, Judge Richey said the procedure he established "represents an accommodation of interests deemed by this court to be the most equitable." But he said if his system proved "in any way deficient, this court reserves the power to reinstate the original provision of the June 15, 1974 order."

Union attorneys said it was "a Solomon-like compromise" that protected both sides but the foundation called it "a nose in the tent" for future disclosures. The right-to-work group feels that public disclosure will dry up its revenue sources and lead to "retaliation" by unions.

The latest ruling prevents union attorneys from communicating information on donors directly to officials of unions which have contracts with the company. But the lawyers can still have the information necessary to prove that the contributions by companies violate the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Unions joining in the suit are the Auto Workers; Machinists; Teachers; Farm Workers; State, County & Municipal Employees; Television & Radio Artists; Sheet Metal Workers; Laborers; Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the Communications Workers.

The original suit was filed by the unions in May 1973.

Mediation Service Cites Archie Robinson

Archie W. Robinson, retired labor editor of U.S. News & World Report magazine, was presented an award by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service for distinguished service in labor-management relations.

Robinson is currently working on a biography of AFL-CIO President George Meany.

To Achieve Potential:

Labor Asks Changes In Group Health Law

The AFL-CIO called for early congressional action on amendments to the Health Maintenance Organization Act that would give prepaid health care groups a fair chance to compete with fee-for-service providers.

The potential of the HMO law for improving health delivery and containing costs cannot be achieved without the amendments, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman warned in testimony before a Senate Health subcommittee.

Seidman told the subcommittee the AFL-CIO supports efforts to improve the original legislation needed to:

- Clarify the intent of Congress on "dual choice" health plans—without interpretation by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare—by giving unions the right to reject HMO options in negotiations.
- Modify a House-passed amendment so as to phase in over a five-year period a requirement that HMO professionals spend the majority of their time treating prepaid members.
- Reduce the basic package of benefits and services that HMOs are presently required to provide before they can qualify under the act.
- Eliminate existing open enrollment provisions to prevent unfair burdening of HMOs with aged and chronically ill subscribers rejected by conventional health insurance programs.

"We are convinced that HMOs will enjoy a healthy growth if they are given the opportunity to compete on even terms with fee-for-service," Seidman declared. "All that is needed is a fair market test."

He pointed out that while the AFL-CIO supports the principle of open enrollment and a community rating system of prepaid health plans, the combination of the two in the existing law puts HMOs at a serious disadvantage.

"If HMOs are required to be community rated and at the same time maintain a policy of open enrollment, few are going to survive," Seidman warned.

He noted that missing from both the House and Senate versions of the legislation are needed provisions to make the HMO Act permanent, rather than a demonstration program.

He also pointed out that funding authorizations in the House-passed bill are too low and should be increased by the Senate, particularly for the next two fiscal years.

In an earlier address at a national conference of the Group Health Association of America, Seidman said it is especially vital for workers to keep options on health plans in union contract negotiations.

Although labor supports the development of effective prepaid group practice programs, he pointed out that it would be "naive to assume that every qualified HMO is necessarily good." Some existing HMOs should be avoided at all costs, he warned.

Seidman noted that both management and labor representatives are concerned with the escalating costs of health care and for the need to get maximum benefits for money contributed to the programs. And, he added, both sides of the bargaining table are also concerned about the broad scope of benefits mandated in the existing law.

"The required HMO package is so comprehensive, many employe benefit plans cannot afford it," he said stressing the need for the amendments before Congress to narrow the requirements.

"An HMO should not be required to provide a scope of benefits more comprehensive than the best medical, surgical and hospitalization coverage provided by traditional health insurance plans," Seidman observed.

Deferred Raises Average 5.4% In 1976 for 5.5 Million Workers

Deferred wage increases averaging 5.4 percent are scheduled to take effect this year under major collective bargaining agreements covering 5.5 million private, nonfarm workers, the Labor Dept. reported. This compares with a 5.1 percent average deferred increase in 1975.

In addition, more than 4.6 million of the 5.9 million workers under major contracts with cost-of-living escalator clauses are scheduled to receive at least one COL review—and possibly pay raise—in 1976, the government noted.

Deferred increases are wage-rate boosts negotiated in prior years. Major contracts are those covering 1,000 or more workers.

The Labor Dept.'s analysis also noted that at least 4.4 million workers are covered by contracts expiring or subject to renegotiation under wage reopener clauses in 1976, about 2 million more than last year.

Key negotiations are slated in the auto and farm equipment manufacturing industries, trucking, electrical equipment manufacturing, rubber products manufacturing and meatpacking.

The government's findings appear in the January issue of the Monthly Labor Review. In an article by Peter Kuhmerker, economist in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, these other observations are made about 1976 deferred wage increases:

- Such increases will be "appreciably higher" in the nonmanufacturing sector than in manufacturing—5.8 percent compared with 4.8 percent. In cents-per-hour terms, the averages for these two broad sectors will be 43.1 and 26.4 cents, respectively.

A major influence in the higher non-manufacturing increases is the construction industry. Some 928,000 construction workers are slated to receive an average of 8.1 percent, or 74.8 cents, in 1976.

- The deferred increases in construction are counterbalanced, to a degree, by smaller wage increases scheduled in the communications and railroad industries, 3.3 and 3 percent, respectively.
- The average deferred increase of 5.4 percent for all industries in 1976 amounts to 36.4 cents. Contracts negotiated in 1975 provided for an average 6.4 percent increase for 2.1 million workers this year. In addition, 3.4 million employes will receive a 4.8 percent average increase as a result of 1974 settlements.

"One reason for the disparity in size of the average increase under contracts negotiated in these two years is the 'front-loading' of wage increases in long-term contracts," the article observes.

"Wage increases, on a percentage basis, generally decline considerably from the first to the second year of a contract and, to a lesser extent, from the second to the third."

On the cost-of-living escalators, the Labor Dept. notes that about 58 percent — 5.9 million — of all workers under major contracts in the private, nonfarm sector are covered by such provisions.

Of the 5.9 million workers covered by escalator provisions, 2.4 million—primarily in the transportation and steel industries—are under quarterly reviews, and 2.5 million, mainly in communications, trucking and eletrical equipment, are under annual reviews.

An additional 824,000 workers, mostly in the railroad industry, are under contracts calling for semi-annual reviews.

Political Deal Charged:

Ohio AFL-CIO Hits Retreat on Safety

Columbus, O.—The Ohio AFL-CIO has called on Gov. James A. Rhodes to reconsider a decision to scuttle the joint federal-state job safety enforcement program.

The state federation also demanded the resignation of two Rhodes administration officials, whom it accused of plotting to kill the state role in occupational safety and health efforts.

The existing federal-state program was developed under former Gov. John J. Gilligan through a Labor Dept. contract, which doubled the number of job safety inspectors in Ohio.

Under a 1972 agreement with the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, 46 state inspectors were assigned to work with 44 federal inspectors to enforce the federal safety law. A year later, 13 more state inspectors were added to bolster enforcement efforts.

However, the effectiveness of the federal-state safety program disturbed employers throughout the state and business groups worked for the defeat of Gilligan in 1974 with the promise that safety enforcement programs would be curbed in the Rhodes administration, the state federation charged.

Documents the state federation released to the press implicate Gov. Rhodes and two of his top aides in an effort to make good on commitments made to business supporters in the 1974 election campaign, State AFL-CIO President Milan Marsh said.

"Yet, the governor refuses to personally answer the charges," Marsh said.

He described the effort to terminate the federal-state cooperation as "a secret plot" between the director of the Ohio Dept. of Industrial Relations and a regional official of OSHA.

Marsh called for the resignation of Mrs. Helen Evans, director of the department, and Sam J. McAdow, deputy director, for their role in the plan to terminate the safety program. He said that neither they nor the governor have denied the contents of those documents.

He said the Rhodes administration's claim that it is not abandoning job safety, but merely switching emphasis, cannot be defended.

Ohio had the most vigorous enforcement of the federal safety law in the nation, Marsh declared. "Ending this contract will mean a slash of more than 60 percent in OSHA enforcement in Ohio."

The state federation is also calling for an investigation by the Ohio legislature into the Rhodes administration's safety plan and asking the Ohio congressional delegation to look into the OSHA's role in the move to terminate the contract.

Illegal Payouts Probe Covers 30 Big Firms

Thirty major American corporations, including some of the world's biggest multinational firms, are under investigation by the Securities & Exchange Commission for alleged improper payments, such as bribes, kickbacks and illegal political contributions, the government agency disclosed.

SEC Chairman Roderick M. Hills told a congressional subcommittee that another 15 companies have completed internal housecleaning investigations of their own and voluntarily informed the federal agency of the results. In several instances, he said, questionable payments and activities were involved.

Earlier, Gulf Oil Corp.'s board of directors announced the resignation of its chairman, Bob R. Dorsey, and two other executives in the wake of a scandal involving illegal political contributions by the company, both at home and abroad.

In addition to Gulf, Hills said, the SEC had bought civil injunctive actions against American Shipbuilding Co., Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., Sanitas Corp., United Brands Co., General Refractories Co., Phillips Petroleum Co., Northrop Corp., and Ashland Oil, Inc.

Hills declined to identify any other companies involved in the growing scandal. The names of the foregoing corporations already had been made public.

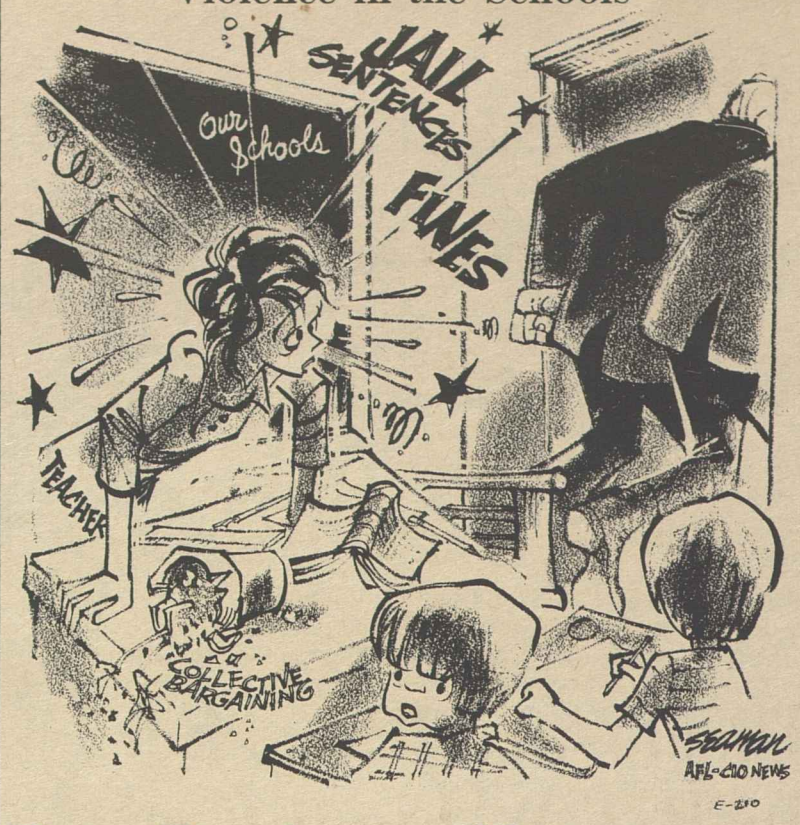
Hills, along with Stanley Sporkin, the SEC's enforcement chief, appeared before the Priorities & Economy in Government subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee to give the commission's initial status report on its inquiry into improper corporate payments.

Hills said the SEC's investigations have revealed problems of a "serious magnitude." Corporate payments differed from company to company, he said, ranging from bonuses to selected employes that were kicked back for use as illegal domestic political contributions to direct payments to foreign governments or consultants in return for favorable business concessions.

"Payments aggregating tens of millions of dollars" were involved in the illegal payoffs, Hills said.

"In each case," he noted, "there was direct involvement and participation by senior management officials coupled with, in most cases, a concealment of the practices from the full board of directors and outside auditors."

Violence in the Schools



Pay Package Narrows Pittsburgh School Issues

The striking Pittsburgh Federation of Teachers tentatively agreed to a $9.5 million salary package proposed by a citizens' factfinding committee but still had not worked out a back-to-work agreement with the city school board.

Negotiations to resolve several important non-economic issues continued and, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, the PFT maintained its picket lines.

The salary proposal would provide $3 million for increases in the first year of a two-year contract, $6.5 million in the second.

Yet to be settled were the issues of class size, discipline, job security, implementation of reading program improvements and other matters.

Teachers' salaries under the old contract that expired last Nov. 30 ranged from $8,700 to $16,700 a year. No agreement had been reached on how the $9.5 million proposal would be distributed in terms of raises at the AFL-CIO News press time.

The five-member committee that recommended the settlement was appointed by an Allegheny County court judge. The teachers went on strike last Dec. 1.

After approval by the union's negotiators, terms of the agreement must be approved by PFT's executive board, then submitted to the organization's membership for ratification. Involved are some 3,700 teachers and 700 teachers' aides.

Common Pleas Court Judge Donald E. Ziegler, who appointed the special factfinding commission, ordered 18 local union leaders to appear in court on Jan. 23 to show cause why they should not be fined or jailed for contempt if they did not end the strike.

Ziegler already had fined the union $75,000 for ignoring his Jan. 3 back-to-work orders.

Meanwhile, a teachers' strike in the United States Virgin Islands gathered support on the mainland with picketing of Virgin Islands information offices sponsored by the American Federation of Teachers and the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. in Washington, New York, Chicago, Miami, San Francisco, and other cities.

The teachers' walkout on the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John began on Jan. 8, seven months after their old contract expired.

A district court found the Virgin Islands teachers and a local of teachers' aides guilty of violating an order restraining the walkout and fined each of the two AFT locals involved $5,000 a day. In addition, each striking teacher was fined a day's pay for each day out.

The Virgin Islands government put a long list of restrictive proposals before the teachers' negotiating team during 13 days of talks last fall. Among them was a proposed freeze on increments and salaries until at least 1977 and a 20 percent increase in class sizes.



PICKETS MARCH outside the Virgin Islands Government information office in Washington in support of a two-week-old strike by teachers on the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John. Taking part in the demonstration were national officers of the American Federation of Teachers, the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., and the Washington Teachers Union, Local 6.

Import Quotas Supported for Specialty Steel

Union and industry officials have urged President Ford to adopt the recommendations of the government's International Trade Commission and impose quotas on specialty steel imports.

The commission found that imports of stainless steel and alloy-tool steel had captured the majority of the U.S. market in some products and "sent unemployment in the industry soaring as high as 40 percent." Most of the imports come from Japan and Sweden; most of the domestic production comes from Pennsylvania.

It marked the first time that the commission had recommended quotas under the 1974 Trade Act.

Steelworkers President I. W. Abel, in a statement issued with specialty steel manufacturers who had joined the union last July in petitioning for import relief, termed the finding of injury "a major step in the right direction."

The President has 60 days to act on the recommendation, and the union and industry leaders urged him to approve it promptly. If the President should reject or change the recommendation, Congress would have an opportunity to overturn his rejection.

The commission voted 4-1, with one absention, to recommend an import quota that would be based on the average annual imports for each specialized steel product during the 1970-74 period. That would be a decline of more than 10 percent from recent import levels.

Since 1973, the share of the U.S. market for stainless and alloy steel doubled, the Trade Commission noted. It said that "during the latter part of 1974 and intensifying in 1975, imports soared, domestic shipments plummeted, and profits declined precipitously."

If Ford approves the restrictions, the quota will remain in effect for five years.

The union-industry statement said the hearings before the ITC demonstrated that the United States has "technological and productive superiority" in special steel manufacturing. But it said U.S. firms "cannot continue to meet the predatory price-cutting practices of the foreign specialty steel producers whose facilities are owned, directed or heavily subsidized by their governments."

Minton Cites Union Support For CARE

The labor movement continued to show its support for CARE during the past year, Lee W. Minton said in a report to AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Minton, who is president-emeritus of the Glass Bottle Blowers, is a CARE vice president and has long been active in the cooperative relief agency which channels food and assistance to needy persons throughout the world.

In addition to individual contributions from union members, Minton cited donations to CARE's African drought and famine relief program that included a $2,500 contribution from the AFL-CIO and $1,000 or more from the Ladies' Garment Workers, Retail Clerks, Greater New Orleans AFL-CIO and the Machinists.

He noted that 21 million people throughout the world were helped by CARE with food, school supplies, medicine and housing. Almost all of CARE's assistance, Minton said, went to infants, children and pregnant women.

Ford's Dangerous Policies

IF THE POLICIES of the Ford Administration and the policies of the Federal Reserve under Dr. Burns's chairmanship continue, we will have very high levels of unemployment—roughly 6 to 8 million unemployed—right on through the rest of this decade.

This means social instability—not only hardships on people, hardships on families and a really horrible economic situation—but social and political instability are built into that kind of thing. It's very dangerous for American society.

1941 was the last year when it was anything like this, and 1941 was the year we were coming out of the Great Depression.

We haven't had in the United States an economic mess and an unemployment situation as bad since—as bad as the one we've had over the past couple of years. We've had the deepest and most prolonged economic recession since the 1930s—a terrible commentary on the economic policies that the Nixon Administration got started at the beginning of 1969.

The Ford Administration has carried those Nixon policies forward.

What they've done is have very high interest rates and generally restrictive policies, in the name of combatting inflation—all of which was supposed to bring down the rate of inflation.

By putting these policies into effect, they created two back-to-back recessions—the first in 1969 and 1970, and then the current recession—'73 to '75. There was very little lull between—we never got full recovery from the recession of 1969.

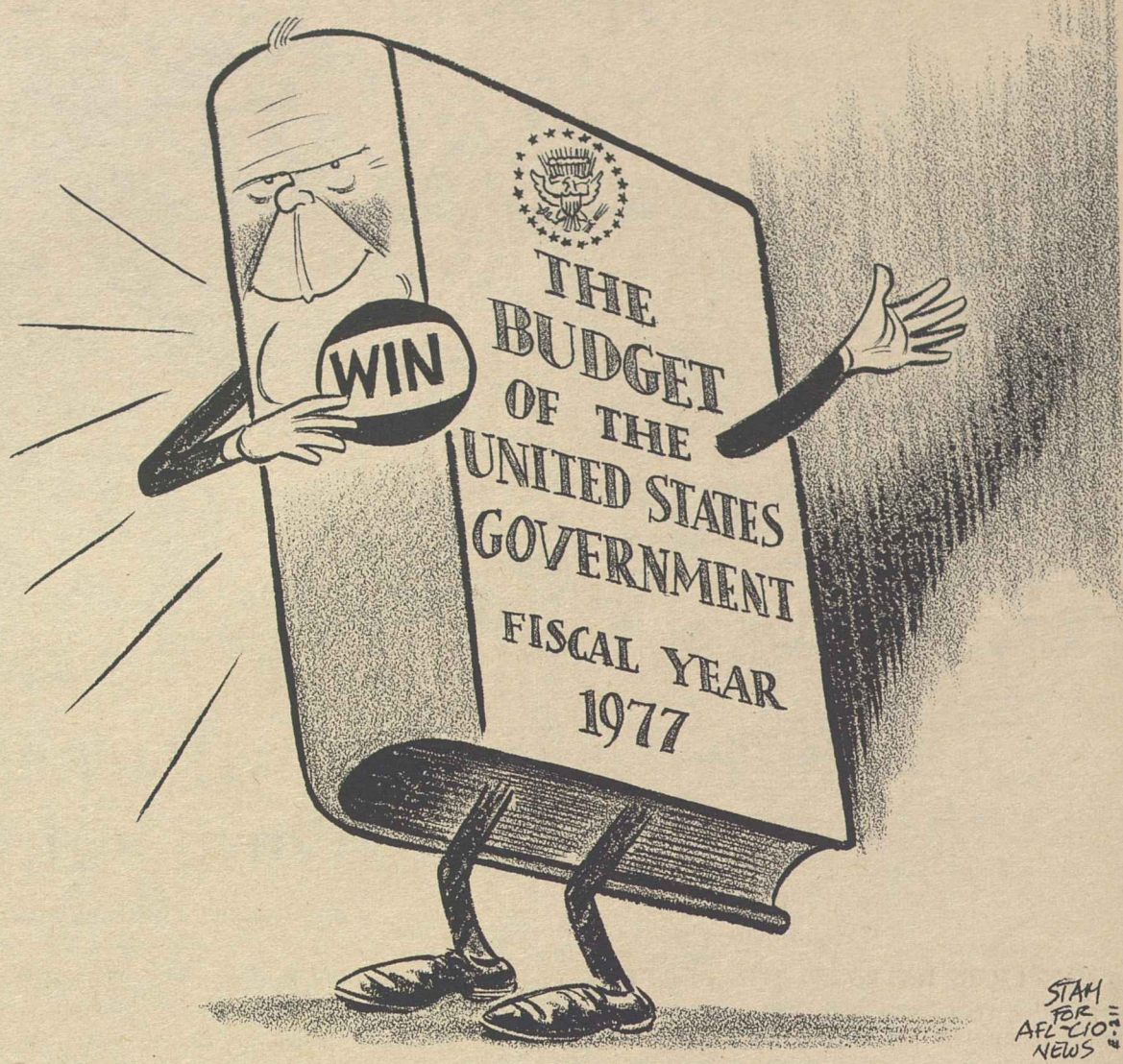
WE'VE BEEN SUFFERING from very high levels of unemployment—unused capacity—so it is not only unemployment, but in terms of the business community, there's a lot of idle plants and idle equipment. There also have been low levels of sales—retail sales—because the buying power of workers' take-home pay has declined during most of the past three years. It's still quite low—compared with where it was about three years ago—it's some 5 percent or so lower than it was toward the end of 1972.

It's the view of the AFL-CIO that we need new full employment legislation; we need legislation that will declare that full employment in the American economy means an unemployment rate, in terms of government policy, no higher than 3 percent.

It is the view of the AFL-CIO that we need government commitments to carry these programs forward, not only in terms of the White House and the Executive Branch of the government, but also the Congress. The Congress should have procedures to examine the White House proposals and modify them, if necessary—and all within a short time—and to go forward with the mechanisms, the plans, the programs, and the measures to bring unemployment down as fast as possible and to prevent unemployment from ever again rising above 3 percent of the labor force.

There is absolutely no reason why the United States has to suffer along year after year, with these high levels of unemployment, idle plants, idle equipment. We are wasting our potential.

—AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger on Labor News Conference.



A Word Edgewise:

Eulogies of Chou En-lai Ignore His Role in Deaths of 20 Million

By John P. Roche

AS THE OBITUARIES for the late Chou En-lai mounted, I detected on my ideological Richter scale a distinct earthquake. A check of the correlates indicated the location was George Orwell's grave. Understandably: Never in history have so many nice things been said about so evil a man. Chou En-lai, after all, was the deputy warden of the world's largest concentration camp, though if his American obits were read in Hong Kong a number of refugees might start swimming back to the mainland.

Doubtless part of the chorus of praise was a simple consequence of age. Indeed, I was reminded of the 19th Century Spanish dictator Nervaez who, on his deathbed was asked by his confessor to forgive his enemies. "But I have no enemies," he chuckled to the startled priest, "I had them all shot."

Another aspect of the Chou-worship grew from his appeal to the intellectuals. A mandarin in background, well-educated in China, Japan and Europe, the master of at least four languages, urbane, sophisticated, witty, Chou went over big with correspondents, visiting intellectuals and diplomats. Unlike Mao, who probably ate with his fingers, Chou never drank the water in the finger bowl or used the wrong fork on the fish. The paeans of praise have been tempered by repeated use of the word "ruthless," but in context this became a bit abstract: He was like a "ruthless" editor who rejected manuscripts.

Nothing said here is intended to denigrate Chou's brilliance, both as an individual and as an apparatchik. No one, friend or foe, who ever encountered him denied his talents, particularly as an outside man. He even managed to walk out of an international Communist meeting in Moscow with supreme dignity—no mean trick given the collective vulgarity of the audience. And, since praise from Caesar is praise indeed, we have Chairman Kissinger's testimony that coping with Chou on the diplomatic level was a real test of intellectual capacity. Moreover, Chou was unquestionably a brave man (he is the heroic protagonist in Andre Malraux's novel, "Man's Fate"), but, alas, we have learned that there is no necessary correlation between human courage and the merits of the cause for which it is employed.

The most intriguing aspect of Chou's career was his conscious decision in 1931 to accept party demotion and become the associate rather than rival of Mao Tse-tung. Mao has always been a prize example of Communist exotica. Without going into the Byzantine details of the struggle between Stalin and the Chinese Communists in the late 1920s, it is simply not true to say that Mao developed an independent variant of Marxism based on the peasantry rather than the proletariat. Lenin, who had a program ("Get Power!") for all situations, had come up with this concept in dealing with Ireland; and at a Conference of the Toilers of the East at Baku in July 1920, the Hungarian, Bela Kun, speaking for the Comintern, announced that the Soviet system could be established in pre-capitalist conditions as the dictatorship of the poor peasantry. Needless to say, his resolution on "The Soviet System of Government in the East" was adopted unanimously.

MAO'S DIFFICULTIES thus arose not from heresy, but from refusing to accept insane orders from Stalin and from developing what amounted to an evangelical Communist hymnal—the "Red Book" of the sayings of Mao. Chou, however, cast his lot with Mao (one wonders what he thought of some of Mao's inspirational thoughts) and never looked back. Indeed, the relationship was rather like that of Louis Howe and Franklin D. Roosevelt as depicted in the splendid TV special, "Eleanor and Franklin." Chou made it clear that he was no competitor—just a servant of Mao and "the Revolution."

In one sense, this was selflessness, but in another it was the road to survival and power. Standing in Mao's shadow, he was in power terms the invisible man—but he was also conveniently located to provide his leader with daggers and, with the dispassionate manner of the unambitious, suggest where they might best be planted. One rarely saw Chou in action; all you spotted was movement behind the drapes.

Well, in any case, one of the shrewdest enemies of freedom has departed and—if such is possible—must be enjoying with his customary sardonic charm the movement for his canonization. And when you realize that the Chinese Communists killed over 20 million people in "re-educating" the mainland, you can understand why Orwell is gyrating in his grave.

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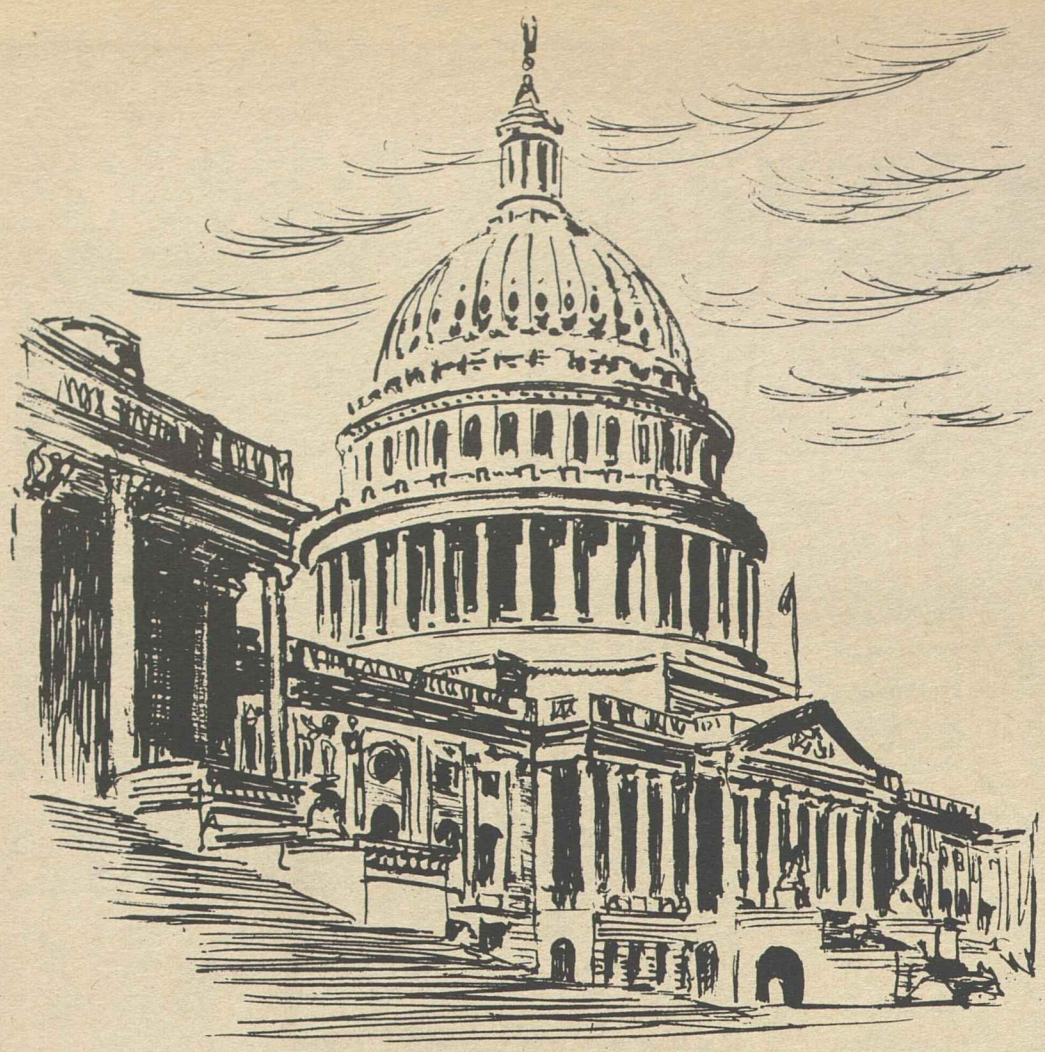
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A Report On Congress —1975

By Andrew J. Biemiller
Director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation

CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT and the Congress, resulting in bitter veto fights and frustrating inaction, sometimes tend to obliterate the issues themselves. The fight often becomes the news, not the specific legislation or its value.

Such was the fate of the most important issue of 1975— legislative action to stimulate the economy and provide jobs for unemployed Americans. It became a rhetorical battle, taken out of context from its central role of building a healthy economy. It was a cutting-edge issue that was dulled in the public view by unrelated subjects, scapegoat issues and an overabundance of confusion fostered by simplistic and erroneous presidential pronouncements.

The issue, as labor viewed it, was the congressional appropriation of sufficient funds for job-creation programs to begin to move the country to full employment—the only economic condition that makes any sense.

President Ford, on the other hand, claimed that the issue was holding the line on the budget deficit—that line he drew across a chart in one television speech. He made it a fight against big government, against deficit spending, and tried to blur the fact that what he was really against was jobs for unemployed workers.

Regrettably, some of labor's so-called friends on Capitol Hill were hypnotized by the President's rhetoric, and, as President Meany has stated, tried "to beat the the President at his own game, which is recessionary economics."

SO THE PLIGHT of the unemployed was ignored. Ignored too, was the concept of the federal budget as an investment in the future prosperity of America. Ignored was the basic economic fact that for every percentage point that unemployment is reduced the budget deficit is also reduced by $16 billion.

And all the while that Congress joined the President in the phony charge that the size of the deficit caused inflation, the President continued to pursue policies—particularly in interest rates, energy and food—guaranteed to escalate inflation.

It makes little difference to the unemployed that the President was pursuing a deliberate policy of high unemployment and the Congress was trapped by its own rhetoric. The net result is that the unemployed still do not have jobs. The enormity of the problem is underscored by the fact that 25 million Americans were unemployed at some time during 1975.

1976 will hopefully not be a repeat of 1975 despite election year posturing by President and Congress alike. Make no mistake: the President appears willing to continue to fudge the issue, to fight deficits, not recession.

WHAT CAN BE HOPED, however, is that Congress will not again play into the President's hands. The Congress must not fall victim to President Ford's unproven theory that holding down the budget deficit is the miraculous cure for inflation, recession, hardship and suffering. The Congress must provide the funds that are necessary to end the recession, to put the unemployed back to work and to stop the hardship and suffering of the people.

That is the best way to ultimately reduce the budget deficit—put people back to work—make them tax payers, not tax users.

While President Ford has to woo conservative Republicans who will be voting in his party's presidential primaries, it will be up to the Congress to get America moving again. Once again, the central legislative issue will be the budget. The lines should be clearly drawn between an unelected President seeking votes from a small but vocal segment of his minority party and a Congress elected to represent all the people.

Labor's task in 1976 is also clear: We must try to get as many votes as possible on every issue so that the President will know the Congress intends to override all the vetoes that are certain to come.

Legislatively, it is not going to be an easy year. But, as the votes in this record demonstrate, organized labor will not be confused by rhetoric. We are committed to progress, and we count our friends, not by what they say, but how they vote.

This special section carries labor's report card on the first session of the 94th Congress.

Congressmen have been judged on 23 key issues and Senators on 22—"R-right" or "W-wrong" on the basis of the position the AFL-CIO took on the legislation. The tables also include the cumulative voting record of each member since election to the House or Senate.

With the voting records are brief descriptions of the issues—what the vote was about and its importance to the labor movement and the nation.

A congressman or senator may claim he supported labor's position because he voted for final passage of a bill. But in many cases, the key vote was on an amendment that would have seriously weakened or greatly improved the bill. The votes used here are those considered most significant.

By Alexander E. Barkan
Director, AFL-CIO COPE

REMEMBER NOVEMBER 1974? State and local union COPEs urged members to vote for COPE-endorsed candidates. These candidates, members were told, would do their best for working people. Union members responded overwhelmingly, helping to re-elect many friends to the U.S. House and Senate and adding scores of new friends to the Congress.

The records carried in these pages show that almost without exception the candidates COPE backed in 1974 have lived up to expectations. They've voted time and again for the welfare of workers and their families.

Unfortunately, the willingness of Congress to enact good programs has run up against the sharp cutting edge of the presidential veto. President Ford has wielded his power of veto like a scythe to cut down one congressional initiative after another in a reverse of the old axiom: In this instance, Congress proposes, the President disposes.

THE RESULT, with few exceptions, has been stalemate—and this reflects unfortunately and unfairly on the serious attempts Congress has made to deal with problems, only to be thwarted by presidential vetoes.

The fact is the men and women who were endorsed by state and local COPE groups in 1974, and successfully elected, have produced responsibly, as the records on these pages reflect. A study of these records will show that COPE-backed candidates have voted in extremely high percentages in support of the AFL-CIO position on important legislative issues.

They have written an excellent record, and the value of their presence in Congress is spotlighted by the contrast with the President. Had COPE been less successful in 1974—when, with union members voting overwhelmingly for COPE-supported candidates, we were able to elect some 70 percent of those endorsed—the President would have had a virtually free hand in imposing negative and regressive policies upon the nation. Instead, he has fought a rear-guard action with the veto as his weapon, which is bad enough.

ONE OF THE MAJOR problems confronting the AFL-CIO political effort in 1976 is that there is little room for new gains for liberals in the U.S. House. Any conservative who survived the elections of 1974 has the odds with him in 1976. By contrast, dozens of workers' friends who were elected for the first time in 1974—from normally conservative districts—will be vulnerable this year. Our efforts must be directed at keeping those newly-won congressional seats.

Similarly, in the U.S. Senate, the arithmetic argues against new gains. With 33 Senate seats up for election, more liberals than conservatives must defend their seats. In addition, at this moment three tried-and-true liberals are retiring and their seats must be protected. So protecting the liberal margin in the Senate means we will have to work diligently.

Any way you look at it, 1976 is going to be a tough year. It will require a tremendous effort—an all-out registration drive among union members, a full-scale educational effort in which these voting records can be a key instrument, and on election day a get-out-the-vote program that exceeds anything we've done before.

In 1974, a year in which huge numbers of voters turned off, union members turned out—in far higher percentages than the electorate at-large—thanks to the COPE effort. Again this year—when political apathy still seems prevalent—we've got to achieve maximum possible participation of union members in the political process.

For beyond the obvious need to retain a progressive Congress is the clear lesson of the Ford presidency: To move forward with programs that help people and get full value for taxpayers' dollars, it is essential to have a Congress and President in tune with one another and with the people's needs.

This has not been the case under President Ford, whose power to stymie progress resides in the veto he has used so often. The problem can be remedied—but not until next Nov. 2, Election Day.

How Your Representatives Voted

	1 Emergency Jobs Veto	2 Emergency Housing Veto	3 Public Works Jobs	4 Federal Budget	5 Railroad Jobs	6 Situs Picketing (1)	7 Situs Picketing (2)	8 Food Stamps	9 Job Safety	10 Tax Reform—Real Estate	11 Tax Reform—Export Subsidy	12 Tax Reform—Spending Ceiling	13 Tax Reform—Passage	14 Oil Price Controls (1)	15 Oil Price Controls (2)	16 Nuclear Energy	17 Hatch Act Reform	18 Voting Rights Act	19 Housing Discrimination	20 School Funds	21 Consumer Protection	22 Strip Mining Veto	23 Farm Bill Veto	Cumulative Voting Record R	W
ALABAMA																									
1. Edwards (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	7	95
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	98
3. Nichols (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	20	65
4. Bevill (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	45	44
5. Jones (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	117	42
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	13	89
7. Flowers (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	A	R	W	W	R	27	50
ALASKA																									
AL. Young (R)	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	A	W	W	14	28
ARIZONA																									
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	13	142
2. Udall (D)	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	A	R	R	A	A	A	R	A	A	A	W	A	R	A	R	R	97	12
3. Steiger (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	84
4. Conlan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	3	40
ARKANSAS																									
1. Alexander (D)	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	W	R	39	28
2. Mills (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	86	64
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	A	R	W	W	W	12	77
4. Thornton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	26	18
CALIFORNIA																									
1. Johnson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	130	6
2. Clausen (R)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	22	89
3. Moss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	151	4
4. Leggett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	105	5
5. Burton, J. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	25	1
6. Burton, P. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	101	2
7. Miller (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	22	1
8. Dellums (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	62	4
9. Stark (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	41	1
10. Edwards (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	110	2
11. Ryan (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	38	4
12. McCloskey (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	46	30
13. Mineta (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	23	0
14. McFall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	144	7
15. Sisk (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	133	10
16. Talcott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	16	96
17. Krebs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	3
18. Ketchum (R)	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	40
19. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	5	29
20. Goldwater (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	9	65
21. Corman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	118	3
22. Moorhead (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	3	38
23. Rees (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	77	11
24. Waxman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	22	1
25. Roybal (D) 8	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	110	2
26. Rousselot (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	8	69
27. Bell (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	A	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	R	A	W	W	R	W	44	65
28. Burke (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	22	1
29. Hawkins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	108	1
30. Danielson (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	57	4
31. Wilson (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	W	99	3
32. Anderson (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	73	6
33. Clawson (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	11	93
34. Hannaford (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	18	4
35. Lloyd (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	20	2
36. Brown (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	87	1
37. Pettis (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	*	W	R	W	W	3	19
38. Patterson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	1
39. Wiggins (R)	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	10	74
40. Hinshaw (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	A	A	A	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	A	W	A	2	33
41. Wilson, B. (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	22	131
42. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	107	6
43. Burgener (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	5	37
COLORADO																									
1. Schroeder (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	37	7
2. Wirth (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	20	2
3. Evans (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	89	15
4. Johnson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	W	W	8	35
5. Armstrong (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	2	43
CONNECTICUT																									
1. Cotter (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	60	6
2. Dodd (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	21	1
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	114	16
4. McKinney (R)	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	A	W	41	24
5. Sarasin (R)	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	29	16
6. Moffett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	22	1
DELAWARE																									
AL duPont (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	R	W	19	47
FLORIDA																									
1. Sikes (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	A	W	W	W	R	56	107
2. Fuqua (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	A	W	W	R	R	31	75
3. Bennett (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	76	93
4. Chappell (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	A	W	W	W	R	23	53
5. Kelly (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	22
6. Young (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	9	59
7. Gibbons (D)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	A	R	R	R	W	A	A	W	R	78	34
8. Haley (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	23	135
9. Frey (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	6	71
10. Bafalis (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	7	37
11. Rogers (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	W	53	102
12. Burke (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	A	A	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	14	70
13. Lehman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	42	2
14. Pepper (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	109	4
15. Fascell (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	127	26
GEORGIA																									
1. Ginn (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	22	23
2. Mathis (D)	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	16	48
3. Brinkley (D)	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	28	64
4. Levitas (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	13	10
5. Young (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	39	1
6. Flynt (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	R	31	111
7. McDonald (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	22
8. Stuckey (D)	A	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	34	50
9. Landrum (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	46	100
10. Stephens (D)	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	A	W	W	R	45	75
HAWAII																									
1. Matsunaga (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	106	7
2. Mink (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	99	4
IDAHO																									
1. Symms (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	3	41
2. Hansen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	A	2	43
ILLINOIS																									
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	53	4
2. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	58	5
3. Russo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	20	3
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	14	117
5. Fary (D)	*	*	*	A	A	R	R	A	*	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	*	A	*	A	*	*	*	8	0
6. Hyde (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	20
7. Collins (D)	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	38	2
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	123	8
9. Yates (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	148	8
10. Mikva (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	50	3
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	98	5
12. Crane (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	4	67
13. McClory (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	21	94
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	9	85
15. Hall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	22	0
16. Anderson (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	A	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	33	93
17. O'Brien (R)	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	W	R	W	8	35
18. Michel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	23	122
19. Railsback (R)	R	W	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	A	A	W	A	R	W	37	47
20. Findley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	A	W	R	W	18	107
21. Madigan (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	16	28
22. Shipley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	103	25
23. Price (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	167	1
24. Simon (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	21	2
INDIANA																									
1. Madden (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	W	158	6
2. Fithian (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	19	2
3. Brademas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	132	2
4. Roush (D)	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	105	16
5. Hillis (R)	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	W	W	A	W	R	26	35
6. Evans (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	19	2
7. Myers (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	14	78
8. Hayes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	20	2
9. Hamilton (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	79	25
10. Sharp (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	18	5
11. Jacobs (D)	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	73	10

1. Emergency Jobs Veto

With the recession deepening and national unemployment at 9.2 percent—the highest since 1941—President Ford in late May vetoed labor-backed emergency employment legislation appropriating $5.3 billion to create over 1 million jobs for the unemployed. The AFL-CIO General Board had recommended enactment of such legislation to stimulate economic recovery and relieve high unemployment.

The House effort to override this veto on June 4 was blocked by a coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans and the 277-145 override vote fell 5 votes short of the necessary two-thirds margin.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

2. Emergency Housing Veto

Legislation to stimulate the depressed housing industry—another program strongly backed by the AFL-CIO General Board—similarly fell victim to another Ford veto. The vetoed bill, by providing some $1.35 billion in housing subsidy assistance for both new construction and rehabilitation of more than 500,000 housing units over the next year, would have created an estimated 800,000 jobs in construction and related industries. The legislation also included a program of low-interest mortgage assistance loans to help jobless workers meet these payments.

Once again the House effort to overcome Ford's veto was blocked by the conservative coalition as the 268-157 override vote on June 4 fell 16 votes short of the two-thirds margin needed.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
***** Not in Congress at time.

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

3. Public Works Jobs

Amid threats of still another presidential veto, the House on May 20 passed 312-86 a public works authorization bill allocating $5 billion in federal aid to states and local communities for public works construction programs. Needed public works programs are high on the AFL-CIO agenda because they create useful jobs. First priority for spending under the legislation was given to those areas where unemployment exceeded the national rate.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

4. The Federal Budget

During debate on the second budget resolution setting fiscal 1976 spending and revenue levels, the House on Nov. 12 approved 213-203 a labor-backed amendment offered by Rep. O'Neill increasing spending for programs including jobs and education. The amendment bumped funding by some $8.5 billion in budget authority and $1.1 billion in outlays over the Budget Committee recommendations. Of the total budget authority in the "package" amendment, 16 percent was for jobs and education.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

5. Railroad Jobs

Amid continuing threats of a presidential veto, the House on Oct. 23 approved 261-129 labor-endorsed railroad legislation. The bill authorized $240 million for the employment of jobless railroad workers and others in the rehabilitation and repair of dilapidated railroad track and roadbeds.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

6. Situs Picketing Rights (1)

The House on July 25 passed 230-178, legislation giving construction workers situs picketing rights. Sought by organized labor since 1951 when a Supreme Court decision had interpreted such action to be an illegal secondary boycott, the bill gave building tradesmen the same rights that industrial workers have to picket a job site in order to publicize a dispute with their employers.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

7. Situs Picketing Rights (2)

Overcoming continuous opposition by anti-labor interests, the House on Dec. 11 approved 229-189 the conference report on the situs picketing bill. The con-



	1 Emergency Jobs Veto	2 Emergency Housing Veto	3 Public Works Jobs	4 Federal Budget	5 Railroad Jobs	6 Situs Picketing (1)	7 Situs Picketing (2)	8 Food Stamps	9 Job Safety	10 Tax Reform—Real Estate	11 Tax Reform—Export Subsidy	12 Tax Reform—Spending Ceiling	13 Tax Reform—Passage	14 Oil Price Controls (1)	15 Oil Price Controls (2)	16 Nuclear Energy	17 Hatch Act Reform	18 Voting Rights Act	19 Housing Discrimination	20 School Funds	21 Consumer Protection	22 Strip Mining Veto	23 Farm Bill Veto	R	W	Cumulative Voting Record
IOWA																										
1. Mezvinsky (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	40	4	
2. Blouin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	22	1	
3. Grassley (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	6	17	
4. Smith (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	120	12	
5. Harkin (D)	R	R	R	W	A	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	17	5	
6. Bedell (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	17	6	
KANSAS																										
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	10	66
2. Keys (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	21	2	
3. Winn (R)	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	A	R	W	W	R	16	73	
4. Shriver (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	A	W	W	R	21	102	
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	20	93	
KENTUCKY																										
1. Hubbard (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	12	10	
2. Natcher (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	121	38	
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	49	18	
4. Snyder (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	19	83	
5. Carter (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	26	75	
6. Breckinridge (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	33	12	
7. Perkins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	155	11	
LOUISIANA																										
1. Hebert (D)	R	R	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	43	105	
2. Boggs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	34	9	
3. Treen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	3	39	
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	21	98	
5. Passman (D)	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	W	A	W	W	R	R	46	111	
6. Moore (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	2	21	
7. Breaux (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	A	R	W	W	R	23	19	
8. Long (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	46	45	
MAINE																										
1. Emery (R)	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	13	10	
2. Cohen (R)	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	27	18	
MARYLAND																										
1. Bauman (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	36	
2. Long (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	88	24	
3. Sarbanes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	62	5	
4. Holt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	41	
5. Spellman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	20	2	
6. Byron (D)	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	18	48	
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	63	3	
8. Gude (R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	70	20	
MASSACHUSETTS																										
1. Conte (R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	79	57	
2. Boland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	153	9	
3. Early (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	22	1	
4. Drinan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	62	6	
5. Tsongas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	23	0	
6. Harrington (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	69	6	
7. MacDonald (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	131	12	
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	152	6	
9. Moakley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	44	0	
10. Heckler (R)	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	64	21	
11. Burke (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	133	5	
12. Studds (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	44	1	

ference-reported bill included earlier House-passed legislation sought by President Ford to promote stability in construction industry collective bargaining.

Later, however, President Ford, reneging on earlier promises to sign the legislation and ignoring the past support of situs picketing by every President since Truman, buckled to right-wing and big business pressures and vetoed the labor bill.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

8. Food Stamp Cutback

During House debate on a supplemental appropriations bill, Rep. Findley (R-Ill.) attempted to severely cripple the food stamp program. Findley's amendment would have effectively prohibited benefits to many needy people including the working poor, the elderly and the families of both unemployed and striking workers. The House, on November 13, rejected this crippling amendment 159-230.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

9. Job Safety

During debate on the Labor-HEW Appropriations bill, Rep. Findley (R-Ill.) renewed his yearly efforts to cripple the Occupational Safety & Health Act. His amendment would have prohibited the Occupational Safety & Health Administration from penalizing first violations of job safety regulations on any work site with fewer than 26 workers. His proviso would have effectively denied job safety protection to more than 30 percent of the workers and 90 percent of the work sites presently covered by the law.

The proposal was strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO, and the House on June 25 rejected it 186-231.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

10. Tax Reform—Real Estate Loophole

In action on the first major tax reform bill since 1969, the House rejected a labor-backed reform amendment further closing an important real estate tax loophole. Introduced by Rep. Mikva (D-Ill.), the proposal would have prevented real estate investors from offsetting actual profits from one property with artificial "paper losses" from another. The House rejected the amendment 192-226 on Dec. 4.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
***** Not in Congress at time.

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

11. Tax Reform—Export Subsidy Loophole

A second tax reform amendment to reduce from five to three years the tax loophole allowing firms to defer export profits through the Domestic International Sales Corp. (DISC) programs was also defeated. Introduced by Rep. Karth (D-Minn.), this reform was rejected by 199-223 on Dec. 4.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

12. Tax Reform—Spending Ceiling

Prior to passage, Rep. Schneebeli (R-Pa.) attempted to send the tax bill back to committee with instructions to add an Administration-backed federal spending ceiling for 1976. The ceiling was designed to force an indiscriminate federal spending cutback in exchange for President Ford's approval of the tax bill. The House rejected the move 202-220 on Dec. 4.

For Recommittal—Wrong. Against Recommittal Right.

13. Tax Reform—Passage

Although the real estate and DISC tax reform amendments were blocked, the House approved other major reform amendments strongly backed by the AFL-CIO. These amendments deleted from the bill a "give-away" provision allowing wealthy individuals to use current capital losses to recover past taxes, tightened the minimum tax on persons whose income would

How Your Representatives Voted

	1 Emergency Jobs Veto	2 Emergency Housing Veto	3 Public Works Jobs	4 Federal Budget	5 Railroad Jobs	6 Situs Picketing (1)	7 Situs Picketing (2)	8 Food Stamps	9 Job Safety	10 Tax Reform—Real Estate	11 Tax Reform—Export Subsidy	12 Tax Reform—Spending Ceiling	13 Tax Reform—Passage	14 Oil Price Controls (1)	15 Oil Price Controls (2)	16 Nuclear Energy	17 Hatch Act Reform	18 Voting Rights Act	19 Housing Discrimination	20 School Funds	21 Consumer Protection	22 Strip Mining Veto	23 Farm Bill Veto	R	W	Cumulative Voting Record
MICHIGAN																										
1. Conyers (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	A	R	A	R	W	86	7	
2. Esch (R)	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	R	W		31	55	
3. Brown (R)	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W		23	66	
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		7	109	
5. VanderVeen (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R		31	3	
6. Carr (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		21	2	
7. Riegle (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		70	17	
8. Traxler (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		32	0	
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		19	69	
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		12	145	
11. Ruppe (R)	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	A	A	R	R	W	34	50	
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	128	8	
13. Diggs (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	133	4	
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	115	4	
15. Ford (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	96	3	
16. Dingell (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	137	6	
17. Brodhead (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	22	1	
18. Blanchard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	22	1	
19. Broomfield (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	20	60	
MINNESOTA																										
1. Quie (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	28	110	
2. Hagedorn (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	2	20	
3. Frenzel (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	14	52	
4. Karth (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	127	5	
5. Fraser (D)	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	A	R	R	A	A	A	R	A	A	A	R	A	R	A	R	R	98	5	
6. Nolan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	22	1	
7. Bergland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	61	6	
8. Oberstar (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	22	1	
MISSISSIPPI																										
1. Whitten (D)	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	35	129	
2. Bowen (D)	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R		14	30	
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R		10	78	
4. Cochran (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	A	R	W	W	R		8	33	
5. Lott (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R		4	39	
MISSOURI																										
1. Clay (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R		68	3	
2. Symington (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R			68	9	
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R				147	8	
4. Randall (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R		99	34	
5. Bolling (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		153	5	
6. Litton (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		32	7	
7. Taylor (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	3	40	
8. Ichord (D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	A	R	W	W	W	A	W	R					59	58	
9. Hungate (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	A	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	80	18	
10. Burlison (D)	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	61	20	
MONTANA																										
1. Baucus (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	21	2	
2. Melcher (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	63	15	
NEBRASKA																										
1. Thone (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	10	58	
2. McCollister (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	A	W	W	W	R	6	61	
3. Smith (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	2	21	
NEVADA																										
AL Santini (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	15	8	
NEW HAMPSHIRE																										
1. D'Amours (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R		18	5	
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	A	W	A	W	W		24	87	
NEW JERSEY																										
1. Florio (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	21	1	
2. Hughes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R		18	4	
3. Howard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		92	7	
4. Thompson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	141	4	
5. Fenwick (R)	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	12	10	
6. Forsythe (R)	W	A	W	W	R	A	W	R	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	W	R	W	24	38	
7. Maguire (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	21	2	
8. Roe (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	67	8	
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	A	A	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	94	5	
10. Rodino (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	162	3	
11. Minish (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	111	4	
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	37	6	
13. Meyner (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	22	1	
14. Daniels (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	129	3	
15. Patten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	111	6	
NEW MEXICO																										
1. Lujan (R)	R	W	A	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	17	49	
2. Runnels (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	A	W	W	W	R	22	37	
NEW YORK																										
1. Pike (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	96	30	
2. Downey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	21	2	
3. Ambro (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	19	4	
4. Lent (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	14	48	
5. Wydler (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	W	A	W	W	W	34	79	
6. Wolff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	91	13	
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	122	6	
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	114	5	
9. Delaney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	153	14	
10. Biaggi (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	68	11	
11. Scheuer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	74	5	
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	69	3	
13. Solarz (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	19	1	
14. Richmond (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	20	2	
15. Zeferetti (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	21	2	
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	43	2	
17. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	W	98	6	
18. Koch (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	74	5	
19. Rangel (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	59	4	
20. Abzug (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	62	4	
21. Badillo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	59	3	
22. Bingham (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	95	6	
23. Peyser (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	49	12	
24. Ottinger (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	55	4	
25. Fish (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	R	R	W	36	40	
26. Gilman (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	34	11	
27. McHugh (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	19	2	
28. Stratton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	115	15	
29. Pattison (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	4	
30. McEwen (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	13	82	
31. Mitchell (R)	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	W	18	26	
32. Hanley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	98	6	
33. Walsh (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	26	16	
34. Horton (R)	R	W	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	81	31	
35. Conable (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	15	88	
36. LaFalce (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	22	1	
37. Nowak (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	23	0	
38. Kemp (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	A	W	W	W	15	47	
39. Hastings (R)	W	A	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	10	65	
NORTH CAROLINA																										
1. Jones (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	W	W	R	30	62
2. Fountain (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	13	119
3. Henderson (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R		41	85
4. Andrews (D)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	W	R	R	W	R		14	27
5. Neal (D)	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R		16	6
6. Preyer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R		45	34
7. Rose (D)	R	R	A	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R		22	18
8. Hefner (D)	R	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	R	W	R		10	11
9. Martin (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W		3	40
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R		7	105
11. Taylor (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	R	R		37	89
NORTH DAKOTA																										
AL Andrews (R)	R	W	R	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	39	71
OHIO																										
1. Gradison (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		3	20
2. Clancy (R)	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		12	111
3. Whalen (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W		75	15
4. Guyer (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W		7	37
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R		16	121
6. Harsha (R)	R	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		19	105
7. Brown (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	A	W	W	W	W		18	71
8. Kindness (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		2	21
9. Ashley (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R		138	10
10. Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W		7	86
11. Stanton, J. W. (R)	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	A	A	R	R	W		33	68
12. Devine (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		12	123
13. Mosher (R)	W	A	R	A	R	W	W	A	A	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	A	R	W	R	W		48	68

otherwise escape taxation and retained a withholding tax on earnings of foreign investors in U.S. firms. The bill also continued through 1976 tax reductions approved by Congress earlier in the year. The AFL-CIO thus supported final passage of the combination tax reform-tax cut bill which the House approved 257-168 on Dec. 4.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

14. Oil Price Controls (1)

Despite record high profits of the energy industry over the past few years directly contributing to the nation's inflationary problems, the oil lobby continued its efforts in 1975 to seek decontrol of oil prices. The major effort came during House consideration of an omnibus energy conservation bill. The House rejected outright decontrol and instead approved a compromise proposal by Representatives Staggers (D-W.Va.) and Eckhardt (D-Tex.) retaining price controls on oil from existing wells, rolling back the inflated price of "new" oil and establishing a three-tier system of oil pricing. The labor-backed amendment was approved by a 218-207 vote on July 30.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

15. Oil Price Control (2)

Prior to passage of the labor-backed comprehensive energy bill, the Ford Administration, bowing to oil industry opposition to the bill, threatened a veto of the measure. In a last-ditch effort to kill it, Rep. Brown (R-Ohio) attempted to have the bill recommitted to eliminate the price control provisions. The House rejected the Brown recommittal motion 171-232 on Sept. 23.

For Recommittal—Wrong. Against Recommittal—Right.

16. Nuclear Energy Development

Essential to the national goal of energy independence is the continued development of nuclear power as an alternative energy source. The 1957 Price-Anderson Act, a mandatory multi-million dollar program of private and federal liability insurance, protects the public against loss in the event of an accident at a nuclear power plant site. This law has spurred the development of nuclear power from the experimental energy stage to where it now is a significant source of energy for consumers.

Late in 1975, labor-endorsed legislation to extend this law for 10 years and increase the limits of liability was approved by Congress and signed into law. On Dec. 8 the House approved 329-61 extension of this important supplemental energy program.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

17. Hatch Act Reform

The 1939 Political Activity Act, commonly known as the Hatch Act, now prohibits some 2.8 million federal and postal employes from participating in partisan political activities. Reform legislation designed to correct this inequity while also strengthening existing restrictions against political coercion of federal workers was passed by the House in late 1975. During debate, the House on Oct. 21 rejected 147-260 an amendment by Rep. Fisher (D-Va.) that would have maintained nearly all the prohibitions against federal worker participation in the political process. The legislation is now before the Senate.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

18. Voting Rights Act

The 1965 landmark Civil Rights Act curbed the use of discriminatory voting practices and has resulted in significant increases in minority voting participation. Labor-supported legislation extending the act for 10 years and broadening its protections was passed by Congress and signed into law in 1975.

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
* Not in Congress at time.

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

How Your Representatives Voted

	Emergency Jobs Veto	Emergency Housing Veto	Public Works Jobs	Federal Budget	Railroad Jobs	Situs Picketing (1)	Situs Picketing (2)	Food Stamps	Job Safety	Tax Reform—Real Estate	Tax Reform—Export Subsidy	Tax Reform—Spending Ceiling	Tax Reform—Passage	Oil Price Controls (1)	Oil Price Controls (2)	Nuclear Energy	Hatch Act Reform	Voting Rights Act	Housing Discrimination	School Funds	Consumer Protection	Strip Mining Veto	Farm Bill Veto	Cumulative Voting Record	
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	60	5
15. Wylie (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	A	W	W	R	W	14	76
16. Regula (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	14	32
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	10	113
18. Hays (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	A	W	R	R	R	141	12
19. Carney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	66	0
20. Stanton, J. V. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	58	6
21. Stokes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	64	3
22. Vanik (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	144	9
23. Mottl (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	R	R	W	16	6
OKLAHOMA																									
1. Jones (D)	R	W	R	R	A	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	W	W	R	W	R	21	21
2. Risenhoover (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	16	6
3. Albert (D)								Speaker											R					98	15
4. Steed (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	105	54
5. Jarman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	32	126
6. English (D)	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	7	16
OREGON																									
1. AuCoin (D)	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	15	6
2. Ullman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	122	24
3. Duncan (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	W	W	R	R	R	35	8
4. Weaver (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	20	3
PENNSYLVANIA																									
1. Barrett (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	161	2
2. Nix (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	135	1
3. Green (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	4
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	87	2
5. Schulze (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	4	19
6. Yatron (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	67	7
7. Edgar (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	23	0
8. Biester (R)	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	65	25
9. Shuster (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	40
10. McDade (R)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	76	38
11. Flood (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	149	11
12. Murtha (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	32	1
13. Coughlin (R)	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	29	48
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	125	7
15. Rooney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	102	8
16. Eshleman (R)	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	10	73
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	11	116
18. Heinz (R)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	41	17
19. Goodling (R)	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	4	19
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	A	A	A	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	64	5
21. Dent (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	121	10
22. Morgan (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	159	6
23. Johnson (R)	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	11	100
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	97	6
25. Myers (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	10	13
RHODE ISLAND																									
1. St. Germain (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	117	5
2. Beard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R		22	0
SOUTH CAROLINA																									
1. Davis (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	A	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	38	21
2. Spence (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	10	55
3. Derrick (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	13	10
4. Mann (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10	66
5. Holland (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	A	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	A	R	W	W	A	W	W	R	9	11
6. Jenrette (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	13	7
SOUTH DAKOTA																									
1. Pressler (R)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	13	10
2. Abdnor (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	7	36
TENNESSEE																									
1. Quillen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	A	W	W	W	9	98
2. Duncan (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15	91
3. Lloyd (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R			15	8
4. Evins (D)	R	R	R	W	A	W	R	W	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	W	W	R	88	57
5. Allen (D)	*	*	*	*	*	*	R	*	*	R	R	R	R	*	*	W	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	1
6. Beard (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	4	37
7. Jones (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R		40	31
8. Ford (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	22	1

	Emergency Jobs Veto	Emergency Housing Veto	Public Works Jobs	Federal Budget	Railroad Jobs	Situs Picketing (1)	Situs Picketing (2)	Food Stamps	Job Safety	Tax Reform—Real Estate	Tax Reform—Export Subsidy	Tax Reform—Spending Ceiling	Tax Reform—Passage	Oil Price Controls (1)	Oil Price Controls (2)	Nuclear Energy	Hatch Act Reform	Voting Rights Act	Housing Discrimination	School Funds	Consumer Protection	Strip Mining Veto	Farm Bill Veto	Cumulative Voting Record	
TEXAS																									
1. Patman (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	W	R	111	39
2. Wilson (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	A	R		33	9
3. Collins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	73
4. Roberts (D)	R	R	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R		38	79
5. Steelman (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	8	35
6. Teague (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	A	W	W	W	R	43	110
7. Archer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	64
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86	4
9. Brooks (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R		128	28
10. Pickle (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R		56	49
11. Poage (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R		57	92
12. Wright (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R		102	43
13. Hightower (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	A	W	W	R	7	15
14. Young (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	99	45
15. de la Garza (D)	R	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	57	42
16. White (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	44	61
17. Burleson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	27	136
18. Jordan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	43	2
19. Mahon (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R		55	109
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R		112	9
21. Krueger (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		8	15
22. Casey (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	42	91
23. Kazen (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	58	32
24. Milford (D)	R	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W		8	32
UTAH																									
1. McKay (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R		47	14
2. Howe (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		22	1
VERMONT																									
AL Jeffords (R)	W	W	R	W	R	A	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R		11	11
VIRGINIA																									
1. Downing (D)	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		27	106
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		13	65
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		8	98
4. Daniel, R. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W		3	40
5. Daniel, W. (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		7	72
6. Butler (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		2	42
7. Robinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W		5	62
8. Harris (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W		20	3
9. Wampler (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R		18	80
10. Fisher (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R		20	2
WASHINGTON																									
1. Pritchard (R)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	W		25	19
2. Meeds (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R		100	3
3. Bonker (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		21	2
4. McCormack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		60	2
5. Foley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R		91	9
6. Hicks (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		95	9
7. Adams (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A		105	0
WEST VIRGINIA																									
1. Mollahan (D)	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	R	R	A	A		74	4
2. Staggers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		157	9
3. Slack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R		114	21
4. Hechler (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W		124	14
WISCONSIN																									
1. Aspin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	R		59	7
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		125	10
3. Baldus (D)	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		20	2
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		164	5
5. Reuss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		150	5
6. Steiger (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R		22	69
7. Obey (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		69	10
8. Cornell (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		21	2
9. Kasten (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R		5	18
WYOMING																									
AL Roncalio (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R		62	15

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
* Not in Congress at time.

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

Prior to House passage of the bill, Rep. Butler (R-Va.) offered a crippling amendment allowing states to be exempted from coverage if they met certain minimal "escape" provisions. The proposal was strongly opposed by labor, civil rights and other groups, and the House rejected it 134-279 on June 3.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

19. Housing Discrimination

Congress passed and the President signed into law legislation to restrict the practice of "redlining" certain urban areas by mortgage lenders. The redlining practice arbitrarily denies mortgage loans for housing and has been a major cause of inner-city decline. The House, in passing a comprehensive banking bill, included a provision requiring lenders in metropolitan areas to disclose over a four-year period the amount of mortgage money being made available in urban neighborhoods. The provision would thus discourage redlining and encourage credit allocation for inner city housing.

During debate on the bill Rep. Brown (R-Mich.) attempted to gut this anti-discrimination feature by limiting it to only certain metropolitan areas. The House, however, rejected this attempt 165-167 on Oct. 31.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

20. Federal School Funds

A combination of runaway inflation and budget cuts in education by the Nixon and Ford Administrations has played a major role in the current financial crisis facing the nation's schools.

To alleviate this situation, the House, in debate on the fiscal 1976 Education Appropriations bill, approved 259-143 on Apr. 16 an amendment by Representatives Roybal (D-Calif.), Obey (D-Wis.), and Stokes (D-Ohio) increasing education spending by $487 million. President Ford's later veto of this appropriations bill was overridden.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

21. Consumer Protection

In an effort to scuttle labor-backed legislation establishing an Agency for Consumer Advocacy, anti-consumer forces led by Rep. Fuqua (D-Fla.) sought to place labor-management relations within the new agency's jurisdiction. The amendment, strongly backed by the Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers and other anti-consumer groups, was an effort to kill the legislation. The House on Nov. 6 rejected the amendment 175-233.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

22. Strip Mining Veto

Labor-backed environmental legislation providing minimum federal standards for state development of mandatory strip mining control laws became another veto victim of President Ford in 1975. The legislation was in response to serious environmental devastation caused by surface mining companies in their strip mining operations.

In an effort to override the veto on June 10, the House failed to muster the two-thirds vote needed as the 278-143 vote was three votes short.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

23. Farm Bill Veto

Despite declining farm income and skyrocketing production costs which have financially squeezed small farmers, President Ford vetoed a one-year emergency farm bill that would have improved income guarantees to farmers while protecting consumers. The legislation had the strong backing of labor, consumer and various farm groups. On May 13, the House by a 245-182 vote fell 40 votes short of the two-thirds margin needed for override.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

Labor's Stand on Major 1975 Senate Issues

1. Emergency Jobs

During deliberations on a comprehensive $6.1 billion emergency jobs appropriations bill, Sen, Johnston (D-La.) attempted to slash in half the $1.6 billion allocated for creation of public service jobs. His amendment was offered at a time when unemployment was at its highest level since the depression. More funding of public service jobs had been endorsed in the AFL-CIO General Board's economic recovery program.

The Senate rejected the Johnston proposal on Apr. 25 by a vote of 22-47.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

2. Public Works—Jobs

Ignoring threats of still another veto of jobs legislation, the Senate pased a multi-billion dollar accelerated public works employment bill. The bill included $2 billion in special funding to financially distressed state and local governments suffering from excessive unemployment. These funds had been added by way of an amendment by Sen. Muskie (D-Me.) which the Senate had approved on July 29 by a 58-36 vote. Final House approval of a conference report on this legislation is now pending.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

3. The Federal Budget

Utilizing the new budget process for the first time, the Senate Budget Committee focused its main effort on reducing the deficit instead of reducing the unemployment rate. The result was a Senate budget resolution that failed to provide the needed economic stimulus to put America back to work. When the Senate considered the Budget Committee resolution, it rejected 29-64 on Apr. 30 an amendment by Sen. Mondale (D-Minn.) adding $9 billion for various jobs-creating programs. The Mondale amendment would have provided an estimated one million jobs.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

4. Situs Picketing (1)

Legislation long sought by organized labor to give construction workers job site picketing rights ran headlong into a conservative-backed Senate filibuster. The Senate, however, broke the filibuster on Nov. 18. A cloture motion to end debate by Sen. Kennedy (D-Mass.) approved 62-37, gained the necessary 60 votes required under the new Senate filibuster rule.

For cloture—Right. Against cloture—Wrong.

5. Situs Picketing (2)

On Nov. 19, the Senate passed 52-45 its version of the situs picketing bill. Before passage, the Senate had grafted onto the measure a second bill endorsed by the AFL-CIO and strongly pushed by President Ford promoting stability in construction industry bargaining.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

6. Situs Picketing (3)

On Dec. 15, the Senate approved 52-43 the conference report on the situs picketing bill which maintained the collective bargaining provision. Although President Ford had indicated he would sign the bill if this bargaining section was included, he later broke his promise and vetoed the legislation in late December.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

7. Food Stamps for the Unemployed

With millions of Americans unemployed, many jobless persons have faced unnecessary delays in being certified for food stamps. Delays in receiving benefits have lasted as long as three months.

To remedy this situation, Senators Dole (R-Kan.) and McGovern (D-S.Dak.) during debate on a minor welfare reform bill offered an amendment establishing procedures for immediate benefit certification for the unemployed while verification of their eligibility was being determined. On June 10 the Senate approved the proposal 61-35. No further action has been taken.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

8. Job Safety

Reacting to a business-sponsored campaign to gut the Occupational Safety & Health Act, the Senate approved an amendment sponsored by Sen. Curtis (R-Neb.). The amendment, added to the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, prohibited funds from being used to enforce OSHA at firms employing three or fewer workers. The amendment denied protection of the law to nearly 6 percent of the workforce.

The Senate on Sept. 24 agreed 48-45 to this weakening amendment. The amendment was dropped, however, in the conference report on the bill.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

9. Tax Reform—Foreign Profits

The AFL-CIO has long sought revisions in the tax code to permit the fair taxation of profits earned by U.S.-based multinational companies.

In Senate debate on a multi-billion-dollar tax reduction bill, Sen. Hartke (D-Ind.) sponsored an amendment to partially close this loophole. His proposal would repeal the foreign tax credit on all foreign oil-related income, making it instead a deduction while providing that such oil related income be taxed at a 24 percent tax rate. An effort by Sen. Curtis (R-Neb.) to table this labor-backed proposal was rejected by 44-52 on Mar. 19. This defeat paved the way for inclusion of the Hartke provision in the tax bill later passed by the Senate. The provision was, however, watered down in the final conference report on the tax rebate bill eventually signed into law.

For tabling—Wrong. Against tabling—Right.

10. Oil Price Controls (1)

Under pressure from the oil industry, the Senate on Sept. 10 failed to obtain the two-thirds majority needed to override President Ford's veto of labor-backed legislation continuing price ceilings on domestic oil for six months. The temporary extension was needed to give Congress time to complete action an a pending comprehensive conservation bill that included provisions dealing with oil price controls. The Senate vote of 61-39 was six votes shy of the margin needed for the veto override. Total oil price decontrol was avoided, however, as a later compromise energy bill partially retained price controls for 39 months.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

11. Oil Price Controls (2)

During earlier Senate consideration of the omnibus energy bill, efforts were similarly made to end oil price controls. A heated battle took place on an amendment by Sen. Johnston (D-La.) to decontrol prices on oil from existing wells recovered by secondary and tertiary means. An effort by Sen. Jackson (D-Wash.) to table the proposal was rejected 42-45 on Apr. 9. The failure of this tabling motion led to the eventual partial decontrol of this oil.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

12. Natural Gas Price Decontrol

Consumers can expect to pay even higher prices for natural gas as the result of an amendment by Senators Pearson (R-Kan.) and Bentsen (D-Tex.) providing for eventual phase-out of federal price controls on gas shipped in interstate commerce. Their amendment was added to a short-term emergency bill dealing with predicted winter gas shortages.

A labor-backed effort by Sen. Hollings (D-S.C.) to table and thus kill the proposal was defeated on Oct. 2 by a 45-50 vote. The House will consider this legislation in the second session.

For tabling—Right. Against tabling—Wrong.

13. Nuclear Insurance Act

In 1975 Congress passed and the President signed labor-backed legislation extending for ten years the Price-Anderson Act. The 1957 law provides a mandatory federal-private program of insurance protecting the public against accidents at a nuclear power-plant site. The Senate approved the extension bill, which also expanded the act's liability limits, by a 76-18 vote on Dec. 16.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

14. Federal Pay Raise Reduction

President Ford succeeded in persuading the Senate to make federal workers bear the burden of his ineffective inflation-fighting efforts. The Senate on Sept. 18 rejected 39-53 a resolution to disapprove the President's recommendation to slash federal wage increases from 8.6 percent to 5 percent. The AFL-CIO strongly opposed the President's recommendation.

For disapproval — Right. Against disapproval — Wrong.

15. Voting Rights Act

In 1975 Congress approved legislation extending the Voting Rights Act for ten years and broadening its coverages to other miniorities. During Senate debate, anti-civil rights forces led by Sen. Scott (R-Va.) unsuccessfully attempted to cripple the legislation. Scott tried to allow states covered by the act to go to local federal courts instead of the federal district court in Washington, D.C., in efforts to "escape" from coverage under the law or to obtain approval of changes in their election laws. The Senate rejected his amendment 38-57 on July 24.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

16. Civil Rights—Busing

During Senate consideration of the Labor-HEW Appropriations bill, numerous efforts were made to limit severely the right of the courts and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to require busing as a means of enforcing compliance with the Constitution. One such amendment, offered by Sen. Byrd (D-W.Va.), blocked HEW from seeking quality, integrated education by prohibiting the use of funds to require the transportation of any student to a school other than the closest school offering the courses of study pursued by that student. The Senate approved the Byrd amendment 51-45 on Sept. 24.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

17. Filibuster Rule Reform

At the start of the 94th Congress, labor and civil rights groups again supported efforts to liberalize the Senate's rule for ending filibusters.

As in previous years, the first major procedural hurdle was whether a new Senate—before adopting its rules—could end debate by a simple majority vote. Sen. Pearson (R-Kan.) moved to close debate on a proposed change in the filibuster rule and Sen. Mansfield (D-Mont.) raised a point-of-order against the motion to bring the issue to a vote. When the Senate on Feb. 15 approved, 51-42, a motion by Sen. Mondale (D-Minn.) to table the Mansfield point of order, the Senate affirmed its right to close debate by majority vote at the beginning of a new Congress. This key vote eventually led to a change in the filibuster rule, whereby cloture could be obtained with 60 votes.

For tabling—Right. Against tabling—Wrong.

18. Housing Discrimination

In the first session, Congress also passed legislation designed to prevent the practice of "redlining" by mortgage lenders in metropolitan areas and thereby encourage credit allocation to inner-city housing. "Redlining" arbitrarily denies mortgage loans for housing in these sections of the nation's cities.

During debate on this legislation, Sen. Garn (R-Utah) led efforts to gut the redlining disclosure provisions. His substitute bill would have limited the number of cities in which mortgage lenders would be required to disclose the amount of mortgage money lent over the next three years. The Senate narrowly rejected the Garn proposal on Sept. 4, by 40-41.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

19. Federal School Funds Veto

As part of his broad-based attack on federal spending for social programs, President Ford—ignoring the financial crunch facing the nation's school systems—vetoed in early August a $7.9 billion education appropriations bills for fiscal 1976. The AFL-CIO supported the appropriations bill and backed the Senate override effort. On Sept. 10 the Senate by a vote of 88 to 12 achieved the two-thirds margin needed to override the veto. The House similarly overrode Ford's action and the bill was enacted into law.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

20. Consumer Agency

An attempt by anti-consumer senators to block labor-backed legislation creating an Agency for Consumer Advocacy was rejected by the Senate. A proposal by Sen. Weicker (R-Conn.) sought to erode labor's support for the bill by placing labor-management relations under the agency's jurisdiction. The Weicker proposal was rejected 36-52 on May 12.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

21. Wage-Price Controls

A remnant of the discredited experiment in economic controls, the Wage-Price Council was established by President Ford in 1974 with statutory power to do little more than questionable inflation-monitoring. During debate on legislation to extend the council for one year, Sen. Stevenson (D-Ill.) tried to expand the authority of the agency principally by granting it power to subpoena data on wages and productivity. Labor backed an effort by Sen. Tower (R-Tex.) to table the Stevenson amendment. The Senate, however, by a 41-47 vote on May 6 rejected Tower's effort.

For tabling—Right. Against tabling—Wrong.

22. Defense Spending

During debate on the 1976 Defense Authorization bill, numerous unsuccessful attempts were made to suspend development of various weapons systems. One such amendment offered by Sen. McGovern (D-S.Dak.) would have cut off funding for the continued development of the B-1 strategic bomber. The Senate rejected the amendment by a 32-57 vote on June 5.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

How Your Senators Voted

	1 Emergency Jobs	2 Public Works Jobs	3 Federal Budget	4 Situs Picketing (1)	5 Situs Picketing (2)	6 Situs Picketing (3)	7 Food Stamps	8 Job Safety	9 Tax Reform	10 Oil Price Controls (1)	11 Oil Price Controls (2)	12 Natural Gas Price Decontrol	13 Nuclear Power Insurance	14 Federal Pay	15 Voting Rights	16 Civil Rights—Busing	17 Filibuster Rule Reform	18 Housing Discrimination	19 School Funds Veto	20 Consumer Agency	21 Wage-Price Controls	22 Defense Spending	Cumulative Voting Record R	W
ALABAMA																								
Allen (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	A	22	51
Sparkman (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	A	R	82	73
ALASKA																								
Gravel (D)	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	W	51	10
Stevens (R)	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	49	20
ARIZONA																								
Fannin (R)	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	R	11	87
Goldwater (R)	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	9	109
ARKANSAS																								
Bumpers (D)	A	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	8	10
McClellan (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	35	123
CALIFORNIA																								
Cranston (D)	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	71	5
Tunney (D)	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	51	10
COLORADO																								
Hart (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	18	4
Haskell (D)	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	28	14
CONNECTICUT																								
Ribicoff (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	101	11
Weicker (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	W	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	35	26
DELAWARE																								
Biden (D)	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	A	A	W	29	10
Roth (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	10	54
FLORIDA																								
Chiles (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	24	39
Stone (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	8	14
GEORGIA																								
Nunn (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	14	29
Talmadge (D)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	44	97
HAWAII																								
Inouye (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	95	7
Fong (R)	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	56	66
IDAHO																								
Church (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	109	24
McClure (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	7	36
ILLINOIS																								
Stevenson (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	52	13
Percy (R)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	58	21
INDIANA																								
Bayh (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	W	A	90	6
Hartke (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	A	W	W		105	14
IOWA																								
Clark (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	38	6
Culver (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	W		18	2
KANSAS																								
Dole (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	12	55
Pearson (R)	A	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	41	68
KENTUCKY																								
Ford (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	16	6
Huddleston (D)	R	R	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	29	12
LOUISIANA																								
Johnson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	W	R	13	27
Long (D)	A	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	A	R	A	R	R	79	71
MAINE																								
Hathaway (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	33	11
Muskie (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	W	109	15
MARYLAND																								
Beall (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	33	33
Mathias (R)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W		57	18
MASSACHUSETTS																								
Kennedy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	96	9
Brooke (R)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	72	11
MICHIGAN																								
Hart (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	A	A	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	113	10
Griffin (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	26	60
MINNESOTA																								
Humphrey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	112	6
Mondale (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	93	7
MISSISSIPPI																								
Eastland (D)	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	29	125
Stennis (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	37	121
MISSOURI																								
Eagleton (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A		63	9
Symington (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	134	14
MONTANA																								
Mansfield (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	126	28
Metcalf (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	103	11
NEBRASKA																								
Curtis (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	9	142
Hruska (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	15	142
NEVADA																								
Cannon (D)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	R	86	39
Laxalt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	A	R	R	6	15
NEW HAMPSHIRE																								
McIntyre (D)	A	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	88	16
Durkin (D)	*	*	*	R	R	R	*	R	*	*	*	R	W	W	*	R	*	*	R	*	*	*	7	2
NEW JERSEY																								
Williams (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	129	5
Case (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	130	25
NEW MEXICO																								
Montoya (D)	A	W	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	110	20
Domenici (R)	A	R	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	A	W	W	R	W	R	R	12	29
NEW YORK																								
Buckley (Cons.)	A	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	9	50
Javits (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	136	23
NORTH CAROLINA																								
Morgan (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	6	14
Helms (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	6	35
NORTH DAKOTA																								
Burdick (D)	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	104	17
Young (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	39	119
OHIO																								
Glenn (D)	R	A	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	14	6
Taft (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	A	W	A	W	R	R	W	R	A	W	R	W	R	R	25	35
OKLAHOMA																								
Bartlett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	6	37
Bellmon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	A	W	R	A	R	R	15	57
OREGON																								
Hatfield (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	W	49	35
Packwood (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	A	R	A	R	W	32	41
PENNSYLVANIA																								
Schweiker (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	71	7
Scott (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	82	49
RHODE ISLAND																								
Pastore (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	142	13
Pell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	110	8
SOUTH CAROLINA																								
Hollings (D)	A	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	R	40	45
Thurmond (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	17	135
SOUTH DAKOTA																								
Abourezk (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	A	R	R	W	W	31	9
McGovern (D)	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	W	A	R	W	R	R	R	A	A	W	86	13
TENNESSEE																								
Baker (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	22	59
Brock (R)	A	R	A	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	13	94
TEXAS																								
Bentsen (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	35	30
Tower (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	11	100
UTAH																								
Moss (D)	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	109	14
Garn (R)	A	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	5	15
VERMONT																								
Leahy (D)	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	15	6
Stafford (R)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	44	15
VIRGINIA																								
Byrd (Ind.)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	13	82
Scott (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	7	33
WASHINGTON																								
Jackson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R		147	4
Magnuson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	152	5
WEST VIRGINIA																								
Byrd (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	92	55
Randolph (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	102	28
WISCONSIN																								
Nelson (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	92	18
Proxmire (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	119	25
WYOMING																								
McGee (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	A	95	20
Hansen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	8	80

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
***** Not in Congress at time.

Votes by senators while members of the House are not included in this record.

Labor Presses Jobs Drive:

Key Legislative Battles To Launch 2nd Session

KEY LEGISLATIVE BATTLES of vital concern to organized labor will begin soon after Congress convenes for its second session in 1976. On many of these issues Congress will have its hands full in trying to make legislative headway against a torrent of veto threats by a Republican Administration subservient to the demands of big business and fearful of the political pressures of right-wing politicians. At stake is nothing less than the economic and social well-being of America.

Anti-recession legislation tops labor's legislative agenda for 1976. With massive unemployment continuing, the AFL-CIO will seek congressional action on a full employment program to reduce joblessness and keep it at a 3 percent target level. Labor will fight to create large-scale public employment and stimulate private employment at the same time.

The AFL-CIO will also seek a modernized $3 minimum wage law to alleviate inflationary hardships and restore the buying power of the nation's lowest paid workers.

The illegal alien problem continues to aggravate the unemployment problem. Labor will press for enactment of legislation designed to stem the tide of "illegals" entering the country each year by making it easier to penalize those employers who knowingly hire these workers.

A MAJOR ENERGY BATTLE of significant economic proportions—the fight to deregulate the price of natural gas—also lies ahead. The energy cartels, having made some headway on the deregulation of oil prices, now seek to deregulate the price of natural gas shipped in interstate commerce. On the basis of threats of gas shortages this winter, the energy industry forced Senate passage of a short-term emergency gas bill to deal with this so-called crisis. Yet, when this seemingly innocuous bill was debated on the Senate floor a natural gas price deregulation provision was attached to it. With energy producers still reaping high profits, this provision will cost American consumers billions of dollars if it is sustained in the House and have a catastrophic effect on hopes for national economic recovery.

Another economic issue—tax reform—will be high on the congressional agenda. House-passed tax reform provisions backed by organized labor will be the subject of Senate Finance Committee hearings. The House Ways & Means Committee, meanwhile, commences phase two of its tax reform review, which includes among other issues the subject of taxation of foreign source income. The AFL-CIO will continue pressing on both of these fronts to accomplish its long sought goal of an equitable tax system that can provide the revenues necessary to sustain important federal programs.

To assist the millions of unemployed, the AFL-CIO is seeking federal standards for the state-run system of unemployment compensation. A watered-down version of the legislation has been reported by the Ways & Means Committee. The AFL-CIO will attempt to strengthen it substantially in the Senate.

Another unemployment assistance program—food stamps—will be the subject of an intensive congressional hearing. The program faces a serious challenge as congressional conservatives backed by the Ford Administration seek to prohibit food stamps for strikers and to make it tougher for the recently unemployed to qualify for them.

THE AFL-CIO continues to support legislation to establish a national postcard voter registration system that would encourage greater voter participation in the electoral process. Conservatives of both parties strongly oppose this legislation because of its potential impact on broadening the electorate.

In the consumer area, President Ford has threatened to veto labor-endorsed legislation establishing a consumer agency. The agency bill has passed both houses and is now in conference. Another consumer bill to reform the nation's system of automobile insurance—national no-fault standards—is awaiting action by both the House and Senate.

Congressional hearings will also continue on the issue of national health insurance. The AFL-CIO will continue to push its program to provide all Americans with quality health care at an affordable cost.

Congress can expect little or no cooperation on progressive legislation from the Ford Administration deeply engaged in political one-upmanship with the Republican Party's right wing.

So it is up to Congress to formulate its own program. In this task Congress will continue to find organized labor in the forefront of the struggle for economic and social justice.

40 Bills Fall Victim To Ford's Veto Policy

More than 40 bills passed by the Congress have been struck down by President Ford since he took office 17 months ago. In the vital area of jobs the President has either vetoed or threatened to veto virtually every major bill. The following are the veto victims of 1975.

1. **Oil Import Fees—H.R. 1767**
   Vetoed: Mar. 4
   No override attempt
2. **Emergency Farm Bill—H.R. 4296**
   Vetoed: May 1
   House sustained 245-182, May 13
3. **Strip Mining—H.R. 25**
   Vetoed: May 20
   House sustained 278-143, June 10
4. **Emergency Employment Appropriations—H.R. 4481**
   Vetoed: May 28
   House sustained 277-145, June 4
5. **Tourism Promotion—H.R. 5537**
   Vetoed: May 28
   No override attempt
6. **Emergency Housing—H.R. 4485**
   Vetoed: June 24
   House sustained 268-157, June 25
7. **Oil Pricing—H.R. 4035**
   Vetoed: July 21
   No override attempt
8. **Education Appropriations—H.R. 5901**
   Vetoed: July 25
   Overridden
9. **Health Services—S. 66**
   Vetoed: July 26
   Overridden
10. **Oil Price Decontrol—S. 1849**
    Vetoed: Sept. 9
    Senate sustained 61-39, Sept. 10
11. **Tobacco Price Supports—H.R. 9497**
    Vetoed: Sept. 30
    No override attempt
12. **School Lunch—H.R. 4222**
    Vetoed: Oct. 3
    Overridden
13. **Foreign Missions—H.R. 12**
    Vetoed: Nov. 29
    No override attempt
14. **Tax Cuts—H.R. 5559**
    Vetoed: Dec. 17
    House sustained 265-157, Dec. 18
15. **Labor-HEW Appropriations—H.R. 8069**
    Vetoed: Dec. 19
    Override vote set for Jan. 27, 1976
16. **National Security Council Membership—S. 2350**
    Vetoed: Dec. 31
17. **Situs Picketing Rights—H.R. 5900**
    Vetoed: Jan. 2

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Meany Looks to Congress:

Ford's Policy Shifts Reflected Lack of Firmness, Integrity

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany Jan. 19, 1976 to a legislative conference held by the Ladies' Garment Workers in Washington.

WHEN YOU GET right down to the nitty gritty, there is no guarantee that what the President says tonight will be his position tomorrow morning. His track record of saying one thing and doing the opposite is now well established.

He began his abrupt changes in policy very early in his Administration. He first called for a tax increase, if you remember, at the very time the economy was starting its headlong plunge into the deepest recession since the 1930s. Not long after, without apology or explanation, he was calling for a tax cut to stimulate the economy.

You probably remember that proposal. He wanted to give the most tax relief to the wealthy and only pennies to the low- and middle-income families. He was very unhappy when the Congress, at the strong urging of the labor movement, gave the greatest tax relief to low- and middle-income people, but he finally signed the bill after much public hand-wringing.

The clearest example of the President's lack of integrity was, of course, his veto of the situs picketing bill. This bill was passed in the exact form he wanted, by the House and Senate, including the votes of a number of Republicans who were supporting their President. When the chips were down—when the right-wing threats of political reprisal became obvious, the President caved in. He proved that his word is worthless.

Now we know the President can't be trusted to keep his word; that he is so desperate for primary votes that he'll walk away from his commitments. And this from the man who told America that the truth would heal the wounds of Watergate.

Therefore, we can spend our time here today more productively by concentrating on what we in the labor movement are going to be seeking from this Congress to improve the lot of the American people. It can be summed up in six words—we must get America moving again.

We have no right to expect much from Arthur Burns—knowing his mentality; knowing his handicaps; knowing that he was really born in the 17th Century. But we do have a right to expect something from liberal friends, especially those liberal friends that we helped to put in Congress and who are going to expect more help again.

From newspaper reports it is clear that the President's budget will be little more than a political gimmick with about as much value as a campaign slogan. I understand it is going to be $394 billion. Boy, that's great, the big figure was $395 billion, so he's cut off a billion.

And there are some so-called friends of ours on Capitol Hill who will play right into his hands. They will use the same rhetoric as the President about holding down the budget deficit, as if by some miracle that will make inflation and recession and hardship and suffering disappear. In fact, if we hold down that budget deficit the Russians may even decide to keep an agreement now and then.

They will forget—as they did in 1975—that the federal budget is an investment in America—an investment in the future prosperity of this country. Unless the Congress provides the funds that are necessary to achieve prosperity, then the recession will continue, unemployment will remain high, people will suffer and America will once again retreat—not march ahead, as it should.

I DON'T KNOW how big a deficit will be necessary. I don't think the figure matters. The Congress should simply appropriate enough for the programs that mean jobs for American workers, enough to get the country moving again. The best way to reduce the budget deficit is to put people back to work—make them taxpayers, not tax users.

And every economist—including those in the White House—agrees that for every percentage point that unemployment is reduced, the budget deficit is similarly reduced by $16 billion. That means if unemployment was at the same level it was when Richard Nixon came into office, there would be today a budget surplus.

Well, you can't count on the President in this area. His economic advisers have convinced him to say "no" to everything for people and "yes" for anything that will increase profits.

On the other hand, there will be those in the Congress who will argue that we should wait until 1977 because there is sure to be a more liberal, more compassionate, more enlightened President in the White House.

Well, the problems confronting this nation and its people just can't wait. So we are going to push in this Congress at this time for the enactment of legislation we believe will resolve these problems.

On each issue, we are going to try to get as many votes as possible so that the President will know the Congress intends to override all those vetoes that are certain to come. The President's concept of government by veto must not be permitted to endanger the welfare of the American people.

Goldfinger Warns:

Nixon-Ford Economic Policies Spell More Trouble for Nation

PRESIDENT FORD has refused to turn from Nixon-shaped economic policies that have bred two back-to-back recessions and are squandering the nation's human and production potential, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger declared.

There is no reason for the nation to be "doomed to a really horrible economic situation," as many now forecast for the rest of the decade, Goldfinger stressed. He warned that the policies of the Administration and the Federal Reserve under Chairman Arthur Burns spell high levels of unemployment—roughly 6 to 8 million jobless for the next several years, and threaten social and political instability.

"We need a government commitment to full employment," with clearly defined goals and the plans, programs, mechanisms and proposals to bring unemployment down as fast as possible and to prevent unemployment from ever again rising above 3 percent, Goldfinger declared.

He said that new full employment legislation should spell out that policy and provide congressional procedures for examining White House proposals to fulfill it, coupled with the power to modify those proposals, if necessary.

Goldfinger urged adoption of specific and detailed proposals advanced by the AFL-CIO, such as full implementation of "the government's housing programs, so that home building can once again lead the economy out of the depths of economic troubles." He called for "a burst in residential construction" that would mean a boost for construction employment, and a boost for building materials, steel, timber, appliances, furniture, carpeting—"a lift for the whole economy."

Appearing on Labor News Conference, Goldfinger renewed the call for an accelerated public works program, with federal funds going "to local communities with high unemployment, to step up their short-term construction and maintenance and repair programs, and put the unemployed to useful work."

Questioning Goldfinger on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN LABOR Sec. John T. Dunlop announced his resignation to a jammed news conference he said he was not quitting in protest over President Ford's veto of the situs picketing/construction stabilization bill.

Rather, Dunlop said, he was resigning "because since the veto an atmosphere and a set of attitudes has developed, and is likely to persist, that seems to me to preclude constructive and cooperative policies and administration in the fields of concern generally to the Labor Dept."

Never at any time during the news conference did Dunlop indicate any criticism of Ford. On the contrary, the secretary has made it clear that he understood the kind of political pressures that were applied to the President to get him to veto the bill.

So, what does Sec. Dunlop mean when he says his resignation came because of the "atmosphere" and "set of attitudes?" A careful reading of his resignation statement sheds some light on this.

"In labor-management relations," said Dunlop, "a sense of trust, confidence and respect is essential for any genuine communications among labor, management and government. These attitudes do not preclude, indeed they permit and encourage, honest differences of view strongly expressed."

In other words, during discussions—or bargaining, if you will—over a controversial issue (such as the situs bill) honest and strong differences of opinion are and should be expressed.

But when a "deal" is made—or an agreement is reached—everyone shakes hands on it and gives his word that he will abide by the compromise.

"A man's word is his bond" is the way it used to be said. It's the way it's still said by labor and management negotiators thousands of times every year in negotiations leading to contract agreements. Neither side is entirely happy but both sides give their word that they will live up to the agreement.

Probably Gerald Ford just doesn't understand this. But John Dunlop does understand it. He understands that in striking a bargain in the often emotionally-charged atmosphere of labor-management negotiations "a sense of trust, confidence and respect is essential." Dunlop tried valiantly to apply the technique to the bargain that was struck by labor, management and government over the situs bill. The President's word was given that he would abide by the bargain.

But the President went back on his word and that necessary "sense of trust, confidence and respect" was destroyed.

Labor and management people learned a valuable lesson.

LABOR LEARNED that Gerald Ford would go back on his word under pressure. Management learned, to its delight, the same thing. The parting statements from labor and management on learning of the secretary's resignation are enlightening on this lesson.

President George Meany of the AFL-CIO said the nation had lost "a man of great talent and ability," but that he was sure Dunlop, in private life, would continue to serve the process of collective bargaining "with the confidence of the parties involved, who always knew him as a man of his word."

President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. called the resignation an "almost irreparable loss to the ordinary citizen . . . who depend on persons of his talent, experience, knowledge and integrity to represent them."

John N. Matich, president of the Associated General Contractors, dismissed the whole matter as a battle over the legalization of secondary boycotts (which it was not). He said Ford should instruct his new Labor Secretary to draft new "reform" legislation. The legislation drafted by Dunlop, the contractors said, "had no power, no force and fell too short in far too many areas to be useful to this industry."

This is the same legislation the contractors originally agreed to. One can imagine what they will seek in the new "reform" legislation now that they have learned what the President will do for them.



BACK-TO-BACK RECESSIONS were the product of Nixon-shaped economic policies still championed by President Ford, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, center, charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Robert Cooney, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.



TOP POLITICAL ACTION GOAL of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. is the defeat of President Ford in 1976, BCTD President Robert A. Georgine told local and state representatives at a regional conference in Cherry Hill, N.J.

Ford Plays Up Veto As Slap at Meany

President Ford is telling conservatives that his veto of the construction site picketing bill proves that he is not "selling out to George Meany."

Agriculture Sec. Earl Butz quoted Ford's reply to a delegation from the conservative Farm Bureau that complained of the Administration's grain policy adopted after labor protests of unrestricted sales to the Soviet Union.

He said Ford replied, "If you think it was selling out to George Meany, look at what I did on the common situs picketing bill. I'm certainly not his man."

Building Trades Map Campaign to Beat Ford

(Continued from Page 1)

the local, state and national levels, he said, and called for the BCTD units to step up participation in voter registration and get-out-the-vote efforts in the '76 elections.

"We must support those who support us, irrespective of party, and defeat those who oppose us," Georgine declared.

Turning to employment problems of construction workers, he noted that the 11 northeastern states have been hit harder by layoffs than any other section of the country.

Georgine said that the government's estimate that three-quarters of a million construction workers are unemployed is far too low, since it fails to take into account those "who are working much shorter hours than they ever have worked in their entire adult lives."

BLS reported an unemployment rate in contract construction of 16.2 percent at year-end, but Georgine said that statistics collected by the BCTD show a much gloomier picture in the Northeast.

- In Bridgeport, Conn., the average jobless rate for all construction workers is 37 percent, with electrical workers at about 40 percent, lathers 47 percent, and carpenters, plumbers and marble polishers at 35 percent.
- Rochester, N.Y., has an average jobless rate in the building trades of 49 percent, while 70 percent of the painters, 60 percent of the operating engineers and 50 percent of the tile setters are unemployed.
- Philadelphia's average jobless rate for the trades is 34 percent, including 60 percent of the bricklayers, 38 percent of the sheet metal workers, 35 percent of the iron workers and 23 percent of the elevator constructors.
- In Poughkeepsie, N.Y., the average rate is at 56 percent, with 70 percent of the laborers, 85 percent of the painters, 50 percent of the bricklayers and 43 percent of the carpenters out of work.

"We simply cannot tolerate this unemployment situation," Georgine said in outlining labor's program for full employment legislation.

One of the five workshops conducted during the three-day conference explored the AFL-CIO legislative campaign to enact a full employment bill.

Other workshops dealt with pension legislation, occupational safety and health, Davis-Bacon Act provisions and administration of local building trades councils.

Workshop moderators were President John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers, President William Sidell of the Carpenters, President Angelo Fosco of the Laborers, BCTD Sec.-Treas. Joseph F. Maloney, and President J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers.

Pat Robertson Heads Flight Service Union

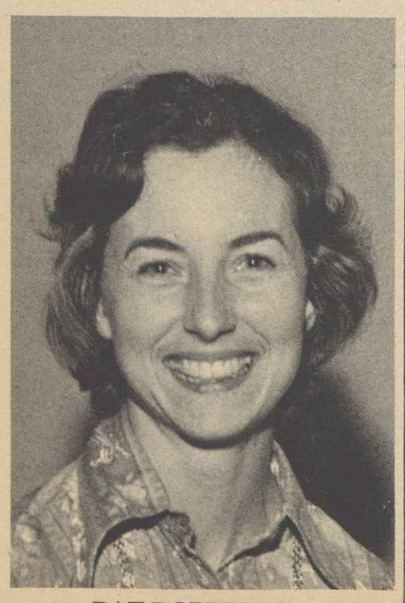
Pat Robertson has moved up from a vice presidency to the presidency of the Association of Flight Attendants, succeeding Kelly Rueck.

Robertson will serve the remaining three years of Rueck's term of office. Rueck, who was serving her second four-year term, submitted her resignation to the AFA board of directors and executive board. She said personal considerations led to her decision "after long and deliberate thought."

Robertson is expected to appoint an acting vice president to replace herself within 30 days.

A native of Westminster, Md. she was a flight attendant for Piedmont Airlines from 1965 until 1974 when she was elected vice president of the Flight Attendants.

At Piedmont, she headed her local executive council and was active in the Piedmont Master Executive Council.



PAT ROBERTSON

AFL-CIO Slates Housing Parley

A national housing conference focusing on current needs, federal housing and community development programs and the 1976 legislative outlook will be held by the AFL-CIO Department of Urban Affairs March 9-10 in New Orleans.

The conference is designed for national and international unions and state and local central bodies, said Henry B. Schecter, director of the Urban Affairs Department. Registration information can be obtained from the department.

Prescription for Disaster:

Muskie Denounces President's Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

mend . . . day-care centers to operate . . . cities to rebuild . . . new sources of energy to be developed."

Outlining a "congressional agenda for action," Muskie said direct employment programs "using federal dollars to pay for public service jobs"—would produce the most jobs at the least cost.

He called also for "federal assistance to local communities for short-term public works projects and to avoid layoffs in local government services."

Yet, he reminded his audience, Ford has said he will veto an anti-recession bill designed to create 30,000 jobs this year.

"The President says we cannot afford to help Americans find work." In fact, Muskie said, "we cannot, as taxpayers, afford not to."

Muskie said some of Ford's proposals would "simply shift the cost of federal programs from the federal government to the states and cities." Their effect would be to raise state and local taxes.

As did the President, Muskie expressed pride and confidence in America. But he said the nation must reject the counsel of "those of timid vision" who want the country to "go back on our guarantees to every American for a decent job and secure retirement."

Muskie asked a continued commitment "to quality education . . . consumer protection . . . worker safety." And he said government must curb "abuse of power by corporations that dominate the marketplace . . . ignore the quality of our air and water . . . the safety of workers" and "each year push and shove for more tax privileges and more exemptions from law."

Later this year, Muskie and his colleagues in Congress will face the job of drawing up an alternative budget and imposing a spending ceiling that will reflect, stronger than any rhetoric, the priorities of Congress.

House Democratic Leader Thomas O'Neill told reporters that "the President's budget priorities are 100 percent wrong" and House Budget Committee Chairman Brock Adams said Ford's proposals are "bad for the economy" because they "take from those with low incomes and give to the big corporations."

On the Republican side, cheers were generally loudest to the right of the GOP spectrum. Thus, Sen. Barry Goldwater praised Ford's "courage" and declared that "his strong efforts to reduce the overburdening power of the federal government should be applauded by every taxpaying American."

There were hedged comments, too, on both sides of the political aisle, some of which bore out AFL-CIO President George Meany's comments to a union legislative gathering.

Meany noted that some of labor's "so-called friends" in Congress "will use the same rhetoric as the President about holding down the budget deficit, as if by some miracle that will make inflation and recession and hardship and suffering disappear."

To revive the economy, Meany declared, the magnitude of the budget deficit doesn't matter. "Congress should simply appropriate enough for the programs that mean jobs for American workers, enough to get the country moving again."

Supreme Court Asked to Uphold Disability Benefits in Pregnancy

Labor has asked the Supreme Court to uphold federal court rulings that women unable to work because of pregnancy or childbirth are entitled to the same benefits provided workers with any other disabilities.

To allow a company benefit program to exempt pregnancy is discrimination based on sex and is thereby a violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Supreme Court was told.

The court heard arguments in two cases—against General Electric and the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.—on which it will rule together, possibly by June.

Arguments were presented by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers while the AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers filed supporting briefs. The IUE's associate general counsel, Ruth Weyand, argued the case for the union which filed the original GE case in 1971 as a class action on behalf of members of its local at a Salem, Va., air conditioning plant.

The original finding in that case was by a district judge who said "there is no rational distinction to be drawn between pregnancy-related disabilities and disability arising from any other cause."

A three-judge appellate panel upheld his finding last July, and GE joined the union in asking that the high court consider the case along with the appeal on a similar finding for two women at Liberty Mutual.

The joint brief of the AFL-CIO and the UAW termed it "one of the first priorities" of the two organizations to reform the income disability programs that discriminate against women during pregnancy.

It said the case should be decided solely on the question of whether pregnancy exemptions violate federal law. And it said Congress's understanding of what constitutes sex discrimination was reiterated recently when it let stand new guidelines of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare on equal treatment in education.

The companies in the cases are also coming to understand what constitutes sex discrimination, it was pointed out. Since the litigation started, both GE and Liberty Mutual have abandoned two practices —refusing to hire pregnant women for employment and demanding that employes take leave during a specified month of their pregnancy.

The court was also asked to disregard company arguments about pregnancy being a "voluntary" disability. In the lower court finding, the federal judge pointed out that GE's contention on this topic "loses much viability in light of its policy of providing disability benefits to its male employes for all disability, including cosmetic surgery, disabilities arising from attempted suicides, etc."

Hair transplants and vasectomies for men were cited in the Supreme Court arguments as "voluntary" or "self-inflicted" illnesses sometimes covered.

Similarly, the union lawyers said that company arguments about women not returning to work after childbirth were not germane to the discrimination issue, but were "abuses" of a program properly a matter of administration.

Weyand told the Supreme Court that one of the reasons women earn about 60 percent of the pay of their male counterparts is that women often don't have a "continuous work record." Yet company rules on pregnancy often force women out and preclude them from having a "continuous work record," she noted.

It was estimated that about 40 percent of American workers are covered by some sort of income maintenance program during disability and about 50 percent of those programs deny benefits during pregnancy and childbirth.

The AFL-CIO-UAW brief stressed that women members of every union have a direct financial stake in how the case is decided.

Conservative Rhetoric, Economics:

Ford's Stand-Pat Program Accepts High Joblessness

(Continued from Page 1)

cut at mid-year was conditioned on the willingness of Congress to hold down spending. As with earlier tax proposals, persons with higher incomes would benefit the most. And a reduction in corporate income taxes urged by the President would enable companies to keep a bigger part of what Ford termed "the large increase in profits that is expected to accompany the economic recovery."

There was no compensating tax reform proposals to bring in new revenue in the President's budget, and his new energy proposals sought a $2.6 billion package of "tax incentives" to encourage the nation's oil and gas industry.

In both rhetoric and specifics, Ford's "new realism" appeared to have been tailored to the politics of the Republican presidential primaries, where Ford is being challenged from the political right by Ronald Reagan.

Ford did take one slap at Reagan's easily-punctured claim of a $90 billion "saving" if welfare funding were left to the states.

"We cannot simply dump welfare into the laps of the 50 states, their local taxpayers or private charities," Ford insisted.

But in the next breath of his State of the Union speech, Ford warmly embraced Reagan attitudes by attacking the "waste" of welfare programs, by proposing cutbacks in what he termed the "scandal-ridden food stamp program," and by calling for reductions in school lunch and other nutrition programs so that only children from families that are below the poverty level would be helped.

Again this year, the President proposed to hold pay raises for federal white-collar employes below "comparability" with private industry. He held them to a 5 percent ceiling this year and Ford told reporters that government workers shouldn't expect to get as much as the private sector because they have more job security—a concept that thousands of laid-off federal workers would be likely to challenge.

Ford also asked Congress to change the area prevailing wage formula so that federal blue-collar workers would get less of a pay raise. The present long-established procedure is too generous, the President complained.

The President's State of the Union address presented his Medicare proposals as a new benefit that would protect the elderly against "catastrophic" health care expenses.

He did, indeed, ask a ceiling of $500 a year for hospital expenses and $250 for doctor bills that would be charged to any elderly individual for services covered by Medicare. But glossed over was the fact that all elderly persons would be charged more money for hospital and doctor services until the proposed ceiling was reached. To achieve a big budget "savings," persons over 65 would be required to pay $1.3 billion more for their Medicare-covered hospital and doctor services than they now do.

Ford chose the most regressive means of strengthening the financing of the social security trust fund—choosing to raise the tax rate, which would fall hardest on the poorest-paid workers as a percentage of total income—rather than initiate a contribution from general revenues or choose a larger expansion of the taxable wage base.

"I strongly oppose" the use of federal funds for social scurity benefits, Ford told reporters.

The President proposed to wrap up an assortment of federally-financed health care programs, including Medicaid for the poor, into a single program of grants to the states—without any requirement for matching state funds.

He also proposed similar block grant approaches to federal aid to education, to an assortment of welfare services ranging from child care to drug addict treatment, and to child nutrition programs.

The President insisted, as had his predecessor, that states can make "better judgments" as to how federal funds should be used. He said public opinion in the states could be relied on to assure that needed programs aren't eliminated.

Ford proposed a $101.1 billion defense budget, up $8.3 billion from current levels despite proposed reductions in civilian Defense Dept. employment, elimination of subsidies for military commissaries and an end to re-enlistment bonuses.

He also sought major increases in energy programs, including solar and geothermal power.

Ford's budget request for Labor Dept. programs—$11.1 billion—was $2.9 billion under current levels, largely because of a planned phaseout of an emergency public service employment program that has provided recession victims with jobs that otherwise would go unfilled in state and local governments.

The Labor Dept. budget allocation for the Occupational Safety & Health Administration provides more money for "developing and enforcing occupational health standards," expanded training for OSHA inspectors with an emphasis on health conditions, and more money to promote "voluntary compliance" through an assortment of consultative and educational programs for employers. The declared purpose of the proposed consultation program is to "help employers and employes become aware of and understand their rights and responsibilities."

The OSHA budget seeks a big rise—from $2.3 million to $6 million—for studies to "ensure that new OSHA standards not only protect workers but also take account of related economic costs and technological feasibility factors."

The President asked reduced future funding for public works programs of the Economic Development Administration, citing the need for "budget restraint," and called for an end to the Job Opportunities public works program enacted as an anti-recession measure. The Administration complained it was "difficult to administer."

While the budget provides an expanded program of housing subsidies for lower-income families, it assumes that there will no longer be a need for the below-market mortgage interest rates now available to homebuyers through the Government National Mortgage Association.

Ford's budget-writers assumed that the 8.5 percent average unemployment rate of the 1975 calendar year will drop only to a 7.7 percent average jobless rate during 1976 and to 6.9 percent in 1977—far from the under-4-percent level most economists use for the definition of full employment and substantially above the 5.6 percent level of 1974. In that year Congress and the President reacted to what was then considered an abnormally high level of joblessness with a host of emergency measures that Ford now wants to scrap.

Even a separate long-range set of economic assumptions contained in Ford's budget does not return the nation to full employment. So gradual is the contemplated decline in unemployment that by 1981, the last year of the projection, unemployment is forecast at 4.9 percent.

Under the unified budget process of recent years, the projected budget receipts and outlays include such massive sums as social security taxes collected and social security benefits paid out as well as funds appropriated by Congress.

If Congress should adopt the President's budget proposals intact and if all of his economic assumptions were accurate—both inconceivable by all past precedents—the Treasury would take in $351.3 billion during the fiscal year that will start next October 1 and pay out $394.2 billion. That would leave a deficit of $43 billion, compared to an estimated $76 billion deficit for the current fiscal year which will end June 30, 1976. Because of a change in the fiscal year, from a July to an October start, there is a transition quarter running from July to October 1976 where it is assumed spending and revenue will continue at about present levels.

A drop in unemployment beyond the President's modest projection would wipe out a large part of the planned deficit by both increasing tax revenues and decreasing the need for welfare and other unemployment-related costs.

By the Administration's own calculations, the $43 billion deficit in the President's proposed budget would be translated into a $3 billion surplus if unemployment were brought down to 4 percent.

But Ford rejected any effort to achieve a full employment economy in the foreseeable future. "If we try to stimulate the economy beyond its capacity to respond," he contended, "it will lead only to a future whirlwind of inflation and unemployment."

Burns Again Assails Aid to Unemployed

Authur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, is clinging to his earlier assertions that the nation's high jobless rate—currently at 8.3 percent—is due to extended unemployment benefits.

Interviewed on ABC-TV's Issues & Answers program, Burns declared that the duration of jobless benefits "is much too long" and is "one reason why unemployment has remained high."

Burns repeated his proposal, first made several months ago, that jobless insurance benefits should be cut to 13 weeks and coupled with a government "last-resort" jobs program.

Burns also called for a special wage rate for teenagers that would be "well below" the statutory minimum.



THE FIVE MEMBERS of the National Labor Relations Board are shown here in their first group picture since the federal agency regained its full membership. Seated, left to right, are John H. Fanning, Chairman Betty Southard Murphy and Howard A. Jenkins, Jr. Standing are John A. Penello, left, and Peter D. Walther, the board's newest member. Walther, a Republican, took his oath of office in November. He succeeds Ralph S. Kennedy, who resigned last July 30.

W. J. Usery Nominated As Secretary of Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

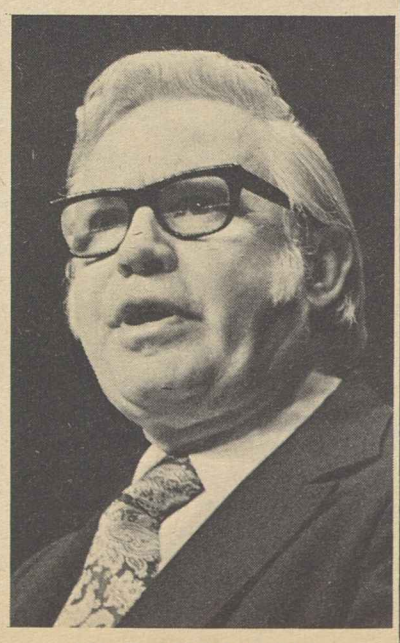
In congratulating Usery, Meany pointed to his "able and constructive work" at FMCS director, as well as his prior service with the Labor Dept. and in the labor movement, and noted that this experience clearly qualified him for his new post.

Asked if he thought he could get along with organized labor, Usery told reporters he enjoyed the support and confidence of many people in the labor movement, and added: "I think we can work together."

Machinists President Floyd E. Smith observed that Usery has "a thorough, firsthand knowledge of the needs and aspirations of American workers," and that "his background is sorely needed in the Ford Cabinet."

If approved by the Senate, Usery would become the third Secretary of Labor in a year. Dunlop, a 61-year-old Harvard economist took over the job on Mar. 18, 1975, succeeding Peter J. Brennan. Dunlop plans to return to Harvard after his resignation becomes effective on Feb. 1.

Dunlop was the chief architect of the common site picketing bill that President Ford promised to sign, then vetoed under pressure from right-wing, anti-union forces. The bill, which included a provision to stabilize bargaining in the construction industry, would have given building-trades unions the right to picket an entire construction site during a dispute with a single contractor engaged in work at the site.



W. J. USERY, JR.

In announcing his resignation, Dunlop observed that reaction to Ford's veto of the bill had compromised his position as Labor Secretary.

Usery took over as director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service on Mar. 15, 1973, replacing J. Curtis Counts. Last April, Ford named him his special assistant for labor-management relations as well.

Before joining the FMCS, the Hardwick, Ga., native served four years as Assistant Secretary of Labor for labor-management relations. He has also served as a member of the National Commission for Industrial Peace and the Collective Bargaining Committee in Construction.

Usery entered government service after 20 years as a member of the Machinists. He served his local union as president, chief steward and negotiating committee chairman before joining the IAM staff as a grand lodge representative. He helped form and later chaired the Cape Kennedy Labor-Management Relations Council.

TWU Attacks Deregulation Of Airlines

The Transport Workers sharply criticized an Administration proposal to deregulate the airline industry and urged the Civil Aeronautics Board to oppose the legislation that has been introduced in Congress.

James F. Horst, TWUA's executive vice president, and William Lindner, director of its Air Transport Division, said deregulation would lead to chaos in the industry.

In a letter to the CAB, they termed the Administration bill "a union-busting, anti-labor proposal that will neither increase efficiency in the airline system, nor provide better services at lower costs without endangering safety."

The union warned that "cut-throat competition" that would follow deregulation "invites" the undercutting of pay rates and the debasement of working conditions."

It would in time "seal the doom of U.S.-flag carriers, just as the flags of convenience have all but wiped out the U.S. merchant marine," the union officers warned.

Third High Year:

Price Rises Totaled 7 Percent in 1975

Consumer prices rose another five-tenths of 1 percent in December, closing out 1975 with an annual inflation rate of 7 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

In a separate report, BLS noted that real spendable earnings—take-home pay stripped of the effects of inflation—remained unchanged from November. Still, at $92.08, average weekly spendable pay was not much higher than the $91.32 workers averaged for the year 1965.

While the December-to-December increase of 7 percent in prices was an improvement over the 12.2 percent rise for 1974 and the 8.8 percent increase for 1973, it was nonetheless very high by historical standards.

The Commerce Dept. reported a day eariler that prices, as measured by its gross national product price index, rose 8.7 percent in 1975. The GNP price index is generally regarded as the broadest measure of inflation.

The December increase of five-tenths of 1 percent in the government's consumer price index compared with increases of seven-tenths of 1 percent in each of the two preceding months.

BLS said that higher prices for some food items and a wide variety of consumer services were responsible for most of the December rise, which lifted the CPI to 166.3 percent of its 1967 base. This meant that goods and services that cost $10 eight years ago were priced at $16.63 last month.

Food prices in December rose only three-tenths of 1 percent, compared with six-tenths of 1 percent in November and 1.3 percent in October. Nonfood commodity prices increased three-tenths of 1 percent for the fourth consecutive month, while charges for services were up six-tenths of 1 percent, or about half the 1.1 percent rise in November.

The slower rise in food costs reflected a sharp decline in pork prices, BLS noted. Beef prices, however, continued to fluctuate, showing an increase in December following a decline in November. Fresh vegetable prices rose sharply after four months of decline.

Higher prices for new cars were behind much of the increase in the index for nonfood commodities. BLS reported that the new car index rose 2.1 percent in December, or at a 25 percent annual rate. The higher price tag reflected the introduction of 1976 model cars, the government said. In addition, 1976 model imported cars were priced for the CPI for the first time in December.

There were also large increases in December for fuel oil, newspapers and magazines, and tobacco products, BLS reported. Prices for clothing rose slightly, continuing an upward trend over the past few months.

The rise in prices for services was attributed to higher charges for household services, public transportation and a variety of other services.

Mortgage interest rates, property taxes, natural gas rates, auto insurance and auto repair charges, and parking fees continued to rise in December, BLS noted. Charges for taxicab, railroad and airplane fares also rose over the month.

The cost of medical care, which declined slightly in November, rose eight-tenths of 1 percent as physicans' fees and charges for hospital services continued to show large increases.



NEWLY-INSTALLED OFFICERS of the International Labor Press Association talk shop with William Eaton, Washington correspondent for the Chicago Daily News and speaker at the ILPA's "changing of the guard" luncheon. From left, ILPA Sec.-Treas. Allen Y. Zack, President Albert K. Herling and Eaton.

Gross National Product Down 2 Years in Row

The nation's real gross national product—the value of all goods and services produced by American workers—declined 2 percent in 1975, after dropping 1.8 percent the year before, the Commerce Dept. reported.

The back-to-back yearly declines in real GNP marked the first time the nation's economic activity has declined two years in a row. The 2 percent dropoff last year was the sharpest since 1946.

Other yearend reports showed the economy poised uncertainly as joblessness remained at the highest levels since World War II began and the outlook for any sudden reduction murky.

In its preliminary report on real output, the government noted that last year's decline occurred even though economic growth in the October-to-December quarter rose at an annual rate of 5.4 percent.

The fourth-quarter gain was smaller than the 6-6.5 percent growth rate predicted by the Commerce Dept. a week earlier, and less than half the 12 percent advance in the previous quarter. The increase in real GNP in the April-to-June period was at a 3.3 percent rate while economic activity in the first quarter of the year plummeted at an annual rate of 9.2 percent.

Meanwhile, other government reports indicated recovery from the country's deepest and longest recession since the 1930s still was not assured.

The Labor Dept. reported about 6,761,900 persons were receiving unemployment insurance benefits under seven different programs in its latest reporting period, the week ended Jan. 3. This was an increase of 729,300 over the previous week.

Also, there were 744,100 initial claims for jobless insurance benefits filed in the week ended Jan. 10, an increase of 158,800 over a week earlier.

The Federal Reserve Board noted that manufacturers were using 70.8 percent of their plant capacity in the fourth quarter of 1975, up from 68.9 percent in the third quarter but not much better than the 66 percent level of the April-June quarter.

The Commerce Dept. reported that December housing starts were down 3 percent from the November pace to close out the worst home-construction year since 1946.

Total actual construction for all of 1975 was 1.16 million units, down 13 percent from 1.34 million units in 1974 and drastically below the 2 million and more starts in 1971, 1972 and 1973.

Another Commerce Dept. report showed personal income grew at a 7.9 percent rate in 1975, barely keeping pace with the rise in consumer prices for the year.

Labor Editors Support Full Mail Service

Labor editors want to see the U.S. Postal Service continue to perform the job for which it was established—speedy delivery of the mail at reasonable rates for all Americans.

The executive council of the International Labor Press Association sharply criticized right-wing proposals to franchise private industry competitors to the postal service.

It also criticized the postal service for seeking to solve its financial problems by drastic cutbacks of service and large-scale closings of post offices. The ILPA resolution protested "service curtailments at the expense both of postal service workers and consumers."

The ILPA also denounced the "union-busting" of the Washington Post and said the strike by the printing crafts at the daily can be settled only by "good-faith collective bargaining."

Another resolution endorsed a bill in Congress to restore citizenship rights to the late Eugene V. Debs, a labor editor and railroad union leader before his conviction in 1919 for making an anti-war speech as the Socialist Party leader.

The two-day council meeting included a luncheon marking the biennial changeover of officers. William Eaton, Washington correspondent for the Chicago Daily News and a Pulitzer Prize winner, was the speaker. The new top officers are Albert K. Herling, president, and Allen Y. Zack as secretary-treasurer. Herling is editor of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers newspaper and Zack is assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations.

Congress Sets Override Vote On Fund Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

funds for 333 urgently needed new positions in the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

The vetoed bill does carry a restriction on school busing that the AFL-CIO had opposed. But failure to override the veto, Biemiller suggested, would merely mean that "the same anti-busing provision would be added to an inadequately funded new appropriations bill."

In another area, however, the second session of the 94th Congress opened with a compromise that avoided another veto.

The White House had threatened a veto of a multibillion dollar railroad aid bill that had passed Congress at the close of the first session in mid-December, but hadn't been sent to the President during the recess in order to forestall a pocket veto.

Negotiations between the Administration and congressional sponsors of the bill resulted in agreement to send the bill back to conference for changes, and then clear the revised version for the President's signature. Involved are funds for Conrail, the new railroad system that will take over bankrupt northeastern railroads.

There is no agreement, however, on another veto-threatened bill—a labor-supported $6.1 billion authorization for job-creating public works projects and countercyclical aid to local and state governments during recessions.

It has been cleared by a House-Senate conference committee, but has not yet been scheduled for final passage.

Meany Calls for Probe of Attempt To 'Buy' Veto of Site Picketing Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

"His track record of saying one thing and doing the opposite is now well established," he told the ILGWU officials and 300 local union representatives.

Thus there is no guarantee that Ford will stick to the position he outlined in the message to Congress, Meany observed.

Every speech, statement and policy decision now coming from the White House is directed at the nomination and election of Mr. Ford, Meany said. "He is so desperate for primary votes that he'll walk away from his commitments."

Meany said that any program Ford would be proposing in his message would not be "a clarion call for progress." He said the best chances of improving conditions for American people lie with Congress.

Ford's programs, conceived by former President Nixon and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns, are "economic fallacies that add up to disaster, failure and suffering for millions of Americans," Meany declared.

Despite expected opposition from the White House, Meany said the prospects of Congress passing full-employment legislation this year are good.

Noting that 12 million Americans are totally or partially unemployed, he said that the jobless must be given a chance to create their own opportunities through a sound commitment to full employment.

"The men and women of America want work — they want jobs. They don't want a handout or a dole."

Other high-priority items on labor's agenda for Congress outlined by Meany are:

- Tax reform to eliminate special privileges for the wealthy.
- The start of action on the Kennedy-Corman Health Security measure.
- Heading off Administration attempts to deregulate the price of natural gas.
- Minimum benefit and financing standards for the federal-state unemployment insurance system.
- A firm commitment in Congress for the bill to establish a federal consumer protection agency to assure enough votes to override a threatened Ford veto.
- Curbing the abuses of American-based firms that are exporting U.S. technology and jobs while importing foreign-made products to the erosion of U.S. jobs.

A major thrust of the ILGWU legislative conference was the union's campaign for repeal of Item 807 of the U.S. Tariff Schedule. Meany noted that American garment manufacturers are taking advantage of this loophole by shipping cloth cut domestically to low-wage countries and paying meager tariffs on the products shipped backed to U.S. markets.

The ILGWU pointed out that imports under the loophole rose from $1.7 million in 1965 to $238.3 million in 1974. The union charged that these imports have wiped out 50,000 U.S. apparel industry jobs, and would have a further adverse impact on employment unless the tariff code is changed.

Unionists Head Regions of Apprentice Bureau

Two former building trades craftsmen were appointed regional directors of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

Vernon P. Nilsen, a member of the Carpenters and a 16-year career employe of the Labor Dept., was named director of BAT Region X based in Seattle. C. Frank Steagald, Jr., who comes out of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, now heads the bureau's Region IV in Atlanta. He has been with the Labor Dept. for 10 years.

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Congress Adopts Jobs Bill, Overrides Veto on Funding

Meany Blasts Ford:

Medicare Proposal Hit as 'Deception'

President Ford's proposal to provide "catastrophic insurance" for persons on Medicare was "calculated to deceive the American people," AFL-CIO President George Meany charged.

It would benefit only one out of 300 Medicare beneficiaries who need hospital care. But the other 299 would have to pay more than they do now, Meany said. And their added out-of-pocket costs—amounting to about $1.8 billion in higher deductibles for hospitalization and physician services—would total more than three times the value of the proposed catastrophic insurance.

Meany saw Ford's program as "Robin Hood in reverse—taking from the aged poor to reduce the federal budget deficit."

In a leter to AFL-CIO affiliates and central bodies, Meany said the AFL-CIO Executive Council will make a detailed analysis of the Administration's budget proposals at its mid-February meeting.

Meanwhile, Meany wrote, "I wanted to bring to your early attention one example of complete deception in the President's self-styled 'common sense' budget."

Ford said that 3 million persons on Medicare would benefit from the catastrophic insurance plan, which would take over after they have paid $500 in hospital bills and $250 in doctor bills in a year.

But, Meany stressed, "under existing law, no more than 50,000 out of the 25 million Medicare beneficiaries would receive any help when hospitalized under the limits the President set." His proposals would increase the costs for the

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Aid Voted For Ailing Railroads

A labor-backed bill to provide financial help to the nation's railroads and avoid a complete breakdown of rail transportation in the Northeast won final approval from Congress.

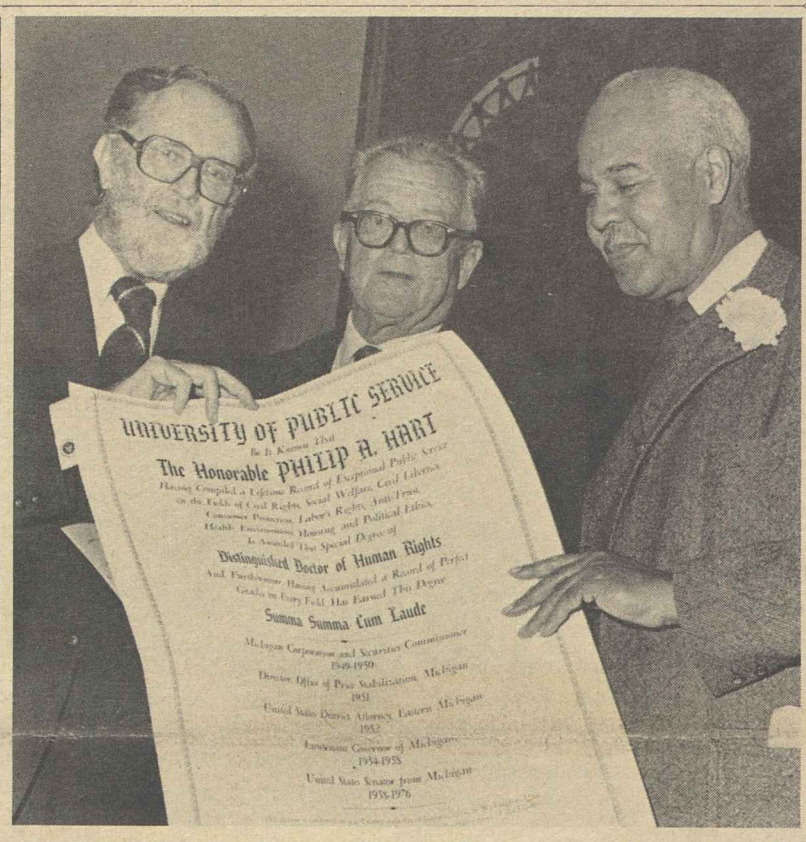
After a last-minute compromise lifted the threat of a presidential veto, the House voted 353-62 for the bill and the Senate followed with a 56-28 vote.

The measure authorizes a package of up to $6.4 billion in federal grants, loans and investments.

Of this, $2.1 billion would be invested in bonds and preferred stock of the new Conrail system, which is being set up to take over freight operations and track of the Penn Central and six other bankrupt lines.

Workers who lose their jobs or are adversely affected by the consolidation will be entitled to severance pay or other forms of income protection.

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LONG RECORD of outstanding public service to the nation and Michigan by retiring Sen. Philip A. Hart, left, is cited in a special award from the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. Presenting the award are AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, center, and Roy Wilkins, conference chairman.

Federal Court Decision:

R-T-W Group Ruled Front for Employers

A federal judge ruled that the legal arm of the National Right to Work Committee must be considered a front for employers who have a direct interest in weakening unions.

That's what a group of 10 unions contends in a suit that seeks a finding that the open-shop organization is violating a section of the Landrum-Griffin Act that bars an "interested employer" from financing a union member's suit against his union.

Since most of the funds for the "right-to-work" group come from employers, the unions asked for a list of contributors so the courts could determine whether "interested" employers were financing litigation against unions that represented or were trying to represent their workers.

U.S. District Judge Charles Richey, in Washington, D.C., ordered the open-shop foundation to furnish a sampling of its contributors. Both a federal appellate court and the U.S. Supreme Court refused to interfere.

To meet the R-T-W group's complaint that publication of the names would result in harassment of contributors, the judge set up elaborate procedures whereby only attorneys involved in the case would see the list.

Still the "work" group refused, and a week after the disclosure deadline passed, Judge Richey found the non-compliance to be willful and declared that the allegations the unions had made about the involvement of interested employers

(Continued on Page 2)

Ford Dealt Twin Rebuff On Policies

By David L. Perlman

Congress defeated President Ford on a major veto override vote and then further challenged his budget priorities by passing a job-creating bill that the AFL-CIO termed "vitally important."

That bill also will be vetoed, the White House said. It is designed to put 600,000 persons to work. But Ford considers it "wasteful," the same epithet he used in vetoing the $45 billion appropriations bill that carried funds for programs of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Labor Dept.

In the face of this latest veto threat, the House sent the jobs bill to the President by a one-sided 321-80 vote—much more than the two-thirds that would be needed to override a veto.

The appropriations veto provided the first election year test on the key "spending" issue.

The vetoed bill was $1 billion over Ford's budget proposal, but within the spending ceilings set by Congress for this year's budget.

In a letter urging Congress to override the veto, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller noted that reducing the funding to the President's budget request would require "drastic cutbacks" in medical research, child health services, mental health, alcohol and drug abuse, vocational rehabilitation and community service programs.

Despite a last-minute Administration offer to compromise, one-third of the House Republican and

(Continued on Page 2)

Outlook Rosy on Profits, Gloomy on Jobless Rate

By James M. Shevis

President Ford's economic message to Congress asked American workers to live with high levels of joblessness for the rest of the decade while big corporations enjoy a sharp jump in their profits.

It will take "several years" to return the nation to full economic health, Ford said in his annual message. He suggested the best way to regain economic strength in the long run is to hold down government spending and help private business gear up for expanded output.

"My policies are designed to support the long-term growth of the economy by fostering an environment in which the private sector can flourish," Ford said.

This was another expression of the same "trickle-down" theme the President had sounded a week earlier in his budget and State of the Union messages.

A separate report by the President's Council of Economic Advisers observed that "unemployment will almost surely remain distressingly high this year even though large gains in emplyoment are expected during 1976."

Underlying the CEA's annual economic report and the President's

(Continued on Page 6)

Farm Workers Gain Pact Covering 3,000

Keene, Calif.—The Farm Workers have negotiated a master agreement covering about 3,000 UFW members employed at 16 ranches of the Western Growers Association. The agreement was the first reached under California's new farm labor law, which now is threatened by a lack of funds for administration and enforcement.

Three-year contracts have been ratified at Interharvest, Inc., and Meyers Tomatoes to provide wage rates ranging from a minimum of $3.10 an hour for field workers to a maximum of $4.175 for tractor operators. The two firms employ nearly 2,500 workers.

Local issues and wage scales at 14 smaller growers in the association are still to be worked out before contracts are presented for ratification, the UFW said.

Meanwhile, an emergency appropriations bill to provide $3.8 million for the operations of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board fell several votes short of the two-thirds

(Continued on page 8)

$6.4 Billion Approved to Aid Railroads

(Continued from Page 1)

Conrail, short for the Consolidated Railway Association, is scheduled to take control of the seven railroads on Apr. 1. In addition to the Penn Central, they are the Erie Lackawanna, the Reading, the Jersey Central, the Lehigh Valley, the Ann Arbor and the Lehigh & Hudson River.

The bill also carries $1.6 billion for Amtrak to speed passenger service along the Washington-to-Boston corridor. The amount was scaled down from $2.4 billion originally in the bill as one of the changes made to get Administration support.

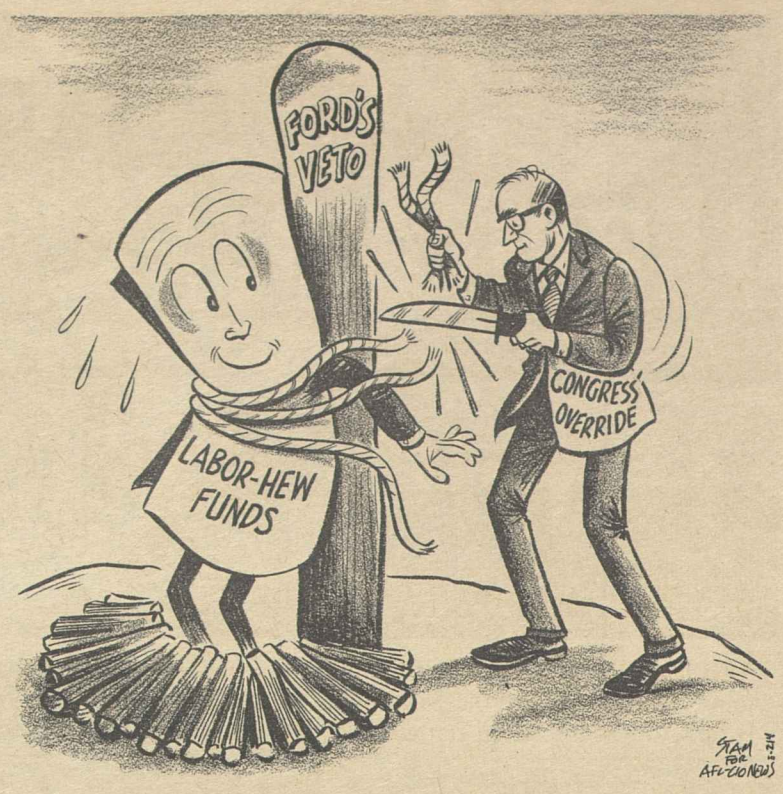
It sets up another $1.6 billion, of which $1 billion would be in the form of loan guarantees, to provide capital needed by railroads other than Conrail to rehabilitate facilities or equipment.

Another section of the bill would provide assistance to states that are seeking to retain needed freight services that otherwise would be dropped as too costly. The legislation also gives railroads greater flexibility in setting rates.

The earlier version of the bill, carrying a $7.4 billion authorization, had actually been passed by Congress on Dec. 19, 1975, the last day of the first session. But because of the presidential veto threat, it was never actually sent to the White House. The intent was to hold it until the start of the second session, so that Congress would have an opportunity to try to override the veto.

Instead, negotiations between the White House and key congressional sponsors brought an agreement on modifications that would make the bill acceptable to the Administration.

To make these changes, the House and Senate first rescinded their passage of the legislation and then sent the measure back to a House-Senate conference committee which incorporated the agreed-on changes. The final version then was passed by both bodies and sent to the President.



Meany Hits 'Deception' In Ford Medicare Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

first two months of hospitalization to such an extent that the number reaching the limits on payments would rise to 3 million.

"Thus, in order to create a catastrophic insurance program," Meany said, "the President proposes to create catastrophe."

Meany noted also that Ford's proposal would cut the Medicare program by $26 billion over the next five years "with the nation's elderly forced to absorb virtually all of that cutback out of their meager resources."

The National Council of Senior Citizens also sharply attacked Ford's proposed Medicare changes.

Council President Nelson H. Cruikshank said its effect would be "to make health care costs so prohibitive that necessary visits to the doctor will be postponed, resulting in more serious illnesses among the elderly."

Other portions of the President's budget proposals have come under fire from unions whose members would be directly affected.

The AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. and the American Federation of Government Employees sharply criticized Ford's proposal to impose arbitrary limits—below even the cost-of-living level—on pay raises that are supposed to bring white collar and blue collar federal wages up to private industry levels for comparable jobs.

Public Employee Dept. President William H. McClennan said the department is "appalled at the apparent adverse effect of President Ford's budget on public services and public employes at the various levels of government."

AFGE President Clyde M. Webber noted that "federal workers were called upon by the Nixon-Ford Administrations to make 'sacrifices' in the public interest in 1972, 1973 and 1974 to 'curb inflation.' In 1975, the rationale was to 'reduce the budget deficit.' Now, in 1976, the excuse is 'fiscal restraint.'"

President Albert Shanker of the American Federation of Teachers accused Ford of "playing games with figures" to make it appear that he is proposing more money instead of less for education.

Shanker termed the education budget proposals "totally inadequate" and called the budget as a whole "a fraud."

In another area, a budget analysis by the National Association of Counties raised serious questions about the adequacy of the budget and pointed out that "despite continued rising costs and local revenue shortfalls, the total amount of proposed aid to states and local governments remains the same."

David Sullivan 71, Dies, Led Service Employees

New York — David Sullivan, president-emeritus of the Service Employees and a former vice president of the AFL-CIO, died Jan. 23 at Booth Memorial Hospital here. He was 71.

Sullivan headed the SEIU from 1960 to 1971, a period when the union's membership rose from about 183,000 to 435,000. He served on the AFL-CIO Executive Council from 1965 to 1972.

In a message to his widow, Kathleen, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said that Sullivan "was a diligent, dedicated, hard-working trade unionist who enriched all who worked with him. David's commitment to equal opportunity for all Americans shall long be remembered."



DAVID SULLIVAN

Meany and Kirkland expressed similar sentiments in a message to SEIU President George Hardy and the union's officers and members.

Sullivan, born in Cork, Ireland, came to the United States in 1925. He went to work as an elevator operator in New York City where he helped organize SEIU Local 32-B, the union's largest, which now has 45,000 members.

He was elected secretary-treasurer of the local in 1939 and its president in 1941. He also served as a vice president of the international before his election as SEIU president in 1960.

Sullivan also had been active in civic and community affairs, including service on a number of governmental commissions and advisory committees.

In addition to his wife, Sullivan is survived by three daughters, two sons and 15 grandchildren. A requiem mass was said at St. Nicholas of Tolentine Church Jan. 27. Burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

McCormack Heads National Fire Academy

David M. McCormack, a former president of Fire Fighters Local 854 in New York, has been sworn in as the superintendent of the National Fire Academy.

McCormack held the rank of deputy fire chief after 21 years of service with the New York fire department. He also has taught fire science and administration courses at New York area colleges.

IAFF President William H. McClennan said the fire fighters union supported McCormack's appointment to the position and pledged its full cooperation. The fire academy is being established under provisions of the National Fire Prevention & Control Act.

Twin Rebuff to Ford:

Jobs Bill Adopted, Fund Veto Beaten

(Continued from Page 1)

17 of 35 Senate Republicans joined in overriding the veto. The needed two-thirds majorities were easily reached with a 310-113 vote in the House and a 70-24 vote in the Senate.

Last year, on bills of interest to labor, Congress tried nine times to override presidential vetoes but succeeded only three times.

In terms of economic impact, the Public Works Employment Act that Congress passed in defiance of the veto threat is a more important test.

Its origin was the priority package of anti-recession measures put forth by the House leadership last winter as unemployment was rising to its recession peak.

One ingredient was a $5 billion program of grants to state and local governments for public works projects on which construction could begin rapidly. The House passed the bill by a one-sided 312-86 margin and sent it to the Senate on May 20, 1975.

The Senate took up the bill last July, amending it substantially. It replaced most of the public works funds with a new program of "counter-cyclical" grants that would allow states and cities to maintain necessary services during periods of high unemployment — when revenues drop and the need for services increases.

The Senate adopted its version of the bill last July 29 by a 65-28 vote, setting the stage for a House-Senate conference.

Because the bills were so different, the conference was unusually prolonged. But finally, with a few legislative shortcuts, agreement was reached on a bill that:

- Authorized $2.5 billion—half the amount that had been voted by the House—for the public works provision of the bill. The program would remain in effect while unemployment averaged 6.5 percent or higher.
- Accepted the Senate-added provisions for counter-cyclical aid but shortened the time period the funding would be available from three years to 15 months. Overall, for each three-month period in which the national unemployment rate averages at least 6 percent, the federal government would allocate $125 million plus an additional $62.5 million for each one-half of 1 percent unemployment above the 6 percent level. Two-thirds of the money would go to local governments, one-third to states but only where the state or local unemployment rate was at least 6 percent.
- Added $100 million in grants to cities for urban economic development and extended the Job Opportunities Program, an ongoing public works jobs program, through next September with a $500 million authorization.
- Authorized for the 1977 fiscal year an additional $1.4 billion for construction of publicly-owned facilities for treatment of wastewater.

The Senate cleared the conference report by voice vote at the close of the first session, but it faced a more difficult course in the House, where there were procedural challenges to overcome.

In a letter sent to all House members before the vote, the AFL-CIO noted that the bill would "create more than 600,000 jobs, most of which will be in the severely depressed construction industry. The work will be performed on badly needed projects such as parks, playgrounds, libraries and schools . . . and sewer and water improvements."

That's the kind of legislation needed "if America is to reduce unemployment and rebuild the economy," the federation said.

On a key procedural issue, the House refused by a 268-133 margin to delete from the conference report the counter-cyclical aid.

That cleared the way for final passage of the bill by the 321-80 margin, and set the stage for another veto override battle.

Judge Rules R-T-W Unit Is Front for Employers

(Continued from Page 1)

in the financing of the suits must now be assumed to be proven. He set a Feb. 20 date for the Right to Work foundation to show cause why he shouldn't issue an injunction barring the group from accepting contributions from interested employers.

Joining in the suit against the "work" organization are the Machinists; Auto Workers; State, County & Municipal Employees; Teachers; Farm Workers; Television & Radio Artists; Sheet Metal Workers; Laborers; Communications Workers; and Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Ironically, less than a week earlier the open-shop foundation had won an unexpectedly sweeping ruling from a federal judge in California that would severely jeopardize the concept of the union shop if it were sustained.

The Railway & Airline Clerks, defendant in the suit financed by the "work" foundation, has announced that it will appeal the ruling by U.S. District Judge Leland C. Nielsen in San Diego.

The case, brought in the names of several Western Airlines employes, contends that the most that can be demanded of them under a union security agreement is payment of an amount equal to the portion of regular dues that goes into direct collective bargaining.

In upholding their claim, Judge Nielsen took what appeared to be an opposite approach from that taken by the Supreme Court a decade ago in a similar challenge. The court then held that the union shop authorization in the Railway Labor Act obligates a union to set up a refund procedure so that a person required to pay dues could request reimbursement for any portion that goes for political activities. Most unions, including the Railway Clerks, have adjusted their constitutions to allow such refund requests.

But Judge Nielsen's sweeping order appeared to include in the non-obligatory portion of dues such expenses as organizing, issuing publications that include coverage of matters other than collective bargaining, conducting conventions, paying per capita taxes to various labor federations, and expressing any views on government policies.

Law Violations Cited:

Proxy Vote Slated On Stevens Tactics

By John R. Oravec

The persistent labor law violations and anti-worker policies of J. P. Stevens & Co. will come up for review by stockholders at the company's annual meeting Mar. 2 in New York.

A minority stockholder initiated two proposals calling for an investigation of illegal management practices to repel union organization and inequities in Stevens's pension program. And the Securities & Exchange Commission has told the company it can't bar the issues from discussion.

Robert H. Hall, editor of Southern Exposure magazine and holder of three shares of Stevens stock, charged at a Washington news conference that Stevens "is probably the number one lawbreaker in corporate America today."

Hall noted that although the top management of Gulf Oil Corp. was fired for its role in illegal Watergate-related campaign fund contributions, "no one within Stevens has challenged the blatant and callous disregard for federal laws exhibited by the second largest textile company in the United States."

He pointed out that the company has repeatedly been found guilty of violating the National Labor Relations Act and has flouted court orders to cease all "deliberate" and "flagrant" abuses of the law.

The Textile Workers Union of America, which has conducted a 12-year campaign to organize Stevens workers throughout the South, commended Hall for his efforts to bring policies of the company's management to the attention of stockholders.

TWUA President Sol Stetin said that an independent study of the company's illegal action is long overdue, if only because of the adverse impact on Stevens workers and the cost to stockholders.

Hall warned that Stevens's actions "must be opposed not only because they are illegal and hurt the long-term interest of stockholders, but also because they are responsible for keeping the South as a whole as an economic colony."

Noting that the bulk of Stevens's 46,000 workers are concentrated in four southern states, Hall charged that the company has purposely violated federal labor law to thwart workers' efforts to organize in the region's largest industry to keep them from earning fair wages, "thereby pulling down the pay scale for all manufacturing jobs in the South."

One of the proposals initiated by Hall seeks the appointment of a committee of outside directors to report on the legal expenses, fines, back pay to workers and future costs stemming from the company's long-running opposition to the TWUA.

During an 11-year period, the TWUA and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. collected more than $1.3 million in behalf of some 300 Stevens workers who had suffered illegal discrimination for union activity.

In just one incident, Stevens had to pay $50,000 in damages to the TWUA and the IUD for illegally wiretapping the telephones of two union organizers.

Hall's other proposal asks for a review of the two-level pension plan, which he said provides for guaranteed payments for salaried employes but does not guarantee payments to the retirement fund for hourly workers, since that part of the plan is based on profit sharing.

The TWUA has sued the company under the new pension reform law to compel Stevens to establish a floor under retirement benefits for hourly wage workers.

Hall charged in his proposal that the company made no contributions to the hourly workers' pension plan during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972.

He said that although Stevens pays retiring executives tens of thousands of dollars annually, the average hourly worker retiring in 1973 received one "lump sum payment of under $1,000 from the company."

Hall's two proposals came to the attention of the Securities & Exchange Commission when Stevens objected that it should not be required to bring them before the stockholders.

The Wall Street Journal reported that the SEC examined the proposals and told Stevens that its objections were insufficient to deny their inclusion in the company's proxy statement.

"It's time that the corporate owners of Stevens took responsibility for management's contemptuous disrespect of laws that other companies obey," Hall said. He said it is vital that the outside directors investigate policies "that can only discredit the company and increase hostile relations with its employes and customers."

Stevens, which operates 89 plants in the United States, produces textiles for numerous consumer and commercial users and has had a number of big government supply contracts.

Probe Sought Of Contractors Use of Funds

Iron Workers President John H. Lyons has called for an investigation of management-administered "industry advancement funds" to determine whether any have been illegally tapped for political contributions used to bring pressure on President Ford to veto the construction situs picketing bill.

AFL-CIO President George Meany has asked a probe of newspaper reports that some building contractors sent unsigned checks to Ford's campaign committee—with the signatures to validate the checks promised if the site picketing bill were vetoed.

Lyons suggested that the virtually unregulated funds set up to promote various branches of the construction industry be looked into as a possible source of money "to buy a veto."

Under the Taft-Hartley Act, unions are barred from sharing control of such funds with employers. A bill to allow joint administration of promotion funds has been pending in Congress for more than a decade. It passed the House three times, but never came to a vote in the Senate.

Lyons, writing in the February issue of his union's magazine, termed Ford's veto of the bill he had promised to sign "disgraceful" and called for "every effort" to nominate the "strongest Democratic candidate . . . and turn the Republicans out of the White House."



LEGISLATIVE GOALS essential in achieving economic recovery through full employment programs were drafted by the Machinists and Auto Workers at a joint legislative conference in Washington. Addressing union representatives at the three-day meeting is IAM President Floyd E. Smith.

Labor Warns Change in Bank Rules Would Inflate Interest Rates, Prices

Increased competition for savings account dollars won't assure the balanced economic growth the nation needs, the AFL-CIO contended at House Banking Committee hearings.

AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger and Urban Affairs Director Henry Schechter were generally critical of a package of proposed changes in banking laws that would lessen the differences between savings institutions and commercial banks.

Savings institutions are principal sources of mortgage funds, and banks are the chief suppliers of business loans.

The proposals, drawn up as "discussion principles" for the subcommittee hearings, would also eliminate federal regulation of interest rates paid to depositors on savings over the next five years.

The AFL-CIO witnesses stressed that labor's primary concern is with the impact of monetary and credit policies on the nation's economic growth, housing and employment.

They renewed the AFL-CIO's convention call for Congress to direct the Federal Reserve to take actions that would bring about the expansion of money and credit at reasonable interest rates needed for healthy economic growth.

When tight money and high interest conditions are developing, they said, Congress should require allocation of credit for such high-priority purposes as housing, community facilities and essential capital investments.

Resources needed for these purposes, the AFL-CIO contended, shouldn't be diverted into such activities as land speculation, foreign subsidiaries or conglomerate takeovers.

Goldfinger and Schechter said the declared goal of the proposed changes—to strengthen financial institutions and increase competition among them — won't necessarily help the economy.

Competition that brings about higher interest rates on savings, they warned, will mean higher interest rates on mortgages and will price homes and apartments out of the reach of a large part of the population. And high interest rates generally, they noted, translate into higher prices for goods and services.

The proposals being considered by the House committee would include various subsidies for mortgages on housing built for ownership or rental by low-income and moderate-income families. But the AFL-CIO witnesses pointed out that "moderate-income" remained undefined and there would be a big area of uncovered housing construction that would be victimized by interest escalation.

Thus, the proposed subsidies would not prevent the periodic sharp fluctuations in homebuilding that the AFL-CIO termed key factors in the "two inflationary recessions since 1969."

As for the supposed benefits to small savers if interest rates paid by savings and loan associations were lifted, the AFL-CIO noted that high income families gain most from higher interest rates on their bank deposits because they are much more likely to have substantial savings.

They said low-income families would be worse off "because they have little or no saivngs but would have to pay higher interest rates reflected in prices."

Study Cites Cost Efficiency Of U.S. Labor

The value that American workers add to the goods they produce exceeds their earnings by a much greater margin than is true in other industrial nations, a New York securities firm disclosed in a recent study.

Reporting on the findings of Baker, Weeks & Co., the Wall Street Journal noted the study showed annual wages for a group of auto workers in a recent 12-month period averaged $13,243. However, the value of the work performed by them amounted to $20,138.

Earnings for groups of auto workers over the same period in West Germany came to $9,191 and in Britain, $5,601. The value of the work performed by the West German workers was estimated at $11,155, and for the British, $4,982.

Pittsburgh Teachers Ratify Strike Accord

Pittsburgh—Members of Local 400 of the American Federation of Teachers returned to their jobs after ratifying a new two and one-half year contract providing substantial wage increases and improved working conditions.

The pact, approved by a 2 to 1 vote margin, ended a strike that began last Dec. 1, one of the longest major walkouts in AFT history.

The new contract, covering 4,400 teachers and paraprofessionals, provides for a $400 across-the-board salary increase in April. Other increases will be given in increments throughout the life of the contract. The average teacher's raise is estimated at $3,555 over a 30-month period, with increases of 11.3 percent this year, 8.3 percent in 1977 and 5.1 percent in 1978.

One step has been eliminated from the salary schedule so that after 10 steps a teacher with a master's degree and 10 years of experience will earn the top scale of $20,300. Under the old contract that expired last Nov. 30, teachers' salaries ranged from $8,700 to $16,700 a year.

Paraprofessionals will receive salary increases in four steps providing $1,800 over the two and a half years. They now earn an average of $4,600 a year.

The agreement also increases life insurance coverage from $8,000 to $10,000 right away and to $15,000 by August 1978.

Class size, a major issue that delayed settlement, was set at 33 students per class with a 3-student leeway, maintaining an overall school average class size of 35. The school board had wanted a class size of 38 with a 5-student leeway.

The pact also mandates a joint union-school board review of policies relating to school discipline.

The size of the wage package was recommended by a five-member factfinding committee appointed by Common Pleas Court Judge Donald E. Ziegler who ordered the striking teachers back to work Jan. 3. When they continued to picket, Ziegler fined the local $25,000 plus $10,000 for each day the teachers stayed out.

Despite the settlement, Ziegler said he would uphold the fines now totaling $105,000. Albert Fondy, president of the AFT local, said the union would appeal the judge's decision and added he was "hopeful" about the outcome.

The 57-day old strike had heavy support from the labor movement, notably from the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union and Public Employee Departments.

A Wasteful Loophole

TWO BACK-TO-BACK recessions, continuing inflation, usurious interest rates and massive unemployment have cut into state and local tax revenues and sharply increased costs, creating large and growing shortages and backlogs in essential public services and facilities.

State and local governments have laid off workers, reduced hours and put freezes on personnel and wages. This has added to joblessness, reduced purchasing power and resulted in a sharp deterioration in public facilities and services. Education, public transportation, trash collection, police and fire protection, and other basic and essential services have been cut back.

Bond issues have been rejected by voters and by the money markets. Needed improvements and additions to public facilities have been postponed or cancelled, and the nation's largest city was pushed to the brink of total financial collapse.

The U.S. Treasury Dept. claims that the present exemption of interest on state and local sercurities from taxable income costs nearly $5 billion annually in lost federal revenue. Past Treasury studies have shown that approximately two-thirds of the tax loss goes to the benefit of state and local governments. The balance, currently over $1.5 billion annually, flows as tax benefits primarily to the wealthier individuals and the commercial banks which hold most of these bonds.

In other words, for every dollar in interest cost saved by local communities as a result of the federal tax exemption, the Treasury loses approximately $1.50 in revenue.

TREASURY STATISTICS reveal that 88 percent of the tax exemption benefits received by individuals go to taxpayers with reported incomes of $50,000 a year or over—a group representing the wealthiest 1.2 percent of the nation's taxpayers.

The Treasury's 1969 tax reform studies noted that tax-free income from state and local bonds was the second most important factor—the capital gains provision was the first—in reducing the taxes of those with incomes of over $100,000 per year.

Since the tax advantages go only to the wealthy, this tax-free interest erodes the equity of the tax structure.

As important, since the Treasury loses more than the state and local governments gain, the tax-exempt privilege is a wasteful, back-door method of providing essential aid to state and local governments.

Commercial banks are major holders of municipal securities. In times of tight money and high interest rates, like the present, banks reduce their purchases of municipal securities or dump them. This creates an erratic and unsure market for the bonds, forcing states and localities to pay higher and higher interest rates and increase their own debt service and tax burdens in order to sell their bonds. And more and more federal revenue is lost.

The AFL-CIO has long advocated measures to improve the ability of states and local governments to finance essential public investment needs. And we have long advocated enactment of a substantive program of tax justice.

We feel that by eliminating tax-exempt bonds and providing a federal interest rate subsidy, the Congress will be taking a significant step toward attainment of both those goals.

—From AFL-CIO testimony to the House Ways & Means Committee.

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A Word Edgewise:

Commentators, Left and Right, Misinterpret Nation's Attitudes

By John P. Roche

FROM SOME OF THE MAIL I receive, it is clear that readers—highly articulate ones—do want me expelled from Sunday School. And when I read various commentators—radical and conservative—and watch the news programs on television, I sometimes myself begin to wonder whether I live in and comment on the United States of America or am off in a dream world of my own.

Perhaps it is true that the fact I live in Greater Boston, far from those centers of enlightenment, Washington and New York, has left me out of touch. I just don't lunch with the right people, the opinion-molders and unerring readers of the public mind who know exactly what the American people really believe.

Maybe, but then I have one great resource on my side: public opinion polls. And, at a more subjective level, more than a quarter of a century's experience exploring and teaching American history and politics, with all the perspective that can provide. In short, I stand pat on the proposition that the American people have a combination of hard-mindedness and decency unique in the history of western man. They are capable of amazing altruism, but, once they become convinced the United States is being played for a sucker, they get hard as nails.

Right now they are in a hard phase—often wrongly defined as "conservative"—which began about 1966. The catalyst was the Vietnam war, but the response was almost universally misconstrued as a national conversion to pacifism. What actually occurred (and was verified in numerous polls which were ignored by our high theorists) was a profound disillusionment with our allies (where were the British, the French, and others who had so long relied on our protection?) and the largely unarticulated decision that we should either clobber Hanoi once and for all or call it a day. Why should lonely Americans slug it out and die for a supposedly collective cause?

The media turned this mental scenario on its head by attributing our disenchantment to the "kids" and their various Pentecostal activities, though in fact the average American would rather have decked a flag-burner than a Vietcong. After all, the flag-burners were "our own," and later, when various heart-rending pleas were made for "unconditional amnesty" for draft-dodgers because they had been "right" in avoiding an "obscene, immoral, imperialistic war," the reaction was a savage growl. Recall that, in 1968, 57 percent of the electorate voted against the liberal Democrat, Hubert Humphrey. The less said of 1972 the better.

Today the same misperceptions live on. Conservative commentators mutter darkly about the failure of the American spirit, the decline of morals and patriotism. I find this funny: I never considered the Americans who joined me in that great commune, the World War II Army, as models of morality, or—in a superficial sense—patriotism. (In our outfit, anyone who had a 1 in front of his serial number, indicating he volunteered, was forbidden to gripe.) The British considered the American Army to be in a permanent state of mutiny, but by God when the chips were down it performed. (The British never understood that Americans, like Australians—whom they considered even worse, are born with an anarchist chromosome.)

SIMILARLY, for over 20 years I have been sitting on a "scoop": A friend of mine who grew up down the block from Jack Kennedy in Bronxville, N.Y., told me years ago that as a kid the future president cheated at marbles. I deposit this one free on Pat Buchanan's doorstep, but predict it will be greeted with yawns. Kennedy may have had private sins, but Nixon's were public—thus the ideal solution was to put JFK in public life and retire Nixon to chaste privacy.

The move to expel me from Sunday School, however, comes from the end of the spectrum, from those who object to my "justifying" the "sins" of the CIA and FBI. I have justified no "sins," but have emphasized that they constituted a trivial segment of the work of those agencies; and that the American people want strong, effective intelligence and counterintelligence organizations.

Those who think we should have been utterly appalled by poisoned dart guns might check the best-seller lists over the past decade for works by James Bond, John Le Carre, and Len Deighton. The people want these outfits run properly—not demolished. Democratic candidates please take notice.

Pillar of Black Community:

66-Year Record of NAACP Underscores Its Role in Nation

By Bayard Rustin

SINCE 1909 the NAACP has been the most influential and important organization in the black community. The NAACP is currently in a financial crisis as a result of the combined effect of recession and inflation. This is then a good time to reflect on what the NAACP means to Americans, black and white. Precisely because it has been around for so long and has achieved so much, we sometimes forget just what it has accomplished in its 66 years.

The NAACP has had a profound impact on the very fabric of the life of every American. It is almost impossible to imagine how much more oppressive the lives of black Americans would be if it were not for the tireless and courageous efforts of the NAACP.

Recalling a few of the major triumphs of the NAACP is the best way to appreciate its importance:

1. Anti-lynching laws. Beginning in 1916 the NAACP campaigned vigorously for the enactment of federal anti-lynching laws. Although these measures were continually defeated by filibusters in the Senate, the NAACP was able to focus national and world attention on this tragedy. After more than 40 years anti-lynching laws were finally passed.

2. Voting rights. The struggle of the NAACP to enfranchise black Americans is as old as the association itself. It fought undaunted by the murder of many of its leaders across the South. The NAACP fought for many years in the courts to outlaw white primaries in the South, the poll tax and general registration barriers. The culmination was the enactment of the 1965 Voting Rights Act which enfranchised millions of blacks throughout the South and permanently altered the American political landscape.

3. Black political power. The NAACP understood better, practiced earlier, and achieved more black political power, than the firebrands who created the slogan in the 1960s. As early as 1930 Walter White, the national secretary, was able to engineer the defeat of the nomination of segregationist Judge John J. Parker to the Supreme Court. In 1948, the NAACP called a conference of black organizations to issue a "Declaration of Negro Voters." The efforts of the NAACP were successful from the re-election of President Truman to the increasing black caucus in Congress.

4. Housing. In 1924 the NAACP began a court battle against racially restrictive housing covenants. These covenants which bound homeowners not to sell to blacks were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1948. The NAACP was crucial to the passage of the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

5. Integrating the federal government. The association started its effort to end segregation in the federal government in 1914. In 1941 Walter White and A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters persuaded Franklin Roosevelt to issue Executive Order 8802 which barred discrimination in government and defense plant hiring.

6. Education. The 1954 Supreme Court decision overturning the separate but equal doctrine was undoubtedly the greatest achievement of the NAACP and one of the turning points in American history. It ended the legitimacy of segregation and signaled the opening of a new, intensified battle for full equality in every sphere of American life.

7. Civil rights. The civil rights legislation of the 1960s which firmly established the constitutional and legal rights of black Americans was in large part the result of the lobbying and political capabilities of the NAACP over a period of 60 or more long years.

THE NAACP HAS NEVER been content to rest on its record. Its continuous advocacy of the interests of black Americans has been its defining characteristic. With every victory, the NAACP has endeavored to make it permanent and has moved on to the next battle.

In large part this is because the NAACP has been guided by Roy Wilkins, who has led the NAACP through the most turbulent and divisive period in the history of black Americans. Through his wise leadership a major portion of the agenda for racial equality has been won.

The NAACP has many urgent tasks before it in the coming years. It remains the strength and pillar of the black community. It is my hope that thousands of Americans will respond to the needs of the NAACP.

'Flattest' Ever:

Ford's Legislative Program Needs Reshaping in Congress

THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM that President Ford outlined in his State of the Union message is the "flattest" ever, and unless it is beefed up by Congress, it spells continuing stagnation of the economy, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said on Labor News Conference.

Biemiller scored the President's failure to lay out any effective job-creating proposals. He stressed that it is now up to Congress to dig in and shape programs in such areas as public service, housing and accelerated public works, even though Ford threatens a veto of such measures.

"We hope that Congress will succeed in passing bills over the President's vetoes," Biemiller declared, adding that the AFL-CIO is under no illusions about the difficulties it faces in a President who will probably "continue to veto—one after another," and continue the confrontation between the White House and Capitol Hill.

Biemiller said the President's scheme to give tax relief to certain industries where unemployment is high is simply "playing around with the old trickle-down theory that if he gives enough on top, some of it may come down" to working families.

He said the tax relief idea could also be unfair to some industries in areas where unemployment hasn't been so severe, that will find "their competitors getting all kinds of breaks from the government while they are not."

Turning to this year's elections, Biemiller said the problem isn't "big government," but "effective government," and the need for an Administration that will take "both old laws and new ideas and administer them without hesitation in the interests of the people and commit itself to a program of full employment."

That means a new Administration, Biemiller asserted. "We've just given up completely on the Ford Administration," he said. "The last straw was when he broke his word to us on the situs picketing bill," and "when anybody in public life breaks his public word, it is high time to have a complete break with that person."

Reporters questioning Biemiller on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Neil MacNeil of Time magazine and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Full Measure of Quality!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

"THE BUSINESS of America is business."

If Calvin Coolidge hadn't said it first, some 50 years ago, President Ford could have used the line in his 1976 State of the Union address and budget request to Congress. But he did follow the theme, which shows that Republican presidents respect tradition.

America has been enduring the most prolonged and pervasive recession since the Great Depression. There are 8 million unemployed, another 3.5 million forced on part-time and still another 1.2 million too discouraged to seek work. Teenage unemployment hangs at 19 percent, with the rate for young blacks double that. The nation's great cities are rotting at the core. The housing shortage is scandalous. Health care is costly, inefficient and out of reach for many. Inflation continues to erode every family budget.

With all this, President Ford has sounded the call for retreat. He wants the federal government to do less and he wants big business and the business-dominated state governments to do more.

The President has delivered a State of the Union message and budget proposal which revives old myths. Looking backward, he sees a frugal and struggling citizenry who have progressed over 200 years because "we have been tested in adversity." The year 1975 may have been hard, but out of it came "a new realism" which restored "common sense, steadfastness and self-discipline." He observed that "Americans did not panic."

Well, a lot of people may have cause for panic when they look at Ford's understanding of how a modern economy and nationally integrated society works.

Millions of people may be out of work, Ford says, but "our kind of government cannot create that many jobs." In fact, the federal government created 4 million jobs in two months in the early years of the Great Depression. Today, jobless pay provides a cushion for most workers but nevertheless the Congress intends to push through programs to create several hundred thousand jobs.

Ford's approach would ask Congress to give breaks to business to finance plant expansion and new equipment purchases, but only in areas with over 7 percent jobless. In fact, over one-quarter of the nation's productive capacity now stands idle.

While the unemployed strengthen their character through adversity, Ford forecasts a gradual improvement. The national jobless rate averaged 8.5 percent in 1975 and the Administration sees it declining to 7.7 percent this year and 6.9 percent in 1977.

FORD SHOWED he had not forgotten other American folklore. For future generations, he would now change estate taxes so the family business and family farm would not have to be sold "to pay taxes." In fact, small business has a high rate of failure because it cannot withstand the ruthless competition of giant chains. Agribusiness and conglomerates have been plowing under the family farm for years, often with government subsidies.

Ford says America cannot afford national health insurance. So, to help the elderly and the poor, he favors "catastrophic" insurance. The real catastrophe is that 99 out of every 100 Medicare recipients would pay more, not less.

The basic trouble, says Ford, is that the people have been led to expect too much. America became too overconfident of its abilities.

"We tried to be a policeman abroad and an indulgent parent here at home," Ford told the nation. Ford's conservatism is consistent with his background. For 25 years, he represented a Grand Rapids, Mich., district populated by self-reliant and religious-minded Dutch-Americans. While Gerald Ford stood still, America underwent 25 years of dynamic and even traumatic changes.

Now President Ford is trying to push the pendulum of power back to states long dominated by business and rural interests. Ford has laid out a campaign strategy which apparently intends to attract contributions from business and exploit the discontents and resentments of a hardpressed middle class.

The heavily Democratic Congress will get first crack at Ford's proposals. The American people must wait until November to show that, unlike their President, they have confidence in America.



CONGRESS MUST reshape the programs outlined by President Ford in his State of the Union message to prevent a further stagnation of the economy, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Tom Joyce, left, of Newsweek magazine and Neil MacNeil of Time magazine.



LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS to expand employment programs and curb the job erosion caused by foreign imports are discussed by Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.), center, and local union representatives of the Ladies' Garment Workers on Capitol Hill. They were part of the 300 ILGWU members participating in a three-day legislative conference and lobbying campaign in Washington.

President's Economic Message Rosy on Profits, Gloomy on Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

budget proposals are the following key assumptions for the economy's behavior in 1976:

- Unemployment will decline from the 8.5 percent average rate for 1975 to 7.7 percent, still leaving some 7.3 million persons who want to work without jobs.
- The rate of inflation should be about 6 percent, compared to the 1975 rise of 7 percent, as measured by the consumer price index. The cost of living last year was even higher, 8.7 percent, as measured by the government's gross national product price index, generally regarded as the broadest measure of inflation.
- Real GNP—the total value of all goods and services produced by the nation's workers—will be 6 to 6.5 percent higher than in 1975 when it declined 2 percent after falling 1.8 percent in 1974.
- Personal consumption should increase by 6 percent, compared with 3.9 percent in 1975.

AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger noted that the Administration's forecast shows "only very modest improvements in moving out of the deepest and longest recession since the 1930s." And while it has little real meaning for the economically deprived American worker "such very modest improvement is forecast to produce booming profits" for the corporate community.

"The forecast is a 32 percent a 16 percent increase in 1977," rise in profits in 1976, followed by Goldfinger said. The big profits would stem partly from anticipated sharp increases in productivity and wider profit margins, he explained.

The President's economic advisers said that while production has been rising steadily since last spring, the outlook for any dramatic reduction in joblessness in the near term is virtually nil.

"Even under the best of circumstances the return to full employment cannot realistically be accomplished this year or next," the CEA said.

Ford's advisers argued that the safest and surest route to full employment lies in policies aimed at a "moderate but sustained recovery" rather than "policies which attempt to engineer a very rapid return to full capacity."

Meanwhile, the new Congressional Budget Office released its five-year projection of fiscal years 1977 through 1981 that indicated the Administration's budget holddown would do relatively little to moderate inflation.

The agency also disputed the President's assertions that the recovery can continue vigorously through 1977 with the budget restraints he has proposed.

The CBO said the Administration's targets of a 5.7 percent growth rate in 1977 and a drop of eight-tenths of 1 percent in the unemployment rate would be attainable if 1977 budget outlays were between $420-$425 billion. Yet Ford has called for expenditures of only $394.2 billion in fiscal year 1977, which begins on Oct. 1, 1976.

In outlining his economic philosophy, Ford said:

"Increased capital formation is essential to meeting our long-term goals of full employment and non-inflationary growth. This means that business investment in plant and equipment as a share of gross national product must increase.

"We must also slow the growth of federal spending in the years immediately ahead, so that mounting claims by the federal government on our economic resources will not prevent an adequate flow of savings into capital investments."

Ford also dangled the prospect of a tax cut three years hence "if we continue in the years ahead to pursue the kind of budgetary restraint which I am recommending."

The CEA's 282-page report, which is required by the Employment Act of 1946 to indicate what progress the Executive Branch is making to assure growth and stable employment, disclosed a revision in the nation's unemployment figures for 1975.

The revised figures, attributed to "seasonal adjustment factors" including "some methodological changes," reported that joblessness peaked at 8.9 percent last May rather than 9.2 percent as previously announced. However, unemployment for the year remained unchanged at an average of 8.5 percent, and the rate for last December, 8.3 percent, stayed the same.

The council's projected 6 percent inflation rate for 1976 is based on assumptions of a 5 to 6 percent increase in unit labor costs and an 8 to 9 percent increase in wages.

"Unit labor costs actually ceased to rise in the first two quarters of the present recovery, as productivity gains matched the rise in compensation per hour," the CEA reported. "In 1976, however, somewhat faster growth in compensation per hour and slower productivity growth will push the rise in unit labor costs close to the inflation rate expected for the year."

Corrections on Congress Vote Listings

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation announced that tabulation errors in the "Report on Congress—1975" that appeared in the Jan. 24, 1976, issue of the AFL-CIO News resulted in incorrect vote listings for a number of congressmen and senators.

In House vote number 23 on the Farm Bill Veto Override, the following members of the New York delegation were listed incorrectly and have been changed to the vote indicated (R-Right or W-Wrong on the basis of the AFL-CIO's position): Richmond - R; Koch-W; Rangel-R; Abzug-W; Bingham-R; Peyser-W; Ottinger-R; Gilman-W; McHugh-R; Stratton-W.

In House vote number 17 on the Hatch Act, the following were listed incorrectly and have been changed to the vote indicated: Harris-R; Fisher-W.

In Senate vote number 16 on Civil Rights-Busing, the following were listed incorrectly and have been changed to the vote indicated: Sparkman (Ala.)-W; Biden (Del.)-W; Church (Ida.)-R; Hartke (Ind.)-W; Pearson (Kan.)-R; Huddleston (Ky.)-W; Muskie (Me.)-R; Beall (Md.)-W; Hart (Mich.)-A; Eagleton (Mo.)-W; Symington (Mo.)-W; McIntyre (N.H.)-R; Williams (N.J.)-A.

Also, Domenici (N.M.)-W; Bellmon (Okla.)-R; Packwood (Ore.)-R; Abourezk (S.D.) - R; McGovern (S.D.)-R; Bentsen (Tex.)-W; Moss (Utah)-R; Jackson (Wash.)-W; Magnuson (Wash.)-W; Nelson (Wis.)-R; Proxmire (Wis.)-W.

These corrections will be incorporated into future editions of Report on Congress—1975.

NMU's Raskin Retires, Thompson Fills Post

New York—Samuel Thompson was named publications and public relations director of the National Maritime Union to succeed Bernard Raskin, who retired after 20 years in the post.

Thompson, a former reporter with the Amsterdam News here, joined the NMU as a staff writer in 1955. He has been assistant editor of the NMU Pilot since 1958.

Raskin, who had been research director of the New York State CIO before coming to the NMU, said he will now operate a free lance communications service for unions and joint labor-management programs.

For 1976:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for 1976 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates and state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
Mar. 1-5	Woodworkers	Montreal
Mar. 9-10	Texas	Galveston
Mar. 15-17	Marine Engineers	Miami
Mar. 15-18	Louisiana	Baton Rouge
Apr. 4	Mechanics Educational Society	Pittsburgh
Apr. 5-8	Operating Engineers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Apr. 6	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh
Apr. 6-7	Railway Employes' Dept.	Las Vegas, Nev.
Apr. 19-22	Service Employees	Honolulu
May 10-14	Distillery Workers	New York
May 17-21	Canadian Labor Congress	Quebec
May 17-21	Furniture Workers	Milwaukee
May 24	Hotel & Restaurant Employees	Palm Springs, Calif.
May 24-27	Ohio	Cincinnati
May 31-June 4	Textile Workers Union of America	Washington, D.C.
June	Meat Cutters	San Francisco
June 7-9	Idaho	Coeur d'Alene
June 10-11	Indiana	Indianapolis
June 10-12	South Dakota	Huron
June 13-18	State, County & Municipal Employees	Miami Beach
June 21-24	Musicians	Miami Beach
June 21-25	Communications Workers	Los Angeles
June 28-July 2	Newspaper Guild	Washington, D.C.
July 12	Firemen & Oilers	Miami Beach
July 12-16	Oregon	Portland
July 19-23	Elevator Constructors	Kansas City
July 21-23	Iowa	Waterloo
July 26-31	Technical Engineers	Boston
Aug. 2-4	Virginia	Norfolk
Aug. 8-14	Letter Carriers	Houston
Aug. 8-14	Railroad Signalmen	Quebec
Aug. 9-13	Lathers	Boston
Aug. 9-14	Postal Workers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Aug. 16	Molders	Cincinnati
Aug. 16-18	Nebraska	Lincoln
Aug. 16-20	Fire Fighters	Denver
Aug. 16-20	Plumbers & Pipe Fitters	Las Vegas, Nev.
Aug. 16-20	Teachers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Aug. 16-20	Theatrical Stage Employes	Minneapolis
Aug. 16-20	Washington	Seattle
Aug. 23	Iron Workers	San Diego
Aug. 23-25	Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Aug. 30-Sept. 2	Steelworkers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. (no date)	Vermont	Burlington
Sept. 6-10	British Trades Union Congress	Brighton, England
Sept. 7-17	Machinists	Hollywood, Fla.
Sept. 13-16	Michigan	Dearborn
Sept. 13-17	Printing & Graphic Communications Union	New York
Sept. 14-16	New Jersey	Atlantic City
Sept. 20-24	Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers	Miami Beach
Sept. 20-24	Government Employees	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 20-24	Tobacco Workers	Miami Beach
Sept. 22-24	Connecticut	New Haven
Sept. 22-24	Utah	Salt Lake City
Sept. 23-25	Railway Supervisors	St. Louis
Sept. 26-Oct. 1	Chemical Workers	Hollywood, Fla.
Oct. 3-6	Minnesota	Rochester
Oct. 4	National Maritime Union	New York
Oct. 11-14	Wisconsin	Eau Claire
Oct. 11-15	Paperworkers	Hollywood, Fla.
Oct. 17-21	Marine & Shipbuilding Workers	New Orleans
Nov. 8-11	Flight Engineers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Nov. 15	Air Line Pilots	Hollywood, Fla.

Musicians, College Body Settle Dispute

New York—The Musicians and the National Entertainment Conference, which runs a booking system for colleges and universities, have resolved their longstanding contractual differences with a new agreement.

AFM President Hal C. Davis and NEC Chairman Thomas E. Matthews jointly announced the new contract, and noted it would "usher in an era of cooperation" between the two organizations.

The agreement follows a long period of confrontation and litigation between the union and NEC. The dispute arose nearly six years ago over attempts to amend the union's standard contracts.

The new contract changes and improves language in the standard contract forms used by NEC schools and in booking AFM members. Matthews and Davis said the changes accommodate both sides and that "both organizations now look forward to a cordial and mutually beneficial relationship."

Up From Previous Year:

Pay Raises Average 7.8% In Major 1975 Settlements

Wage increases under major collective bargaining settlements negotiated in 1975 averaged 7.8 percent a year over the life of the contracts, slightly above the 7.3 percent averaged in 1974, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The measure excludes possible gains under cost-of-living escalator clauses. The finding stems from an analysis of 763 settlements involving 1,000 or more workers. They cover a total of 2.8 million workers primarily in the construction, railroad, apparel, and wholesale and retail trade industries.

BLS noted that the number of workers covered by 1975 settlements was somewhat higher than expected, partly because several contracts that expired in 1974 were not renegotiated until 1975.

The government's preliminary report also included these key findings:

● Contracts negotiated last year provided an average wage increase of 10.2 percent for the first year of the agreement, compared with 9.8 percent in 1974.

● In larger contracts, those covering 5,000 workers or more, wage and benefit gains combined averaged 11.2 percent for the first year and 8 percent annually over the life of the contract. This compares with 10.7 and 7.8 percent, respectively, in 1974.

● Contracts concluded last year had an average duration of 27.6 months, compared with 22.8 months when the same parties previously negotiated.

● First-year gains were greater than those deferred to subsequent years, and their size tended to increase as contract duration grew.

Second and third year adjustments and average adjustments over the life of the contract had no consistent relationship with contract duration, however, BLS noted.

The size of wage settlements apparently was influenced by the possibility of additional increases under cost-of-living escalator clauses, the government observed.

Contracts containing escalator clauses, covering 35 percent of the workers under major settlements concluded during the year, provided for annual wage adjustments averaging 7 percent. Contracts without escalator clauses provided for average annual increases of 8.2 percent, respectively, in 1974.

In contracts containing COL provisions settled during 1975, first-year gains thus far have averaged 13.3 percent, BLS said. The figure is obtained by adding cost-of-living adjustments to negotiated increases.

During 1975, new cost-of-living clauses were adopted in 92 settlements covering 692,000 workers, mostly in the railroad industry, BLS said. Escalator clauses now cover 59 percent, or 6 million, of all workers in major bargaining units.

In the manufacturing sector of the economy, wage increases averaged 9.9 percent in the first contract year and 8.1 percent annually over the life of the agreement, compared with 10.5 and 8 percent, respectively, in 1974.

Settlements in the construction industry averaged 8 percent for the first year and 7.4 percent annually over the life of the contract, compared with 11 and 9.6 percent for 1974.

In industries other than manufacutring, wage boosts averaged 10.4 percent in the first year and 7.7 percent a year over the life of the contract, compared with 10.5 and 8 percent, respectively, in 1974.



CONTINUED HIGH LEVELS of unemployment caused by the Administration's faulty economic policy are a threat to American society, President I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers warned at an Atlanta jobs conference. Mrs. Coretta Scott King, right, widow of the slain civil rights leader, presented Abel the first labor award of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change.

Abel Warns Job Lack Tearing America Apart

Atlanta—Ford Administration policies programmed to keep unemployment high for another five years "will tear apart the fabric of American society," Steelworkers President I. W. Abel warned.

Addressing a jobs conference during a three-day Martin Luther King, Jr., birthday observance, Abel called on Congress to give top priority consideration to labor's full employment goal.

Outlining AFL-CIO programs to put the nation's more than 8 million jobless back to work, Abel said it is essential that a full employment program be made the key element of national economic policy.

Abel was on hand to receive the first labor award presented by the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change.

Mrs. Coretta Scott King, widow of the slain civil rights leader, said in presenting the award that the Administration's economic policies are undermining hard-won civil rights gains.

"What good is the legal right to sit in a restaurant if one cannot afford the price of its food?" she asked. "And what good is the promise of fair employment when there is no employment?"

"For Americans — black and white—the deliberate creation of high unemployment has meant nothing less than the denial of basic human rights to live as full-fledged members of the American system," Mrs. King declared.

Abel, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, also warned that Nixon-Ford policies have motivated attacks on the seniority system, thereby threatening the labor-civil rights alliance.

"Job seniority and a union card are the only weapons workers have with which to defend their economic security and human dignity against the arbitrary and discriminatory acts of management," Abel observed.

He said there must be no retreat in the labor-civil rights campaign for jobs, and from equal opportunity and seniority.

Other labor officials addressing the conference included President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing Workers, Sec.-Treas. William Lucy of the State, County & Municipal Employees and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters.

State Sued for Cheating On Mental Patients' Pay

The Labor Dept. has filed suit against the State of California, its health and welfare agency, and its Department of Health for refusing to pay the minimum wage to working patients in 11 state-operated mental health hospitals.

Solicitor of Labor William J. Kilberg said the suit seeks to enjoin the defendants from further violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act's minimum wage provisions and to obtain back wages, with interest, for the underpaid workers.

Kilberg said the complaint, filed in U.S. District Court in Sacramento, charges that the defendants have been violating the FLSA since Dec. 1, 1974.

From Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, 1974, the applicable minimum wage was $1.90 an hour; from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1975, it was $2 and beginning Jan. 1, 1976, it was $2.20.

State hospitals named in the complaint are in Stockton, Porterville, Costa Mesa, Pomona, San Jose, Camarillo, Patton, Atascadero, Norwalk, Eldridge, and Imola.

The suit is based on a 1973 decision (Souder v. Brennan) in which the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia held that patient-workers are entitled to the same FLSA wage protection that was extended to regular employes of public and private care facilities in 1966.

The court said: "Economic reality is the test of employment (for purposes of the FLSA) and the reality is that many of the patient-workers perform work for which they are in no way handicapped and from which the institution derives full economic benefit. So long as the institution derives any consequential economic benefit the economic reality test would indicate an employment relationship rather than mere therapeutic exercise.

"To hold otherwise would be to make therapy the sole justification for thousands of positions as dishwashers, kitchen helpers, messengers and the like."

The law does provide for payment of subminimum wages, under special certificates issued by the department's Wage & Hour Division, to patient workers with impaired productivity.

New Solutions Proposed for Litter, Waste

Organized labor must "seek positive solutions to the twin problems of solid waste disposal and the depletion of valuable natural resources," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said as he expressed the federation's opposition to so-called "ban-the-can measures.

Biemiller, speaking at a lunch marking the 26th anniversary of the National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry, noted that "the AFL-CIO has been among the strongest supporters of environmental legislation."

But, he stressed, "simplistic solutions" like the proposals to ban all disposable bottles and cans "cannot work in this complex society." What is needed, he said, "is a coordinated effort to eliminate litter, to preserve this nation's vital resources, and at the same time prevent the human pollution of unemployment. . . ."

One positive approach to the solid waste problem — 5 percent produced by cans and bottles and 95 percent from other sources—would be a coordinated resource recovery program, Biemiller said. The technology exists, he continued, "to turn waste into low pollution fuels, to make roads out of crushed glass, to reclaim cans and reuse them in a variety of ways."

Credit Union Audit

A complete verification of accounts of all members of the AFL-CIO Employees Federal Credit Union was made as of Dec. 31, 1975. Members who do not receive their statements by Feb. 2, 1976, are asked to notify the Chairman, Supervisory Committee, Room 701, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington D.C. 20006

February Schedule Set By Labor Studies Center

February will be the busiest month of the school year for the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center at Silver Spring, Md. Eight institutes, seminars and programs are scheduled at the 47-acre campus. The ninth will be on the campus of the University of California, Berkeley. The schedule:

Government Employees—The AFGE will conduct two staff conferences for its national vice presidents and national representatives. From 9 a.m., Monday, Feb. 2, through Friday, Feb. 6; and from 9 a.m., Monday, Feb. 23, through Friday, Feb. 27.

Railroaders—The United Transportation Union will sponsor another session of its institutes for general chairmen. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 1, through Friday, Feb. 13.

Professional Employees—The Council for Professional Employees will sponsor a conference on Women in the Technical Professions on Monday evening and Tuesday, Feb. 2 and 3.

Labor Law—An institute on labor's legal problems for full-time officers and staff members of AFL-CIO unions. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 8, through Friday, Feb. 13.

Noise—A special program for union officers and staff unions on the problems of occupational noise. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 15, to Wednesday noon, Feb. 18.

Public Employees—The State, County & Municipal Employees will conduct an institute on arbitration for council staff from 4 p.m., Sunday, Feb. 15, through Thursday, Feb. 19.

Letter Carriers—A teacher training program for national business agents and state directors of education of the Letter Carriers. From Monday, Feb. 16 through Friday, Feb. 19.

Postal Workers—A teacher training course for state directors of education of the Postal Workers. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 29, through Friday, Mar. 5.

February's off-campus institute will be for building trades business agents under the sponsorship of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. From 4 p.m., Sunday, Feb. 8, through Friday, Feb. 13, at the University of California, Berkeley.

More information about these and other programs at the Center may be obtained from Fred Hoehler, executive director, AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Phone 301/431-6400.

Second Woman Joins Rubber Workers Board

Cincinnati — Irene L. Tantillo, secretary of Rubber Workers Local 310 in Des Moines, Ia., has been appointed to the union's executive board. She is the second woman to join the board in past three months. filling the seat created by expansion of the board from 14 to 15 members.

URW President Peter Bommarito also announced the appointment to the board of Antone L. Campos, director of URW District 2. He replaces Francis J. Quinn, retired director of the district.

First Under New Law:

Farm Workers Gain Pact Covering 3,000

(Continued from Page 1)

majority needed for passage in the state senate.

The appropriations bill was scheduled to come up for reconsideration in the senate Jan. 29. Unless it is approved, the ALRB plans to lay off by Feb. 6 all but 25 of its 175 employes that administer and enforce the labor law.

Under the agreements with Interharvest and Meyers, wage minimums will increase from $3.10 an hour in two 12.5 cent steps, next year and in 1978. For irrigators, wages will increase from $3.15 an hour to $3.40, and for tractor operators from $3.925 to $4.175.

In addition, the piece rate for lettuce will increase from 50 to 51 cents and for tomatoes from 31.5 cents to 33.5 cents a box.

The UFW also reported that the employers have agreed to pay an additional 35 cents an hour for overtime work, contribute 16.5 cents an hour per worker into the UFW medical plan, increase pension contributions from 10 cents to 15 cents an hour, and improve safety and health standards on the job.

The bill to provide emergency funds for the ALRB has the support of Gov. Edmund G. Brown, the UFW and the California AFL-CIO, but is opposed by a coalition of Republicans and farm belt Democrats.

John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the state federation, warned in letters to all members of the state legislature that "to cripple the farm labor law by budgetary indirection would simply return California farm labor relations to chaos."

Henning said that opposition to the legislation stems from attempts of "agribusiness interests to gut" the new law by demanding that a string of anti-union amendments be tacked on to the funding bill.

The ALRB went into operation Aug. 28 with an original budget of $1.3 million. That money was exhausted in the first two months and a $1.25 million loan from the state general fund is now nearly exhausted.

The additional appropriations were found necessary to handle the unexpectedly large number of elections, challenges and unfair labor practice complaints since the law went into effect.

Henning pointed out that the ALRB conducted more than 300 elections during its first 60 days of operations, compared with only 30 for the National Labor Relations Board during its first year of existence.

But because of the current lack of funds, the ALRB has already begun to cease many of its operations.

UFW President Cesar Chavez warned that the growers opposed to the supplemental funding are "bringing on themselves more strikes, boycotts and strife" by trying to strangle the labor law.

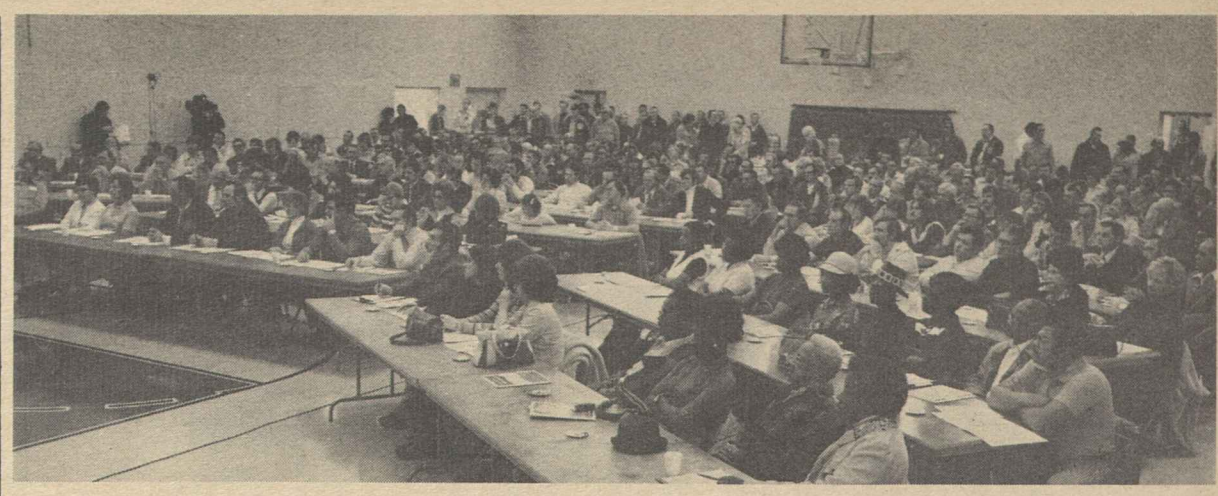
Chavez said that the law helped bring about stabilization of labor relations in the state's agricultural industry.

"The contracts are proof that the law is working," he pointed out, "and the legislature should move quickly to provide the board with the money it needs to bring peace and progress in the fields of California."

9-Cent COL Rise Due Steelworkers

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers announced that about 400,000 USWA members employed in the basic steel industry will receive a cost-of-living increase of 9 cents an hour Feb. 1. Another 36,300 USWA members in the container industry will get a comparable COL adjustment Feb. 15.

Earlier COL increases under USWA contracts with major basic steel and container companies totalled 83 cents since the 1974 agreements went into effect.





BARGAINING GOALS in this year's negotiations with General Electric and Westinghouse were discussed at 15 coast-to-coast rallies sponsored by the Coordinated Bargaining Committee of GE-W Unions. Some 4,000 delegates from the 13 CBC unions, representing 175,000 workers, turned out. These typical scenes are from Louisville, Ky., top, and Pittsfield, Mass., where Paul Jennings, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, spoke. Negotiations with GE will open in late April and with Westinghouse two weeks later.

Usery Stresses Bargaining Role At Senate Confirmation Hearings

W. J. Usery, Jr., pledged to "support and defend the collective bargaining process," took a pragmatic approach to the issue of public employe strikes, and voiced skepticism about the usefulness of pay guidelines or jawboning.

After two hours of questioning, the Senate Labor Committee recommended by a 15-1 vote that the Senate confirm Usery as the nation's 15th Secretary of Labor and its third within a year.

During the confirmation hearings, Usery expressed personal and professional admiration for his predecessor, John T. Dunlop, who resigned after President Ford's veto of the construction site picketing and bargaining bill. Usery made clear that he shared Dunlop's support of the vetoed bill.

Nevada's conservative Republican senator, Paul Laxalt, an avowed enthusiast of "right-to-work" laws, cast the only vote against confirmation. Laxalt was particularly unhappy about a speech Usery had made in Utah to a state meeting of the Government Employees. Laxalt said it appeared that Usery thought government workers should have the right to strike.

To that and several similar questions, Usery reiterated that he has never "advocated" strikes by public workers but considers it essential to develop ways to resolve disputes without the need to strike.

Earlier, Usery told Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), that all workers must have "redress for their problems, hopefully without a strike."

As for the effectiveness of anti-strike laws, Usery noted that strikes have taken place despite such laws and it's hard to settle a strike when the leaders are in jail.

In another area, he said he thought farm workers should be covered by federal labor law "in some fashion" and that federal employes should be given bargaining rights by law instead of presidential executive order.

Under questioning by Laxalt, Usery said he is for repeal of the right-to-work Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act but he doesn't see it as an issue coming before Congress anytime soon.

Two liberal Republicans on the committee, Senators Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and Richard S. Schweiker (Pa.), joined Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Randolph in praising Usery's record as director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, as a former assistant secretary of labor, and earlier as a Machinists' union representative on the Missile Sites Labor Commission.

At one point, after Usery appeared to be trying to avoid contradicting Laxalt, Javits cautioned him not to get "shackled" through an attempt to appease conservatives with commitments he might later regret. He noted that Laxalt's views on labor issues did not represent the majority views of Congress.

In his prepared statement to the committee, Usery promised that the Labor Dept. will "work in every possible way to stimulate job creation, to help relieve the hardships of those displaced from work, to help prepare those who seek employment and to help people find work."

He pledged diligent administration of the Pension Reform Act and workers' compensation programs. In reply to questions raised by Williams, Usery promised vigorous enforcement of the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law for federally-assisted construction.

Javits raised the question of whether Usery should continue as the President's special assistant on labor-management matters. In his statement, Usery said the President had asked him to coordinate his activities with the various mediation functions of government. But he will not be "involved in any way in the day-to-day operations" of the mediation service.

In response to questions, Usery expressed the hope that top-level labor-management-government cooperation could be revived in the construction industry.

He voiced "a deep and abiding faith" in economic democracy, declaring:

"I believe that it is essential to support and defend the collective bargaining process, recognizing the legal right of workers to withhold their labor, but at the same time working tirelessly to avoid conflict and to promote labor-management peace."

Congress Urged to End Tax Loophole on Bonds

The AFL-CIO urged the House Ways & Means Committee to eliminate the tax exemption on interest from state and local government bonds and to allow states and localities to issue taxable bonds with a federal interest rate subsidy.

In a statement filed with the committee, the federation pointed out that "for every dollar in interest cost saved by local communities as a result of the federal tax exemption, the Treasury loses approximately $1.50 in revenue."

It cited Treasury statistics showing that "88 percent of the tax exemption benefits received by individuals go to taxpayers with reported incomes of $50,000 a year or over—a group representing the wealthiest 1.2 percent of the nation's taxpayers."

"Since the Treasury loses more than the state and local governments gain, the tax-exempt privilege is a wasteful, back-door method of providing essential aid to state and local governments," the statement continued.

Making bonds taxable, the AFL-CIO said, "would substantially broaden the market for municipal bonds and thereby help financially pressed state and local governments. At the same time, such legislation would end one of the most glaring loopholes in the federal income tax structure.

"Such legislation must, however, include adequate and enforceable safeguards to assure that such subsidies will not be available on bonds issued by municipalities in order to provide investment funds for private corporations."

1-31-76

New Film Catalogue Issued by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has issued a new edition of Films for Labor, the catalogue of 16mm sound films that can be rented from the Film Division of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

It includes a discussion of the use of films to "add a new dimension" to union programs and describes the federation's "film-a-month plan" as well as the procedure for single rentals.

The Films for Labor catalogue, Publication No. 22, can be purchased from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. A single copy is 60 cents; bulk orders are $45 for 100.

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Labor Presses Congress For Job-Creating Budget



CRITICAL RE-EXAMINATION of U.S. trade policies and administration of the 1974 Trade Act is needed to halt job losses caused by foreign imports, AFL-CIO Vice President I. W. Abel told the Senate Finance Committee. Also presenting testimony were Ben Sharman, center, international affairs representative of the Machinists, and George Collins, assistant to President Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Job Losses Traced to Import Rise

America's industrial base and standard of living will continue to slip with the rising flood of imports unless Congress moves quickly to correct U.S. trade policies, union officials warned at congressional hearings.

AFL-CIO Vice President I. W. Abel told the Senate Finance Committee that the Trade Act of 1974 has failed to halt the adverse impact of imports on the nation's economy and on U.S. jobs even with the favorable trade balance last year.

"The American economy is suffering damage from imports—actual and threatened—as other nations seek to export their recession here and erect barriers at home to protect their economies," Abel said.

At the same time, he noted, U.S. firms continue to export technology and operations abroad under co-production agreements to make goods to compete with U.S.-made products in American markets.

Abel, president of the Steelworkers, delivered the testimony at the committee's oversight hearings on U.S. trade policy and administration of the 1974 Trade Act as chairman of the Labor Policy Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations. The committee also received testimony from President Floyd E. Smith of the Machinists and President Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Testifying on their behalf were Ben Sharman, IAM international affairs representative, and George Collins, assistant to the IUE president.

For those who take solace in the 1975 trade balance, Abel pointed out that the export-import figures do not take into account the jobs impact.

"Dollar trade statistics in themselves tell little about jobs," he said. "The number of workers seeking adjustment assistance from import injury reached 337,308 from April through December last year."

Yet, less than one-tenth of the workers that filed for assistance collected benefits even though 56,887 had been certified, Abel said. "Legal technicalities, inconsistent rulings, and varying interpretations of the law have held up certifications."

Even for those workers certified by the Labor Dept., additional determinations must be made by state employment services before they can collect benefits, he noted.

He charged that the Administration, U.S.-based multinational corporations and the media have

(Continued on page 8)

Ford Hit On Deficit Distortion

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to adopt a budget that will "put America back to work" instead of rubber-stamping the Ford Administration's recession-breeding spending ceilings.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller termed President Ford's proposed budget a "disaster" that would perpetuate high unemployment. He stressed that full employment "is the only way to balance the federal budget" and called on Congress to approve whatever level of spending is needed to get the economy moving.

Biemiller and AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger testified at House Budget Committee hearings—the first step in the complex procedure of rewriting the President's budget to congressional specifications. Tentative budget targets to be set by the committee will harden into firm spending ceilings during the fiscal year that begins next Oct. 1.

The AFL-CIO witnesses chided Congress for having gone along too often with Ford's "budget restraints" during the past year. Biemiller urged the committee not to be "so hypnotized or scared by the Ford rhetoric about the deficit that you fail to perceive the need for investing in the future of America."

He said the President's budget projection of slowly-declining unemployment that wouldn't drop below 5 percent until 1981 isn't good enough. In response to questions, Goldfinger said Congress should adopt policies aimed at bringing unemployment down to 3 percent within three years—a drop from the present 8 million jobless to 3 million.

The AFL-CIO testimony stressed

(Continued on page 8)

Employers Clip $65 Million:

Wage Law Cheating Climbs 19 Percent

The government reported a 19 percent increase in illegal underpayment of workers protected by federal wage and hour laws during the first half of fiscal year 1976, the period from July to December of last year.

Nearly $65.5 million in back wages was found due to 273,717 underpaid workers during the six-month period, compared to $55.1 million owed to 218,286 employes during the first half of fiscal 1975, the Labor Dept. said.

The findings were the result of investigations by compliance officers of the department's Wage & Hour Division.

Most of the chiseling by employers violated provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which sets minimum wage, overtime pay and child labor standards. A total of 148,568 workers were found to have been paid $22,741,111 less than required by the federal minimum wage, and 133,330 workers were owed $26,630,146 under the overtime provisions of the law.

"Two increases in the minimum wage since May 1, 1974, have had a significant impact on the growing number of violations," said Bernard E. DeLury, assistant secretary of labor for employment standards. "Because a third increase took effect Jan. 1, 1976, this trend is likely to continue."

Income restored to underpaid employes during the July to December period was up even more sharply than the number of underpayments, the government said. The $37.5 million restored to 211,517 workers compared to $27.9 million repaid to 173,520 workers in the same period a year earlier, an increase of 34 percent.

Reasons for the difference between amounts found due and amounts restored, the government said, are the refusal of employers to pay back wages in cases considered by the Labor Dept. to be unsuitable for litigation and a statute of limitations that limits recovery of back wages to two years prior to filing of a complaint against an employer.

Besides the FSLA, workers are

(Continued on Page 7)

24.3 Million Living Below Poverty Line

A new report by the Census Bureau disclosed an increase of 1.3 million in the number of poor persons in the United States in 1974, the most recent year for which the government has compiled such statistics.

The increase in the number of persons classified as living in poverty—a 5.6 percent jump—reflected "the downturn in the economy and the substantial inflation" between 1973 and 1974, the Census Bureau said. It was the first increase in the number of poor in three years.

In a separate report, the bureau said that while median gross family income rose 7 percent between 1973 and 1974, it actually declined 4 percent when adjusted for the effects of inflation.

In the five years between 1969

(Continued on Page 3)

Garment Union Pact Sets Industry Pattern

New York—A "landmark agreement," laying the groundwork for a possible future master contract on all women's and children's outerwear, was reached here between the Ladies' Garment Workers and the dressmaking industry.

The 40-month contract, negotiated shortly before a strike deadline, provides a 23 percent wage increase for hourly workers in four installments, establishes a new method of setting piece rates, and improves fringe benefits for some 55,000 workers in metropolitan New York and seven nearby states.

The agreement, which was scheduled for a ratification vote by ILGWU's Dressmakers' Joint Council as the AFL-CIO News went to press, involves the largest group of workers in the ladies' garment industry and is viewed by the union as a pattern for bargaining this spring in other apparel fields, including children's dresses, coats and suits and sportswear.

ILGWU President Sol C. Chaikin, the union's chief negotiator in the talks, said he hopes to extend the new method of setting piece rates to the children's dress contract, which expires on Feb. 28, and to other

(Continued on Page 3)

Fourth Quarter Gains Launch Profits Surge

Signs that a year of booming profits lies ahead for big business began to surface as a Wall Street Journal survey showed "a stronger-than-expected" turnabout in fourth-quarter 1975 earnings.

The Journal survey of 406 major corporations found profits during the October-to-December period rose 4.4 percent from a year earlier.

While the year-to-year increase in corporate profits appears relatively modest, the Journal said, the gain from the third quarter of 1975 was impressive.

"Overall fourth-quarter data won't be available for some time, but the Commerce Dept. estimates pretax earnings rose 49 percent from the third quarter, adjusted to exclude inventory profits," the Journal said. The government's official report on corporate earnings for the fourth quarter will not be released until next month.

The profits rise reported by the Journal is the only increase for any quarter last year. The first quarter of 1975 reflected a decline of 21 percent from the comparable 1974

(Continued on page 8)

Rubber Union Presents Goals To Big Four

Cincinnati—The Rubber Workers presented their bargaining goals to representatives of the Big Four tire companies at a meeting here, the first step in this year's negotiations on new contracts covering some 69,000 workers.

The goals, drawn up at a week-long meeting here, include an immediate "catch-up wage increase which would establish parity" between the rubber and auto industries.

URW President Peter Bommarito estimated that the immediate catch-up boost necessary to equal wages in the auto industry would amount to about $1.65 an hour for production workers and about $2 an hour for skilled tradesmen. He said cost-of-living increases for members of the Auto Workers later this year would make the difference that large.

"Immediate pay increases and future cost-of-living escalators are essential to our workers," Bommarito told newsmen. "If we do not get what we need, there is a very good possibility of a strike."

The URW policy committee, which drafted the goals, said the union also will seek a cost-of-living escalator clause. URW contracts currently do not contain such a provision.

Other objectives include additional wage boosts in the second and third years of a new agreement, if a multiyear contract is concluded. The union also will seek increased company contributions for pension benefits, sickness and accident leave, insurance and supplementary unemployment benefits.

Current three-year contracts with Goodyear, Firestone, Goodrich and Uniroyal expire Apr. 20. In addition, a three-year contract covering two plants of the General Tire & Rubber Co. in Akron expires May 15.

In 1973, when the contracts were previously negotiated, the union reached an agreement first with Goodyear, the largest of the four companies, and then Uniroyal, but had to strike Goodrich and Firestone before it was able to reach satisfactory settlements.

Across-the-table bargaining between the union and the Big Four is slated to start in March.



CONSUMER DELEGATES to the annual conference of Consumer Federation of America heard a keynote address by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), shown, left, as he was introduced by Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., a CFA vice president. Next to Clayman is CFA Executive Director Carol Foreman.

Senate Approves Funds For Day Care Centers

The Senate voted 65-24 approval of a labor-supported bill that would provide extra federal funds so that day care centers for children of low-income working parents can meet federal staffing standards.

The standards, required by a 1974 law, were issued by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare but have never been enforced because of the extra cost involved. Last year, Congress voted to postpone the effective date from Oct. 1, 1975, to Feb. 1, 1976, but the problem didn't go away.

Funds for child care services now come out of the same $2.5 billion a year that the federal government allocates to states for an assortment of social services under Title 20 of the Social Security Act. The states can use the money for whatever programs they choose—receiving 75 percent federal financing up to the limit of the allocation. Child care services under this program are provided by all states.

A House-passed bill would further delay imposition of the standards, giving states a last chance to bring their subsidized programs into compliance or cut back on child care services.

The Senate-passed bill would provide an additional $250 million-a-year subsidy that would be earmarked for achieving compliance with child care staffing standards. It would delay enforcement of the standards until June 30, but would provide $125 million in added funds for the balance of this fiscal year so that hiring of additional child care aides can begin promptly.

The entire funding provision has been a roadblock to a House-Senate conference agreement. The disagreement is linked to the congressional budget-ceiling procedures. While the Senate Budget Committee contends that the bill passed by the Senate falls within the budget allowances, the House Budget Committee maintains otherwise. As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the issue hadn't been resolved.

In the Senate, a key vote came on an attempt by Sen. Bob Packwood (R-Ore.) to eliminate the staffing requirements.

The AFL-CIO expressed strong opposition to the Packwood amendment in a letter from Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller to all senators. He said it would be "a drastic and dangerous move backward."

The Packwood amendment, which had lost by only a 9-9 tie in the Senate Finance Committee, was soundly rejected, 54-37.

Under the Senate bill, co-sponsored by Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) and Russell B. Long (D-La.), the added federal money would require only 20 percent matching from the states, instead of the usual 25 percent. It also includes a tax-credit provision that would encourage private day care centers to employ mothers who had been on welfare as aides to assist the professional staff. They could be included in meeting the adult-child standards.

Series on Police Wins Guild's Broun Award

Kent Pollock received the Newspaper Guild's 1975 Heywood Broun Award for a three-part series in the Philadelphia Inquirer documenting the spread of police brutality in the city.

The 35th Annual Broun Award, which includes a citation and a $1,000 prize, was announced at a luncheon of the Guild's executive board on the opening day of its winter meeting in Washington.

Pollock's entry was selected from a record 114 contest entries.

It was the second time in three years the award has gone to reporters for work published in the Philadelphia Inquirer. Donald L. Barlett and James B. Steele won the 1973 Broun Award for a series exposing uneven sentencing and discrimination by judges and prosecutors.

The judges said Pollock's work was selected "on the basis of Heywood Broun's traditional sympathy for the underdog—in this case the targets of Philadelphia police abuse—plus the reporter's initiative and his effort to correct a situation that was undermining people's confidence in the men who were supposed to protect them."

The judges, pointing to the "generally high quality" of entries in the contest for work published in 1975, said they "believe this reflected, in part at least, a trend among U.S. newspapers toward more in-depth reporting of critical social issues."

Judges were: George Beveridge, ombudsman for the Washington Star; Grant Dillman, United Press International vice president and manager of its Washington Bureau, and Ben Bagdikian, press critic and president of the Mellett Fund for a Free & Responsible Press. Thomas Lask, assistant cultural editor of the New York Times, was chairman of the 1975 award competition.

The Heywood Broun Award is made annually by the Guild for outstanding journalistic achievement in the spirit of Broun, the newspaper columnist who was the Guild's founding president.

Ford Position Attacked:

Consumer Assembly Pushes Agency Bill

Consumer leaders from across the country, at a meeting of the Consumer Federation of America, heard strong support for the proposed federal Agency for Consumer Advocacy from speaker after speaker—but not from Treasury Sec. William E. Simon, who appeared in behalf of President Ford.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) said in a keynote address that creation of the agency is "the No. 1 priority for the nation's consumers."

Backing for the measure, now headed for a congressional conference committee, also was expressed by six candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination, former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, former Oklahoma Sen. Fred R. Harris, Arizona Rep. Morris K. Udall, Washington Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Texas Sen. Lloyd Bentsen and Pennsylvania Gov. Milton Shapp.

The speakers appeared before CFA's annual Consumer Assembly. CFA is supported by the AFL-CIO.

Simon told the audience of 500 consumer leaders that Ford's proposals to make federal agencies more "responsive" through what he calls Consumer Representation Plans "are more meaningful than any new federal Agency for Consumer Advocacy." Ford has threatened to veto the bill to create the agency if it reaches his desk.

Another major speaker at the Consumer Assembly, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), strongly disagreed with the Administration's position.

"This legislation," he said, "strikes a good balance between the public's right to know about products or services which may endanger their health or safety or which may cause substantial economic injury, and the right of those complained against also to be heard.

"The voice and interests of consumers must be heard in fact, not just in theory."

Carol Foreman, executive director of Consumer Federation, which claims to represent about 30 million organized consumers, told the meeting that President Ford had for the second consecutive year turned down an invitation to appear at the assembly. Yet, she noted, he has found time to meet with representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and other industry leaders.

It may be that he thinks there's no money over here, or no votes," she said. "He's certainly right that there's no money. There may be no votes."

Speaking of the President's consumer platform, Simon said the Administration this year has three goals: to cut government spending, to reform the regulatory process, and to make the government more responsive to the consumer.

Humphrey declared that Americans are learning "a very bitter lesson" from the economic policies of the Nixon and Ford Administrations.

"By the end of this decade, recession alone will have cost our nation $1.5 trillion in goods never produced, services never provided, and income never found in anyone's paycheck," he said.

"More specifically, that represents a loss of over $7,000 for every man, woman and child in America today. A family of four will have lost, on the average, an incredible $28,000 in income—in buying power—as a result of this disastrous mismanagement."

Humphrey was introduced to the gathering by Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., who is a vice president of CFA.

The meeting featured eight workshops designed to increase the effectiveness of consumer organizations and government consumer offices at the state and local levels.

On the final day of the three-day meeting, CFA presented a special award to Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) for his work on behalf of consumer rights during his tenure in the Senate. Hart is retiring this year.

At CFA's annual meeting following the assembly, Lee Richardson, former president of the Louisiana Consumers League, was elected president of the organization.

High Unemployment Grips 131 Job Centers

The Labor Dept. removed one major labor area from its list of job markets with "substantial" unemployment but added another to leave the number of such areas unchanged at 131 in January. In January 1975 the number was only 67.

South Bend, Ind., was taken off the list while the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Ill., area was added.

An area with substantial unemployment is one whose jobless rate is 6 percent or more, discounting seasonal factors, with the rate expected to continue for at least two more months at that level.

The number of such areas peaked at 135—out of a possible 150—last September after rising steadily for the previous 19 months.

The improved situation in South Bend was due mainly to increased employment in manufacturing industries, the Labor Dept. said. The shift of the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline area to the substantial unemployment category was largely caused by a significant employment drop in the primary metals industry.

Of the major job markets in the United States proper, Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich., has been on the substantial unemployment list longest—since June 1968. The area with the highest rate in the Labor Dept.'s latest survey was New Bedford, Mass., with 14.2 percent joblessness.

In addition to the larger labor areas, there were 1,046 smaller job centers classified as areas of substantial or persistent unemployment in January.

Under federal law, firms located in areas on the substantial unemployment list may be eligible for first preference in bidding on certain federal procurement contracts, provided they agree to hire 25 percent of the new hires each month from among the disadvantaged residents of the area.

California Agency Stranded:

Farm Law Periled By Lack of Funds

Sacramento, Calif.—The state's Agricultural Labor Relations Board was virtually put out of business by the failure of the state legislature to provide the necessary funds to continue its operations for the rest of the fiscal year.

Leaders of a state senate fight to reconsider an emergency $3.8 million appropriations bill to carry the agency through the remainder of the current fiscal year gave up the battle when it became apparent there were not enough votes for passage.

Earlier the bill failed to get the necessary two-thirds vote required to clear the senate. A coalition of Republicans and farm-belt Democrats had opposed the measure, which had the support of Gov. Edmund G. Brown, the United Farm Workers and the California AFL-CIO.

The ALRB had indicated that unless the appropriations bill was passed it would have to lay off all but 25 of its 175 employes that administer the state's model farm labor law.

If no other way is found to fund the agency, state legislators here indicated the board might have to shut down until the new fiscal year begins on July 1.

Prior to the vote on the funding bill, John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the state AFL-CIO, warned that "to cripple the farm labor law by budgetary indirection would simply return California farm labor relations to chaos."

He charged that agribusiness interests were attempting to "gut" the new law by demanding that a string of anti-union amendments be tacked on to the funding bill.

In existence less than six months, the ALRB already has ceased many of its operations because of the slowdown of its cash flow.

UFW President Cesar Chavez warned growers that they are "bringing on themselves more strikes and boycotts and strife" by trying to "strangle" the historic farm labor law. The law, which went into effect last Aug. 28, spelled out the rights of California's 250,000 agricultural workers to bargain collectively through a union of their choice.

Since the law took effect, a tally by the ALRB shows that the UFW has won 55 percent of the more than 300 representation elections that have been held. The Teamsters have won 34 percent and other unions 5 percent. In the rest of the elections, workers chose no union.

State Sen. David A. Roberti, a Democrat from Los Angeles who led the fight for the emergency appropriations measure, said the real issue in the legislative battle over the funds was that "the growers and the Teamsters don't like the victories" being won by the Farm Workers.

Many staff workers for the ALRB have volunteered to continue to supervise secret-ballot representation elections without pay, but the agency's deputy general counsel, Jerrold Schaefer, said that legal problems such as employer insurance made it "unlikely that we could have volunteer employes conducting elections of the board."



FARM WORKERS RALLY outside the California state capitol in Sacramento in support of a $3.8 million emergency appropriation to finance the operations of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board for the remainder of current fiscal year. The legislation fell several votes short of the two-thirds majority needed for senate passage.

Dystrophy Group Re-Elects Unionists

New York—AFL-CIO President George Meany and several other labor officials were re-elected to leadership positions in the Muscular Dystrophy Association.

Re-elected corporate members of the association at the MDA's annual meeting were Meany, President Hal C. Davis of the Musicians, President James T. Housewright of the Retail Clerks, President William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters, President Frederick O'Neal of the Actors & Artistes, President James H. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers, and Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to Meany.

Donahue, McClennan and O'Neal were also re-elected to the board of directors, and President Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America and President Frank E. Fitzsimmons of the Teamsters were re-elected vice presidents.

Senate Confirms Usery Nomination

The Senate voted 79-7 to confirm W. J. Usery, Jr., as Secretary of Labor, filling the vacancy left by the resignation of John T. Dunlop.

A hard-core of conservative Republicans voted against Usery's nomination, contending that he was "biased toward labor" because he declared his opposition to "right-to-work" laws and had endorsed the construction site picketing bill that President Ford vetoed.

Usery has been director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and earlier had been an assistant secretary of labor. He was a Machinists' representative before entering the government in 1969.

Court Ruling Compels Election Law Changes

Several versions of corrective legislation on federal election law were introduced as Congress began working against a 30-day clock set for it by the Supreme Court.

Congress was given that much time to restructure the enforcement procedure under a Jan. 30 Supreme Court decision that basically upheld the 1974 federal election reform law but struck down major provisions regarding its enforcement machinery, the Federal Election Commission.

The court ruled election spending is a form of "speech" protected by the First Amendment, and it ruled on ways such "speech" may and may not be curbed:

- The law's various limits on contributions—$1,000 per person per year in a presidential election, $5,000 per group in each election and no more than $100 in cash—were upheld, but limits on how much candidates may spend on their own behalf were struck down.

- Disclosure requirements under the 1974 law were upheld. It provides, for instance, that while an individual may give $1,000, donors of more than $100 must be identified in campaign reports.

- The use of federal funds in presidential elections was upheld, and when such funds are used, then overall spending limits are allowed.

But a presidential candidate could spend an unlimited amount of his own money if he rejected Treasury funds. For the 1976 presidential primaries, the overall limits remain in place for any candidate already receiving federal funds.

- Limits on expenditures "on behalf" of a candidate were struck down as a violation of free expression. Thus an individual could spend an unlimited amount to promote a candidate as long as there is no conferring with the candidate on how it's spent.

In all, the Supreme Court's decision ran 100 pages, with at least six justices supporting each major finding. But five dissenting opinions were also issued. The newest justice, John Paul Stevens, was not a member when oral arguments were heard in November and did not participate in the decision.

The need to restructure or revamp the Federal Election Commission stemmed from the court's decision that it is unconstitutional for the executive function of enforcement to be exercised by the FEC, since four of its six members were named by Congress.

Stouffer Quits Food Service At Labor Dept.

A week-long sitdown strike by newly organized food service workers at the Labor Dept. cafeteria ended with an agreement by Stouffer, Inc. to terminate its contract with the government prematurely and turn over cafeteria operations to another contractor.

Stouffer, which had operated the cafeteria under a contract with the General Services Administration since the new Labor Dept. building opened last year, will pull out Feb. 28.

Assistant Labor Sec. Fred G. Clark said that Stouffer has agreed to waive the normal 90-day period required on contract termination notices by agreeing to a 30-day phase-out.

Clark said that top officials of the Labor Dept. entered the discussions to help resolve the dispute after Stouffer refused to recognize Local 25 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees as the bargaining representative for the striking cafeteria workers.

Ronald Richardson, executive secretary-treasurer of the local, said the union has been assured the striking cafeteria workers would be hired by the new contractor.

He said the local would continue to pay them strike benefits until they are rehired, adding that benefits would also be increased from the current $50 a week.

Richardson praised the cooperation of members of the Government Employees working in the Labor Dept. building who have honored the boycott of the Stouffer cafeteria.

Garment Pact Sets Pattern For Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

outerwear contracts that expire on June 1.

Chaikin said that under the new dressmakers' agreement a standard yield for pieceworkers has been set at about 25 percent above the guaranteed craft minimum. In addition, the piece rates will be set in each individual factory with worker participation, instead of by the present neutral piece-rate settlement bureau.

Chaikin also said the dress settlement had set the stage for a common termination date on May 31, 1979, for other contracts in the women's outerwear industry.

The settlement provides wage increases for hourly rated employes of 5 percent as of Feb. 2, another 5 percent on June 1, a 7 percent boost on June 6, 1977, and a 6 percent increase on June 5, 1978. The contract also includes a cost-of-living escalator clause.

Employer contributions for workers' pensions were increased from 5 to 6 percent of payroll while welfare fund contributions go up one-quarter of 1 percent now and another one-quarter of 1 percent in 20 months.

Workers also will receive an additional paid holiday, bringing the total number to 10 a year. In addition, the agreement provides improved procedures for contract enforcement.

Five major employer groups were involved in the negotiations, which opened last November. About half the workers covered by the settlement are employed in New York. The rest are in New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, and Maryland.

Total of U.S. Poor Up By 1.3 Million in Year

(Continued from Page 1)

and 1974, the Bureau added, median family income increased only 1.2 percent — from $12,690 to $12,840—in terms of 1974 purchasing power.

The report on the poor showed that in 1974 there were 24.3 million Americans—12 percent of the nation's total population—below the poverty level. The poverty threshold for an urban family of four was $5,038 in 1974.

The threshold, which rose to $5,050 in 1975, is updated by the government each year to reflect changes in the annual average of the consumer price index.

Whites below the poverty level increased by 1.1 million, or 8 percent, between 1973 and 1974, the government said. The number of blacks in this category did not change significantly, it said.

"About 9 percent of white persons and 31 percent of black persons were below the poverty level in 1974," the Census Bureau said.

Of the 24.3 million Americans living in poverty in 1974, about 19.4 million were family members. The rest were unrelated individuals —persons living alone or with nonrelatives.

From 1969 to 1974, the Census Bureau noted, the number of poor fluctuated so that it was not significantly different at the end of that period.

"The majority of the poor in 1974 were still either black, of Spanish origin, elderly or in families headed by women," the bureau said.

The poverty rate in 1974 for families headed by women was 33 percent, compared to 6 percent for those headed by men.

The survey indicated that between 1973 and 1974 there was a 7 percent increase in the number of poor persons under 65 years of age, while the number of such persons 65 years and over did not change significantly.

About 2.6 million persons of Spanish origin—about 23 percent of their total—were below the low-income level in 1974, the government reported.

CONVENTIONS

The California AFL-CIO convention will be held Sept. 20-24, 1976, in Sacramento.

The Mississippi AFL-CIO convention will be held March 22-24, 1976, in Jackson.

The Florida AFL-CIO convention will be held Sept. 20-23, 1976, in Orlando.

The Missouri AFL-CIO convention will be held Sept. 19-22, 1976, in Kansas City.

A Disastrous Budget

THE ADMINISTRATION BUDGET endorses, extends and reinforces the policies of the past seven years—the very policies which brought this nation two back-to-back recessions, the highest interest rates since the Civil War, and the highest levels of unemployment since the Great Depression.

These policies have turned back the clock on social progress. They have played havoc with the budgets of the states and localities, generated immeasurable human hardship, and badly undermined confidence in the economy and government.

In short, these policies have failed miserably. The American people deserve better, not another dose of the medicine that made the economy sick.

The nation's economy needs leadership and programs to help create jobs. This committee must reject the President's disastrous blueprint for America and pave the way for congressional programs and funds adequate to the task.

The Administration forecasts an official unemployment rate for this calendar year of 7.7 percent and next year the forecast is 6.9 percent. Our economists view these forecasts as optimistic fantasy. Even the Administration's "projections" through 1981—that it claims are "consistent" with the budget restraints proposed—call for continuing trouble for American workers. Unemployment, according to the Administration's projections, would not drop below 5 percent of the labor force until some time in 1981.

For the first nine months of 1976, the President says: "Stand still." Starting Oct. 1, he says: "Retreat."

We do not subscribe to either proposition. We believe the Congress has already tolerated too much of the President's stand-stillism. We believe the Congress must countermand the "retreat" order and, instead, start America marching forward again.

THE ECONOMY remains weak, vulnerable and badly in need of continued and sustained economic stimulation. Anything less could topple it. The President's budget contains no such measures.

His budget is political game-playing. Between now and Sept. 30, 1976, he calls for a "don't rock the boat" approach. But starting Oct. 1, 1976—the beginning of the new fiscal year—his budget proposes cuts in programs and in the real level of federal spending.

The spending lid of $394.2 billion proposed by the Administration represents a dollar increase of 5.5 percent over fiscal 1976 levels. Yet, such an increase is less than the Administration's own forecasts of price boosts. Therefore, the real level of expenditures is less than current year levels.

In fact, the President's spending ceiling amounts to a $26 to $29 billion cutback in funds needed just to maintain current services, according to Joint Economic Committee and Congressional Budget Office staff estimates. And, most of the cuts are concentrated in programs related to education, employment, health and income security.

In terms of broad federal fiscal policy measures needed to pull the economy out of its present mess, the President's budget is a disaster.

—From AFL-CIO testimony before the House Budget Committee.

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A Word Edgewise:

Kissinger's Diplomatic Notions Based More on Faith than Fact

By John P. Roche

NO SANE AMERICAN can oppose efforts to achieve symmetrical strategic arms limitation with the Soviet Union (SALT), but where some of us differ strongly with Sec. of State Henry Kissinger is over his confusion of hard-boiled negotiations to avert nuclear war with detente. We are convinced, for example, that in the past Kissinger has made concessions on SALT in the full expectation that the Soviets would behave, or get their clients to behave, in Indochina, the Middle East and now Angola.

Indeed, if you go back and look at the original SALT negotiations and then at the hit-and-run session at Vladivostok, you discover an interesting pattern. When we have signed or initialed the agreements, we have issued unilateral statements underscoring our expectations about Soviet behavior. The Soviets have not publicly commented on their view of our expectations (though Brezhnev has probably regaled the Politburo with his reaction to this quaint American custom). They have simply made it clear they accept Kissinger's freedom of speech.

Thus arose the great dispute over Moscow's "cheating" on SALT. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that Moscow has been moving heaven and earth to attain nuclear superiority, but when you get out the original SALT documents you find contrived ambiguities. Then you realize that they have been "cheating" in terms of Kissinger's unilateral explanation of what these ambiguities really meant. Since Brezhnev did not repudiate these footnotes at the time, the presumption was made by Kissinger that silence indicated consent.

This novel diplomatic notion would have been treated with scorn by Professor Kissinger in a Harvard seminar, but only a few small-minded nay-sayers like "Scoop" Jackson, James Schlesinger and Paul Nitze have objected as the Chairman has peddled this absurdity around Washington.

Curiously, Kissinger allowed the Palestine Liberation Organization to be bootlegged into the United Nation's Security Council on precisely this gambit. Ambassador Pat Moynihan was instructed to treat the PLO's presence at the Middle East session as "procedural" (not subject to veto) on the grounds that the council can invite anybody in to make a speech. This is good law, but then Soviet spokesman Jacob Malik announced that, in the view of the USSR and others, the PLO was going to participate in the Security Council discussion. In other words, the USSR treated the PLO role as "substantive"—and got away with it. Our silence did constitute consent.

But Brezhnev simply plays by different rules, and we have nobody to blame but ourselves for our problems. As the old saying goes, "The first time you get taken for a ride, blame the other guy; the second time, kick yourself." Since Lenin's day the Communists have rejected Kissinger's beloved concept of "linkage," and there is no reason to believe that his persuasive charm is going to alter the character of the Politburo, particularly when those veteran ideological gangsters think they have a winner. I would love to see the KGB's "psychiatric profile" of Chairman Kissinger, a character who, no matter how many times you kick him, comes back for more. (When Kissinger announced in Moscow that Angola was on the detente agenda, Brezhnev quipped that the Secretary was free to discuss the question with his State Dept. aide, Helmut Sonnenfeld!)

"LINKAGE" JUST isn't on and never has been. Bolshevik theory makes a sharp distinction between formal state relations and subversive activities. I think it was the early Soviet Foreign Commissar Chicherin who observed wryly that one of a Bolshevik ambassador's tasks was to measure bourgeois leaders for Communist nooses.

Thus it was predictable that Brezhnev flatly refused to discuss Angola with Kissinger. Why should he? "Peaceful coexistence" (as Moscow calls detente) always had a provision excluding "wars of liberation" from the sunshine of mutual cooperation! They are simply barred from the detente agenda.

In short, by unilaterally ending the Cold War we have set ourselves up for some nasty shocks—the fall of Indochina, the Yom Kippur War, and the ongoing "liberation" of Angola by those Communist Gurkhas, the Cubans. Isn't it time the spell was broken and we came out of our trance? The Cold War, anyone?

Abel Testifies:

Job Losses Under Trade Act Bear Out Labor's Warnings

The following is excerpted from testimony by AFL-CIO Vice President I. W. Abel, chairman of the federation's Economic Policy Committee, before the Senate Finance Committee on administration of the 1974 Trade Act.

ORGANIZED LABOR did not support the 1974 Trade Act because we felt that in its form and in its administration, the trade problems that face America would not be resolved. We take no satisfaction from the fact, in our view, that we have been proven correct. We believe that the law is laden with shortcomings and fails to deal with major economic problems. Moreover, we believe also that the Administration has not carried out the spirit or the letter of the law in its implementation.

Organized labor deeply fears that the erosion of our nation's industrial base and the lowering of this nation's standard of living has not been halted or reversed since enactment of the Trade Act. As a consequence of the Trade Act, this erosion is likely to become more acute.

The American economy is suffering damage from imports—actual and threatened—as other nations seek to export their recessions here and erect barriers at home to protect their economies. U.S. firms are continuing to export their technology and operations abroad to serve their foreign markets and, in many instances, to produce for this market.

We find the Administration, U.S. multinational corporations and the nation's media showing little alarm about these problems. Instead, great solace is taken from reports that America's trade balance in 1975 had improved, that exports were greater than imports. However, the important export-import figures missing from these reports is the net gain or loss in jobs for the United States in its trade transactions.

U.S. export data showed considerable income from grain shipments and raw materials, both areas with few jobs and few well-paying positions. American exports also showed shipments of production machinery and the newest industrial technology to every corner of the globe, producing one-shot export jobs but exporting U.S. long-range jobs as foreign manufacturing facilities are set in place and overwhelm or displace U.S. products.

Dollar trade statistics in themselves tell little about jobs. The numbers of workers seeking adjustment assistance from import injury reached 337,308 from April through December last year. Moreover, the President's Economic Report tells us that last year's export-surplus is expected to decline all through 1976.

The statement of purposes of the 1974 Trade Act called for full employment, economic growth, fair trade, help for those injured by imports and new rules of international trade. The provisions Congress wrote into the law to carry out those purposes were aimed, we were told, at meeting the problems of the "new ball game" in international economics and politics. But, we see very little, if any, evidence of fair play or a new "ball game."

Organized labor is concerned about the massive prenegotiations concessions made by the Administration in reducing tariffs to zero on imports of 2,700 products which went into effect Jan. 1. These are imports from more than 100 nations and territories including such countries as Romania and Brazil, Mexico and Chile. Multinational corporation producers abroad will now intensify their exports to the U.S. from the lowest wage areas to wipe out more U.S. producers and American jobs. These losses will be felt by Americans at every skill and income level, every race, creed and color.

Organized labor is concerned over the administration of provisions to relieve unfair import injury. Under Title II, "swift and certain" retaliation against unfair trade practices is authorized. But the record of action to meet unfair dumping of foreign products or action to meet unfair subsidies of foreign nations has been disappointing.

The Treasury Dept. reports that only two out of 21 cases, finally decided last year, resulted in the application of countervailing duties by the United States to counter unfair subsidies. Treasury statistics do not include the many petitions, such as on steel subsidized by the European Economic Community, where the Treasury Dept. has decided not to investigate.

THE TRADE ACT promised "adjustment assistance" for American workers if they were injured or threatened by injury from imports. Obviously workers would prefer their jobs, but even this aid has not been forthcoming for most workers who petitioned for assistance.

From April through December 1975, petitions covering 337,308 workers were sent to the Labor Dept. Reports of positive findings of injury to groups of workers have been issued covering an estimated 56,887. Some of those 56,887 have collected adjustment assistance.

But more than the 337,308 workers who petitioned had their jobs displaced by import injury last year. And less than a tenth of the total number reported has collected anything at all up to this time. Legal technicalities, inconsistent rulings, and varying interpretations of the law have held up certifications in some cases.

Even after certification, the state employment services, already besieged by other unemployed workers, are required to make additional determinations before one dollar can be paid to U.S. workers whose jobs are lost as a result of import-injury. The belief that 56,887 certified workers have received adjustment assistance is therefore not correct.

Shanker Hits Ford Budget:

Teacher Strikes Fight Efforts To Cut Back School Standards

LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS have forced a record number of strikes in the current school year as teachers try to hold hard-won gains that mean both better working conditions for them and better learning conditions for their students, President Albert Shanker of the Teachers said.

School managements are "acting as if they have just discovered that there is such a thing as collective bargaining," Shanker said, and instead of negotiating the issue of "whether the teacher will get a little more or a little less," they are demanding that long-standing contract items be rolled back or dropped.

"They want to increase class size; they want to take away holidays; they want to take away vacations; they want to take away sabbatical leaves; they want to take arbitration clauses from grievance procedures," Shanker asserted in an interview on Labor News Conference.

Shanker scored the shortsightedness of public officials in trying to find short-cut answers to their financial problems by cutting back on essential public services, including deep slashes in the education of children. He said that the budget President Ford sent to Congress, as it deals with the nation's educational system, appears to give the schools more help while actually giving them less.

The Ford budget, he charged, combines "sorcery, deceit and mirrors" to make it look like he is "doing something for us while really doing something to us."

Shanker said the labor movement in cities where strikes have occurred has supported the teachers' efforts to win fair and adequate contracts. He said the political, financial and moral support of local labor communities has also been the key to heading off or ending mass arrests, heavy fines and other harassments of striking teachers in a number of areas.



By Press Associates, Inc.

"MYTH: People get rich on welfare.

"Fact: Not one state grants welfare payments equal to the federal government's poverty threshold—which is unreasonably low anyway."

That's a sample of the kind of statements contained in a new study on the poor and hungry in the United States.

The study is called "Poverty Profile: 1975." It is subtitled: "Poverty in America—The statistics and the people who make up the poor in the world's most affluent nation."

It is not a political document. The study provides hard-fact arguments against the figure-juggling of the economic advisers of the Ford Administration.

"Poverty Profile" is the work of the Campaign for Human Development of the U.S. Catholic Conference. Its authors are Marilellen Procopio and Frederick J. Perella, Jr., education staff members of the campaign.

The government's most recent poverty threshold for a non-farm family of four was an annual income of $5,050. This breaks down to $1,262 per person a year. That allows $3.46 per person per day on which to "live." One-third of the budget is supposed to go for food. That amounts to $1.15 per person per day for food.

The study notes that the only diet possible at that figure, just barely, is the Agriculture Dept.'s "Thrift Food Plan"—"which is not considered by government officials or private health officials to be adequately nutritious for daily consumption."

Because of the terribly restrictive regulations, the study states, "welfare is a form of self-enforcing poverty. With it you cannot escape poverty; without it you cannot even live."

According to the government's figures, there were 24.3 million "poor" Americans in 1974. The study states that even a conservative estimate would show there are actually about 40 million poor.

THE STUDY TAKES an objective look at various government programs that are suposed to help the poor and concludes: "The general attitude of the federal government today toward all social welfare and development programs is one of laissez-faire and cutting back on spending." Certainly, there has been mismanagement and waste and it's convenient to blame the computers.

"But," says the study, "behind the machines are the people who devised the payment schedules and program in the first place."

And, for the many who did not qualify but got government checks anyway, there are "thousands of eligible people who did qualify (and) have been underpaid or completely forgotten, to a total of almost $36 million."

The study concludes: "Public assistance programs need drastic revision; a national health plan is mandatory; general unemployment at current rates cannot be tolerated."

"Society," says the study, "has not manifested a willingness to commit itself to reach out to the oppressed—neither in the government or private sectors—and the entire country is weaker for it."

For example: "If a realistic minimum wage were paid, some 39 percent of 40 million poor Americans—those living in 'working poor' families—would be lifted out of poverty."

For example: The "white poor" make up 56 percent of all poor Americans—about 13.7 million people, most of whom live in major metropolitan areas.

That knocks down one of the great myths about the poor that "most blacks are poor (69 percent are not poor by government standards)."

Those Americans who are worried about poverty in our "rich" nation ought to study "Poverty Profile" carefully and act upon the facts. It is available from the U.S. Catholic Conference, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.



RECORD NUMBERS of school strikes were forced this year by school boards demanding deep slashes in union-won working conditions for teachers and learning conditions for students, President Albert Shanker, center, of the Teachers charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning Shanker were Donald Barnes, left, of Press Associates Inc. and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO produced interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

House Votes on Funds Veto, Jobs Bill

The House supported labor's position on a Jan. 27 veto override, and on two key votes Jan. 29 on an unrelated public works bill.

Column 1 *is the 310-113 vote to override President Ford's veto of appropriations for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Labor Dept., thus avoiding cutbacks in major social and health programs. Right votes (R) to override were cast by 261 Democrats and 49 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 21 Democrats and 92 Republicans.*

Column 2 *shows the 268-133 rejection of an attempt to drop anti-recession grants to cities and states from the public works jobs bill. Right votes against the amendment were cast by 224 Democrats and 44 Republicans. Voting wrong were 47 Democrats and 86 Republicans.*

Column 3 *is the 321-80 passage of the public works jobs bill, which is designed to employ about 600,000 persons in useful jobs. Voting right were 259 Democrats and 62 Republicans. Wrong votes against passage were cast by 13 Democrats and 67 Republicans.*

Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—Absent and not paired. Numerals show districts; AL—at-large.

ALABAMA			
1. Edwards (R)	W	A	A
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W	W
3. Nichols (D)	A	R	R
4. Bevill (D)	R	R	R
5. Jones (D)	R	R	R
6. Buchanan (R)	R	R	R
7. Flowers (D)	R	A	A
ALASKA			
AL Young (R)	R	W	W
ARIZONA			
1. Rhodes (R)	W	A	A
2. Udall (D)	PR	A	A
3. Steiger (R)	W	W	W
4. Conlan (R)	W	W	W
ARKANSAS			
1. Alexander (D)	R	R	R
2. Mills (D)	R	R	R
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	R	R	R
4. Thornton (D)	R	R	R
CALIFORNIA			
1. Johnson (D)	R	R	R
2. Clausen (R)	W	W	R
3. Moss (D)	R	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R	R
5. Burton John L. (D)	R	R	R
6. Burton, Phillip (D)	R	R	R
7. Miller (D)	R	R	R
8. Dellums (D)	R	R	R
9. Stark (D)	R	R	R
10. Edwards (D)	R	R	R
11. Ryan (D)	R	R	R
12. McCloskey (R)	R	R	R
13. Mineta (D)	R	R	R
14. McFall (D)	R	R	R
15. Sisk (D)	R	R	R
16. Talcott (R)	W	A	A
17. Krebs (D)	R	R	R
18. Ketchum (R)	W	W	W
19. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W	W
20. Goldwater (R)	A	W	W
21. Corman (D)	R	R	R
22. Moorhead (R)	W	W	W
23. Rees (D)	R	W	R
24. Waxman (D)	R	R	R
25. Roybal (D)	R	R	R
26. Rousselot (R)	W	W	W
27. Bell (R)	W	A	A
28. Burke (D)	R	R	R
29. Hawkins (D)	R	R	R
30. Danielson (D)	R	R	R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D)	R	A	R
32. Anderson (D)	R	R	R
33. Clawson (R)	W	W	W
34. Hannaford (D)	R	R	R
35. Lloyd (D)	R	R	R
36. Brown (D)	R	R	R
37. Pettis (R)	W	W	R
38. Patterson (D)	R	R	R
39. Wiggins (R)	W	W	R
40. Hinshaw (R)	A	A	A
41. Wilson, Bob (R)	W	W	R
42. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R	R
43. Burgener (R)	W	W	W
COLORADO			
1. Schroeder (D)	R	R	R
2. Wirth (D)	R	R	R
3. Evans (D)	R	R	R
4. Johnson (R)	W	W	W
5. Armstrong (R)	W	A	A
CONNECTICUT			
1. Cotter (D)	R	R	R
2. Dodd (D)	R	A	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R	R
4. McKinney (R)	R	R	R
5. Sarasin (R)	R	R	R
6. Moffett (D)	R	R	R
DELAWARE			
AL duPont (R)	R	W	W
FLORIDA			
1. Sikes (D)	R	W	R
2. Fuqua (D)	R	W	R
3. Bennett (D)	W	W	W
4. Chappell (D)	R	W	R
5. Kelly (R)	W	W	W
6. Young (R)	W	R	R
7. Gibbons (D)	R	W	R
8. Haley (D)	W	W	R
9. Frey (R)	W	W	R
10. Bafalis (R)	W	W	R
11. Rogers (D)	R	R	R
12. Burke (R)	R	R	R
13. Lehman (D)	R	R	R
14. Pepper (D)	R	R	A
15. Fascell (D)	R	R	R
GEORGIA			
1. Ginn (D)	R	R	R
2. Mathis (D)	W	A	A
3. Brinkley (D)	R	R	R
4. Levitas (D)	PW	W	R
5. Young (D)	R	R	R
6. Flynt (D)	W	W	R
7. McDonald (D)	W	W	W
8. Stuckey (D)	R	R	R
9. Landrum (D)	W	R	R
10. Stephens (D)	R	R	R
HAWAII			
1. Matsunaga (D)	R	R	R
2. Mink (D)	R	R	R
IDAHO			
1. Symms (R)	W	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	W	W	W
ILLINOIS			
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	A	A
2. Murphy (D)	R	R	R
3. Russo (D)	R	R	R
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W	R
5. Fary (D)	R	R	R
6. Hyde (R)	W	W	R
7. Collins (D)	R	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R	R
10. Mikva (D)	R	R	R
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R	R
12. Crane (R)	W	W	W
13. McClory (R)	W	W	R
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W	W
15. Hall (D)	R	R	R
16. Anderson (R)	W	R	R
17. O'Brien (R)	W	W	R
18. Michel (R)	W	W	W
19. Railsback (R)	R	W	R
20. Findley (R)	W	W	W
21. Madigan (R)	R	A	A
22. Shipley (D)	R	R	R
23. Price (D)	R	R	R
24. Simon (D)	R	R	R
INDIANA			
1. Madden (D)	R	R	R
2. Fithian (D)	R	R	R
3. Brademas (D)	R	R	R
4. Roush (D)	R	W	R
5. Hillis (R)	R	R	R
6. Evans (D)	R	W	R
7. Myers (R)	W	W	W
8. Hayes (D)	R	R	R
9. Hamilton (D)	R	R	R
10. Sharp (D)	R	R	R
11. Jacobs (D)	R	W	W
IOWA			
1. Mezvinsky (D)	R	R	R
2. Blouin (D)	R	R	R
3. Grassley (R)	R	W	W
4. Smith (D)	R	R	R
5. Harkin (D)	R	R	R
6. Bedell (D)	R	R	R
KANSAS			
1. Sebelius (R)	W	A	A
2. Keys (D)	R	R	R
3. Winn (R)	R	A	A
4. Shriver (R)	R	A	A
5. Skubitz (R)	W	A	A
KENTUCKY			
1. Hubbard (D)	R	R	R
2. Natcher (D)	R	R	R
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	R	R
4. Snyder (R)	W	W	W
5. Carter (R)	R	R	R
6. Breckinridge (D)	R	R	R
7. Perkins (D)	R	R	R
LOUISIANA			
1. Hebert (D)	R	PW	PW
2. Boggs (D)	R	R	R
3. Treen (R)	W	W	W
4. Waggonner (D)	W	R	R
5. Passman (D)	R	R	R
6. Moore (R)	R	R	W
7. Breaux (D)	R	R	R
8. Long (D)	R	R	R
MAINE			
1. Emery (R)	R	W	R
2. Cohen (R)	R	W	R
MARYLAND			
1. Bauman (R)	W	W	W
2. Long (D)	R	W	R
3. Sarbanes (D)	R	R	R
4. Holt (R)	W	W	W
5. Spellman (D)	R	R	R
6. Byron (D)	R	W	W
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R	R
8. Gude (R)	R	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS			
1. Conte (R)	R	R	R
2. Boland (D)	R	R	R
3. Early (D)	R	R	R
4. Drinan (D)	R	R	R
5. Tsongas (D)	R	R	R
6. Harrington (D)	R	R	R
7. Macdonald (D)	R	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R	R
9. Moakley (D)	R	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	R	R	R
11. Burke (D)	R	R	R
12. Studds (D)	R	R	R
MICHIGAN			
1. Conyers (D)	R	R	A
2. Esch (R)	R	R	R
3. Brown (R)	R	W	W
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W	W
5. VanderVeen (D)	R	R	R
6. Carr (D)	R	R	R
7. Riegle (D)	R	R	R
8. Traxler (D)	R	R	R
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	R	R
10. Cederberg (R)	W	R	W
11. Ruppe (R)	R	R	A
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	PR	A	A
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R	R
15. Ford (D)	R	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R	R
17. Brodhead (D)	R	R	R
18. Blanchard (D)	R	A	R
19. Broomfield (R)	W	R	R
MINNESOTA			
1. Quie (R)	W	W	W
2. Hagedorn (R)	W	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	W	W	W
4. Karth (D)	R	PR	A
5. Fraser (D)	R	R	R
6. Nolan (D)	R	R	R
7. Bergland (D)	R	R	R
8. Oberstar (D)	R	R	R
MISSISSIPPI			
1. Whitten (D)	R	R	R
2. Bowen (D)	R	W	R
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W	R
4. Cochran (R)	R	W	R
5. Lott (R)	R	W	R
MISSOURI			
1. Clay (D)	R	R	R
2. Symington (D)	R	R	R
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R	R
4. Randall (D)	R	W	R
5. Bolling (D)	R	R	R
6. Litton (D)	R	R	R
7. Taylor (R)	W	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	W	W	W
9. Hungate (D)	R	W	R
10. Burlison (D)	R	W	W
MONTANA			
1. Baucus (D)	R	R	R
2. Melcher (D)	R	R	R
NEBRASKA			
1. Thone (R)	W	W	W
2. McCollister (R)	W	A	A
3. Smith (R)	W	W	W
NEVADA			
AL Santini (D)	R	R	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1. D'Amours (D)	R	R	R
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W	W
NEW JERSEY			
1. Florio (D)	R	R	R
2. Hughes (D)	R	R	R
3. Howard (D)	R	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	PR	R
5. Fenwick (R)	R	R	R
6. Forsythe (R)	W	R	R
7. Maguire (D)	R	R	R
8. Roe (D)	R	R	R
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R	R
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	R	R
13. Meyner (D)	R	R	R
14. Daniels (D)	R	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R	R
NEW MEXICO			
1. Lujan (R)	R	W	W
2. Runnels (D)	R	W	W
NEW YORK			
1. Pike (D)	R	R	R
2. Downey (D)	R	R	R
3. Ambro (D)	R	R	R
4. Lent (R)	W	R	R
5. Wydler (R)	W	W	R
6. Wolff (D)	R	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	R	R
10. Biaggi (D)	R	R	R
11. Scheuer (D)	R	R	R
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R	R
13. Solarz (D)	R	R	R
14. Richmond (D)	R	R	R
15. Zeferetti (D)	R	R	R
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R	R
17. Murphy (D)	R	A	PR
18. Koch (D)	R	R	R
19. Rangel (D)	R	R	R
20. Abzug (D)	R	R	R
21. Badillo (D)	R	R	R
22. Bingham (D)	R	R	R
23. Peyser (R)	R	R	R
24. Ottinger (D)	R	R	R
25. Fish (R)	W	R	R
26. Gilman (R)	R	R	R
27. McHugh (D)	R	R	R
28. Stratton (D)	R	R	R
29. Pattison (D)	R	R	R
30. McEwen (R)	A	W	W
31. Mitchell (R)	W	R	R
32. Hanley (D)	R	R	R
33. Walsh (R)	R	R	R
34. Horton (R)	R	W	R
35. Conable (R)	W	W	W
36. LaFalce (D)	R	R	A
37. Nowak (D)	R	R	R
38. Kemp (R)	W	W	R
39. Vacancy			
NORTH CAROLINA			
1. Jones (D)	R	W	W
2. Fountain (D)	R	W	R
3. Henderson (D)	R	R	R
4. Andrews (D)	R	W	R
5. Neal (D)	R	R	R
6. Preyer (D)	R	R	R
7. Rose (D)	R	A	A
8. Hefner (D)	R	R	R
9. Martin (R)	W	R	R
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	W
11. Taylor (D)	R	W	R
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Andrews (R)	W	A	A
OHIO			
1. Gradison (R)	W	W	W
2. Clancy (R)	W	W	W
3. Whalen (R)	R	R	R
4. Guyer (R)	R	PW	A
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	R	W	W
7. Brown (R)	W	W	W
8. Kindness (R)	W	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	W	R
10. Miller (R)	W	W	W
11. Stanton, J. W. (R)	W	R	R
12. Devine (R)	W	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	R	R	R
14. Seiberling (D)	A	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	R	W	W
16. Regula (R)	W	R	R
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W	W
18. Hays (D)	R	R	R
19. Carney (D)	R	R	R
20. Stanton, J. V. (D)	R	R	R
21. Stokes (D)	R	R	R
22. Vanik (D)	R	R	R
23. Mottl (D)	R	A	A
OKLAHOMA			
1. Jones (D)	W	R	R
2. Risenhoover (D)	R	R	R
3. Albert (D)		Speaker	
4. Steed (D)	R	W	R
5. Jarman (R)	W	W	W
6. English (D)	W	W	R
OREGON			
1. AuCoin (D)	R	R	R
2. Ullman (D)	R	R	R
3. Duncan (D)	R	R	R
4. Weaver (D)	R	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA			
1. Barrett (D)	R	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R	R
3. Green (D)	R	PR	A
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R	R
5. Schulze (R)	R	W	R
6. Yatron (D)	R	R	R
7. Edgar (D)	R	R	R
8. Biester (R)	R	R	R
9. Shuster (R)	W	W	W
10. McDade (R)	R	R	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R	R
12. Murtha (D)	R	R	R
13. Coughlin (R)	R	R	R
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R	R
16. Eshleman (R)	W	W	W
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W	W
18. Heinz (R)	R	R	R
19. Goodling (R)	R	R	R
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R	R
21. Dent (D)	R	R	R
22. Morgan (D)	R	R	R
23. Johnson (R)	W	W	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R	R
25. Myers (R)	W	W	R
RHODE ISLAND			
1. St Germain (D)	R	R	R
2. Beard (D)	R	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA			
1. Davis (D)	R	R	R
2. Spence (R)	W	W	R
3. Derrick (D)	W	W	R
4. Mann (D)	W	W	R
5. Holland (D)	R	PW	A
6. Jenrette (D)	R	R	R
SOUTH DAKOTA			
1. Pressler (R)	R	R	R
2. Abdnor (R)	W	W	W
TENNESSEE			
1. Quillen (R)	W	R	W
2. Duncan (R)	R	R	R
3. Lloyd (D)	R	R	R
4. Evins (D)	R	W	R
5. Allen (D)	R	R	R
6. Beard (R)	W	W	W
7. Jones (D)	R	R	R
8. Ford (D)	R	R	R
TEXAS			
1. Patman (D)	R	A	A
2. Wilson (D)	R	W	R
3. Collins (R)	W	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	R	R	R
5. Steelman (R)	W	W	W
6. Teague (D)	W	R	R
7. Archer (R)	W	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	R	W	R
10. Pickle (D)	R	W	W
11. Poage (D)	W	W	W
12. Wright (D)	R	R	R
13. Hightower (D)	W	W	R
14. Young (D)	A	W	R
15. de la Garza (D)	R	R	R
16. White (D)	R	R	R
17. Burleson (D)	W	W	W
18. Jordan (D)	R	W	R
19. Mahon (D)	R	W	R
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R
21. Krueger (D)	R	R	R
22. Vacancy			
23. Kazen (D)	R	R	R
24. Milford (D)	W	W	R
UTAH			
1. McKay (D)	R	R	R
2. Howe (D)	R	R	R
VERMONT			
AL Jeffords (R)	R	R	R
VIRGINIA			
1. Downing (D)	W	R	R
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W	W
4. Daniel, Robert (R)	W	W	W
5. Daniel, Dan (D)	W	W	W
6. Butler (R)	W	W	W
7. Robinson (R)	W	W	W
8. Harris (D)	R	R	R
9. Wampler (R)	R	W	W
10. Fisher (D)	R	R	R
WASHINGTON			
1. Pritchard (R)	R	R	R
2. Meeds (D)	R	R	R
3. Bonker (D)	R	W	R
4. McCormack (D)	R	R	R
5. Foley (D)	R	W	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	W	R
7. Adams (D)	R	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA			
1. Mollohan (D)	R	R	R
2. Staggers (D)	R	R	R
3. Slack (D)	R	R	R
4. Hechler (D)	R	R	R
WISCONSIN			
1. Aspin (D)	R	R	R
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R	R
3. Baldus (D)	R	R	R
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	W	R	R
7. Obey (D)	R	R	R
8. Cornell (D)	R	R	R
9. Kasten (R)	W	W	R
WYOMING			
AL Roncalio (D)	R	R	R

Despite Improvements Last Year:

State Social Insurance Laws Still Short of Federal Goals

States enacted a variety of laws affecting organized labor in 1975, but still fell far short of desirable standards, particularly in the area of social insurance.

The Labor Dept., in a series of articles in its Monthly Labor Review, notes for instance that in the area of workers' compensation "some states made substantial progress toward meeting federal standards, particularly in coverage, benefits and program administration, but none has fully complied as yet."

Close to 300 workers' compensation amendments were enacted last year by 49 state legislatures, the magazine reports. These changes followed 200 amendments enacted in 1974.

James R. O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, observed that 500 changes in the law in two years should have provided the nation's workforce with a decent workers' compensation system.

"However, big numbers do not always produce big results," O'Brien noted. "The large number of amendments actually reveals how much needs to be done to improve this program."

The various state legislatures also focused on other legislation, including minimum wage laws, bargaining for public employes, consumer protection and attempts to restrict labor.

The legislation ranged from California's new farm labor law to Colorado's uniform arbitration statute. The Labor Dept. reports there were nearly 900 labor laws enacted having to do with wages, equal employment opportunities for women and girls, and bargaining rights for public employes.

"Thirty-two of forty-five jurisdictions enacting labor legislation passed one or more of the wage laws: minimum wage, wage payment and wage collection, prevailing wages, wage garnishment or wage assignment," the government reports.

Other highlights of the Labor Dept. survey:

- With the enactment of a minimum wage law by Virginia, 43 states now provide such coverage. Seventeen states made amendments to keep pace with the federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) or made other substantive changes generally to strengthen minimum wage protection in 1975.
- As joblessness increased sharply in 1975, many states improved or extended unemployment insurance benefits as emergency federal legislation was enacted.

Delaware, Louisiana and North Dakota, for example, brought to 12 the number of states providing maximum benefits equal to two-thirds of statewide average weekly wages.

Three other states adopted a maximum benefit tied to the statewide average weekly wage, and four others increased the percentage used to yield a higher maximum weekly benefit.

- Among the 16 states concerning themselves with safeguards under wage payment and wage collection laws, two—Iowa and North Carolina—enacted laws for the first time. Some passed several important amendments to protect benefits of laid-off workers. Illinois, for example, approved measures to provide medical benefits, and Maine strengthened its severance pay provisions.
- Nine states amended their prevailing wage laws, which generally prescribe procedures for wage determinations on public projects.
- Seventeen of the 20 state laws on labor relations dealt with the collective bargaining rights of public employes. Seven of the laws were extensions of coverage for the first time to workers in state or local jobs or in specific occupations.
- Twenty states enacted laws dealing with occupational safety and over half made some type of amendment for improvements in the general safety law.
- Efforts continued to get the necessary number of states to ratify the proposed federal Equal Rights Amendment. North Dakota became the 34th state to join the list, ratifying the measure in 1975. Four more states must approve the amendment for it to become law.
- North Dakota enacted an effective no-fault auto insurance law in 1975, bringing the total number of states with such legislation to 16.
- At least 12 states passed laws concerning the practices of private employment agencies. Among the significant actions was the Montana law which, for the first time, fixes maximum agency fees for both temporary and permanent placements.

In the area of workers' compensation, progress was made in a number of states toward the goal of coverage for every employed person. The Labor Dept. points out in its survey that only three states—New Jersey, South Carolina and Texas—now permit coverage to be elective rather than compulsory. Colorado and Louisiana provided for mandatory coverage in 1975.

All state employes were extended workers' compensation coverage in Nevada and West Virginia. In Alabama and Illinois, coverage was extended to all but specified exceptions.

Yet, as the AFL-CIO's O'Brien notes, despite these extensions in coverage and other changes, not a single state today complies with all of the essential recommendations of the 1972 report of the National Commission on State Workers' Compensation Laws, which found the states lagging far behind proposed federal standards.

O'Brien points out, for example, that 41 states still deny coverage to farm workers; all 50 states deny coverage to domestic and casual workers, and 35 states have a maximum weekly benefit level below that recommended as adequate by the commission.

The AFL-CIO is seeking a benefit level equal to two-thirds of an individual's weekly pay up to a maximum of 200 percent of the state weekly wage.

In the area of unemployment insurance, 46 states increased their maximum weekly benefit amounts in 1975. Most of the changes resulted from legislation enacted in prior years that provided for the automatic adjustment of the weekly benefit amount to keep pace with average wages.

However, only three additional states took action last year to provide a maximum weekly benefit equal to two-thirds of the state average weekly wage. O'Brien notes that the number of states that now meet this benefit standard—recommended by every recent administration since Eisenhower's—is 12.

"If this level of progress continues," he observes, "we will be in the next century before all the states meet the benefit standard recommended as adequate as early as 1950."

The AFL-CIO's position on unemployment compensation benefits is that the level should equal two-thirds of an individual's weekly pay, up to 75 percent of the statewide average weekly wage.

Many states found it necessary to take steps in 1975 to improve the solvency of their state funds. These steps included raising the taxable wage base or increasing tax rates.

A number of states in financial difficulty had to borrow from the federal government to continue paying benefits throughout the year.

On the minus side, O'Brien points out, many states attempted to offset higher benefit payments and the need for improved financing by widening their disqualification procedures.

"In the absence of minimum federal standards, organized labor at the state level will have to contend with the persistent efforts of the opponents of unemployment insurance to undermine the system by manipulating the eligibility, qualifying and duration requirements of state laws to deprive workers of adequate benefits," he said.



WILLIAM GILLEN



JOSEPH POLLACK

Pollack New President Of Insurance Workers

The executive board of the Insurance Workers elected Joseph Pollack to succeed William A. Gillen as president.

Gillen, who had held the post since 1965, resigned to accept a position as an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center.

Pollack, 58, an IWIU vice president since 1961, is a former Prudential Insurance Co. agent who entered the industry after World War II. Selected to head the New York City local's program during a nationwide strike against Prudential in 1951, Pollack became president of the local a year later.

As an international vice president, he administered the union's contract with Prudential and headed IWIU bargaining committees in negotiations with the firm.

The board deferred filling the vice presidential vacancy created by Pollack's elevation, pending a referendum on a constitutional amendment to permit a reduction in the number of vice presidents from four to three. The referendum will be conducted in March.

Gillen, 57, joined the labor movement as a John Hancock insurance agent in 1948, rising through the ranks to become president of his local union in 1954.

The following year, he headed a successful slate of candidates for international office in the old CIO union, the Insurance Workers of America.

He was re-elected in 1957. Two years later, when the Insurance Workers of America merged with the former AFL's Insurance Agents International Union, Gillen became secretary-treasurer of the new Insurance Workers International Union of the AFL-CIO.

He served as secretary-treasurer of the IWIU until 1965 when he was elected president of the union. He was re-elected in 1967, 1969, 1971 and 1973.

Gillen is a vice president of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employees, a member of the Industrial Union Dept.'s executive board, and a member of the federation's standing Committee on Organization.

Senate Override Vote On Labor-HEW Funds

The Senate on Jan. 28 voted 70-24 to override President Ford's veto of appropriations for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Labor Dept. The AFL-CIO had urged Congress to overturn the veto in order to prevent cutbacks in important social and health programs.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 53

Abourezk (S.D.)	Hart, G. (Colo.)	Metcalf (Mont.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Haskell (Colo.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Biden (Del.)	Hathaway (Me.)	Morgan (N.C.)
Bumpers (Ark.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Moss (Utah)
Burdick (N.D.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Muskie (Me.)
Byrd, R. (W.Va.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Pastore (R.I.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Pell (R.I.)
Church (Ida.)	Johnston (La.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Clark (Iowa)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Leahy (Vt.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Culver (Iowa)	Long (La.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Durkin (N.H.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Stone (Fla.)
Ford (Ky.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Glenn (Ohio)	McGovern (S.D.)	Williams (N.J.)
Gravel (Alaska)	McIntyre (N.H.)	

Republicans 17

Beall (Md.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Scott, H. (Pa.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Mathias (Md.	Stafford (Vt.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Packwood (Ore.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Case (N.J.)	Pearson (Kans.)	Taft (Ohio)
Fong (Hawaii)	Percy (Ill.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Hatfield (Ore.)	Schweiker (Pa.)	

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 6

Allen (Ala.)	Eastland (Miss.)	Nunn (Ga.)
Byrd, H. (Va.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Stennis (Miss.)

Republicans 18

Bartlett (Okla.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	McClure (Ida.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Roth (Del.)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Scott, W. (Va.)
Domenici (N.M.)	Helms (N.C.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Fannin (Ariz.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Tower (Tex.)
Garn (Utah)	Laxalt (Nev.)	Young (N.D.)

Paired For: Hart, P. (D-Mich.); Symington (D-Mo.).
Paired Against: Talmadge (D-Ga.).
Absent and not paired: Baker (R-Tenn.), Curtis (R-Neb.), Dole (R-Kan.).

Workers Lose $65 Million in Pay Chiseling

(Continued from Page 1)

protected by the Equal Pay Act, which requires equal pay for men and women doing substantially the same work in the same establishment, and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, which protects workers between the ages of 40 and 65 from job discrimination based on age.

Violations of the Equal Pay Act cheated 14,131 workers out of some $11.5 million in the last half of 1975, the government said. This compared with underpayments of $14.9 million owed 15,258 workers a year earlier.

Compliance officers found a total of 1,113 workers were due $4.6 million as a result of violations of the age discrimination statute during the July-December period compared with 950 due $2.4 million in the year-earlier period.

To Bar Windfall Profits:

Compromise Sought On Gas Regulation

Congress moved closer to some form of deregulation of natural gas prices, with the inevitable cost increase to consumers depending on the final shape of the legislation.

A key 230-184 procedural vote enabled supporters of decontrol to shortcut the usual legislative procedure and act on a price deregulation bill that still was being considered in committee. The AFL-CIO opposed this move, but it carried with 175 Republicans and 102 Democrats voting for the rule while only 9 Republicans joined 178 Democrats in opposition.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, opponents of abrupt decontrol were trying to work out a compromise to meet some of the problems of the smaller gas producers without handing the big oil and gas companies windfall profits through unneeded price boosts that would be passed on to consumers.

The House bill then must be reconciled in conference with legislation the Senate passed last October, which would end price restrictions on natural gas from new onshore wells this April — a time when demand normally slackens and there would be less price pressure. It would hold off deregulation of offshore natural gas until 1981.

Both the House and Senate bills would continue price regulation of existing natural gas production—where an industry-oriented Federal Power Commission has already granted substantial price increases that have boosted consumer and industrial costs.

The Senate bill would have the effect of shifting most of the immediate cost increase of deregulation to industrial users through a requirement that the price-controlled "old" gas be earmarked for residential and small-user customers.

That would put the price increase burden largely on industry, although the cost rises would be reflected in prices of finished goods.

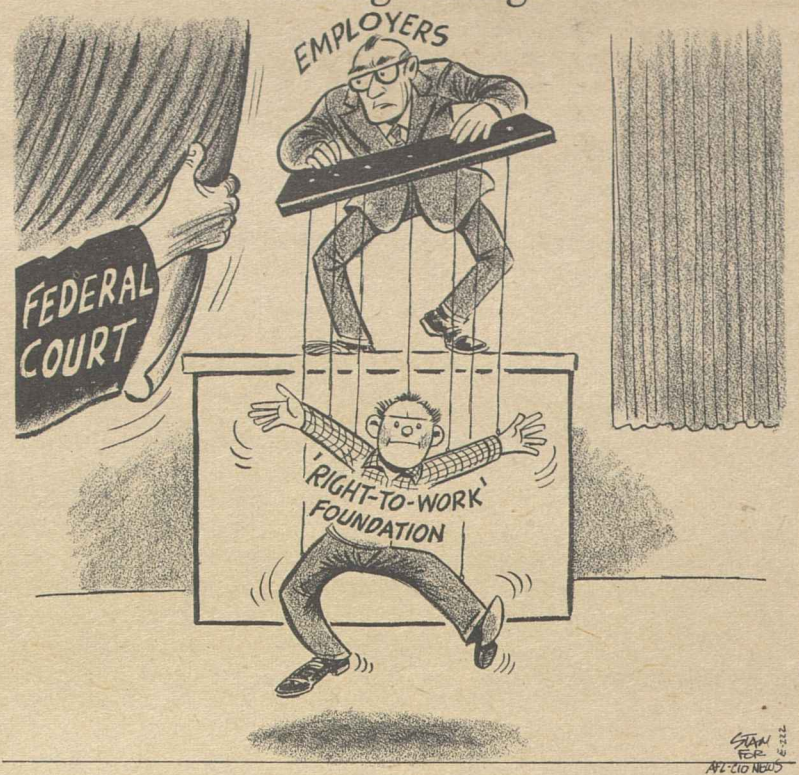
Both the House and Senate bills began as emergency measures to avert threatened natural gas shortages this winter that might force plants to close down and result in layoffs of workers. To avoid this risk, the original legislation would have let pipeline companies facing critical shortages buy gas at the higher, unregulated price that producers can charge for natural gas that is not sold across state lines.

In fact, as AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller noted in a letter to House members, recent studies have shown "that initial predictions by the Federal Power Commission and the Federal Energy Administration significantly overstated the severity and impact of natural gas shortages. Yet, proponents of still higher energy prices for the consumer have used unproven, overblown predictions of numerous plant shutdowns and resultant unemployment in their attempts to use this legislation as a vehicle for total deregulation."

Biemiller warned that "deregulation will cost consumers billions of dollars and most certainly undermine the now precarious health of our national economy."

Consumer groups have accused the big producers of having deliberately created shortages by holding back on output in expectation of bigger profits under deregulation, and diverting supplies into the unregulated interstate markets.

Pulling Strings



Labor Asks Congress To Tie Budget to Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

that the big budget deficits of recent years were the result of the nation's economic problems, not the cause of them. "If the economy were fully employed, there would be no deficit at all."

As for the contention that inflation is "the overriding economic evil" and was the result of government spending and deficits, Biemiller retorted:

"The inflation of recent years was not caused by deficits. The inflation of recent years was the result of galloping price increases for food, fuel and interest rates—all of which could have been controlled by the Administration, and weren't."

Biemiller pointed out that in terms of buying power, Ford's proposed budget is less than this fiscal year's level of spending. "And most of the cuts are concentrated in programs related to education, employment, health and income security."

He termed the Administration's proposed income tax cut, coupled as it is with reduced federal spending, "politically motivated" with its most damaging impact coming after the presidential election next November.

While the development of programs is the task of the legislative committees of Congress, Biemiller urged the Budget Committee to provide the resources for:

- Accelerated public works to create jobs through grants to local governments for needed construction and repairs.
- An expanded public service employment program.
- Extension of the individual income tax cuts.
- A fully-implemented government housing program "so that homebuilding can once again help to lead the national economy out of a recession."
- Federal aid to state and local governments hard hit by high unemployment.
- Federal funds for restoration of railroad tracks and roadbeds.
- Basic improvements in the unemployment insurance system.
- Federal health insurance, with universal coverage.
- A comprehensive energy independence policy.
- Creation of a new agency to provide loan guarantees and low-interest loans for preservation and creation of jobs in both the private and public sectors.
- Closing major loopholes in the tax structure.

To achieve full employment within three years, Biemiller said, "America must create some 70,000 jobs each and every week." He asked Congress to accept any temporary deficit that may be needed to achieve this as "an investment that will put America back to work and ultimately wipe out the deficit completely."

Labor Presses Toxic Material Controls Bill

The AFL-CIO called for enactment of the Toxic Substances Control Act "without any weakening amendments," declaring that the need for such legislation "grows with each passing day."

In a letter to members of the Senate Commerce Committee, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller expressed organized labor's particular concern over "the alarming and growing incidence of occupationally-induced illnesses in America's workplaces. We can already discern the grim outlines of potential national health disaster among working people and their families."

The proposed legislation would give the Environmental Protection Agency the power to require testing of new and existing substances used in industrial processes. If EPA found the substances posed unreasonable risks to workers, it could order their production halted or limited, or require appropriate labeling warning of their danger.

Biemiller cited the kepone scandal as demonstrating the "tragic lack, among affected federal agencies, of data gathering, testing and coordinated exchanges of information with respect to health effects on workers." He said the control bill "would go far toward preventing such situations from arising in the future."

Biemiller pointed out that of some 13,000 materials identified as toxic, only three are covered by health standards issued by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

He scored the "familiar litany by the chemical giants that this legislation will cause exorbitant outlays of money for compliance," a charge that Biemiller said has been proved exaggerated by the Environmental Protection Agency and the General Accounting Office.

"These management claims only continue to illustrate that it regards dollars as more important than the well-being of workers and the protection of the environment," he concluded.

Job Losses, Erosion of Industry, Traced to Rising Flood of Imports

(Continued from Page 1)

shown little concern for the problems caused by the U.S. trade policies. And, he noted, there is little evidence that the stated purposes of the trade act—full employment, economic growth, fair trade and aid for those injured by imports—are within reach.

A prime concern of organized labor is over the concessions granted by the Ford Administration to 100 countries in ending tariffs on 2,700 imported products.

"Multinational corporation producers abroad will now intensify their exports to the U.S. from the lowest wage areas to wipe out more U.S. producers and American jobs," Abel warned. "These losses will be felt by Americans at every skill and income level."

Jennings noted in his statement to the committee that IUE members are now being laid off in Bridgeport, Conn., because flashlights are coming into the country from Hong Kong under the "zero tariff" code.

Although the zero tariff provision is designed to help developing countries, Jennings said, "experience warns us that the multinational companies will rush to these areas to gain the combined advantage of low wages plus duty free entry into the United States."

Jennings said that sections of the act designed to protect the jobs of the electronic and electrical workers have yet to be invoked.

Smith charged that past failures to negotiate trade policies on a reciprocal basis had left the United States in a weak bargaining position. He said future multilateral discussions should reflect the concerns and interests of workers, since "they are the ones who will suffer the most if unwise decisions are made."

Smith urged that safeguards in the act should be fully implemented to protect job opportunities and industrial capability, particularly during periods of severe economic recession and high unemployment.

Abel pointed out that 29 percent of the nation's industrial capacity is idle and that one of every 10 workers was unemployed last year.

Although labor is aware that the trade act cannot be rewritten immediately to provide adequate protection for American industry and workers, Abel said U.S. firms could be discouraged from expanding production overseas through new tax legislation.

U.S.-based multinationals operating in foreign countries should be required to pay their fair share of U.S. taxes, he stressed, and called for provisions that would encourage plant expansion at home.

In parallel testimony before the House Subcommittee on International Economic Policy, the Clothing Workers cited the relationship between the drop in U.S. production of men's and boys' apparel and the increase in foreign imports.

The ACWA noted that cutbacks in domestic production have forced the closing of numerous U.S. plants and layoffs of thousands of workers since 1968. In 1975 alone, 103 plants were closed at a cost of 4,200 jobs.

ACWA Vice Presidents Howard D. Samuel and Harry Goldsmith urged Congress to devise a new approach to regulating trade so that U.S. workers can continue to produce for American markets.

"We only ask the opportunity to compete on a fair basis with merchandise produced overseas by workers who do not share in the success of their labors as American workers do," the ACWA stressed.

Woodworker's Editor Wayne Scott Retires

Portland, Ore.—Wayne A. Scott, editor of the Woodworker for the past 13 years, retired Dec. 31 because of poor health. Scott had been unable to continue full-time duties with the Woodworkers since a heart attack in September.

Dick Spohn, assistant coordinator of the union's research and education department, has been named acting editor of the semi-monthly newspaper.

4th Quarter Gains Launch Profits Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

period as the economy was deep in the nation's most severe recession since World War II.

Pushing up fourth-quarter profits were high worker productivity, slower rises in labor costs and higher industrial production. Joblessness continues to run high, however, as corporations are reluctant to take back laid-off workers until they are more certain of the economic recovery, the Journal observed.

Meanwhile, the current quarter is showing every sign of continuing the earnings rebound, and "it will look especially good when measured against last year's disastrous results," the Journal said.

It quoted James L. Pate, assistant secretary of commerce, as estimating first-quarter 1976 profits will rise 60 percent above the year-earlier level. He predicts an increase for all of 1976 of about 30 percent.

In the Journal's survey, the auto industry turned in a solid performance compared with its poor showing a year ago. Nine auto and equipment companies showed an increase of 18.4 percent from year to year.

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House Acts to Double Jobs In Public Service Program

Social Security, Medicare:

Ford Plan Burdens Low-Paid, Elderly

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to reject President Ford's proposal to raise the social security tax rate and his plan to make older Americans pay higher hospital and doctor bills.

Labor's counter-proposals were outlined by AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman at hearings held by two subcommittees of the House Ways & Means Committee. Their thrust was that needed program improvements can be made without saddling lower-paid workers and the elderly with heavy additional costs.

Financing

The social security system's need for additional revenue can and should be met without putting the biggest burden on low- and middle-income workers, the AFL-CIO contended.

That's where the cost would fall under President Ford's proposal for a three-tenths of 1 percent rise in the payroll tax rate, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said.

He urged Congress, instead, to hold the tax rate at its present level but increase the wage base —the maximum annual earnings subject to the tax.

To bring the taxable wage base up to the original concept of the Social Security Act would require raising the ceiling to $28,000 a year. Seidman urged that this be done by steps over the next several years.

Raising the wage base would mean that only the highest paid workers would pay more in taxes, for which they would receive higher retirement benefits in the future.

(Continued on page 8)

Medicare

President Ford invited Congress "to join with me in making improvements in programs serving the elderly," but the AFL-CIO made clear that it doesn't consider the President's Medicare proposals any "improvement."

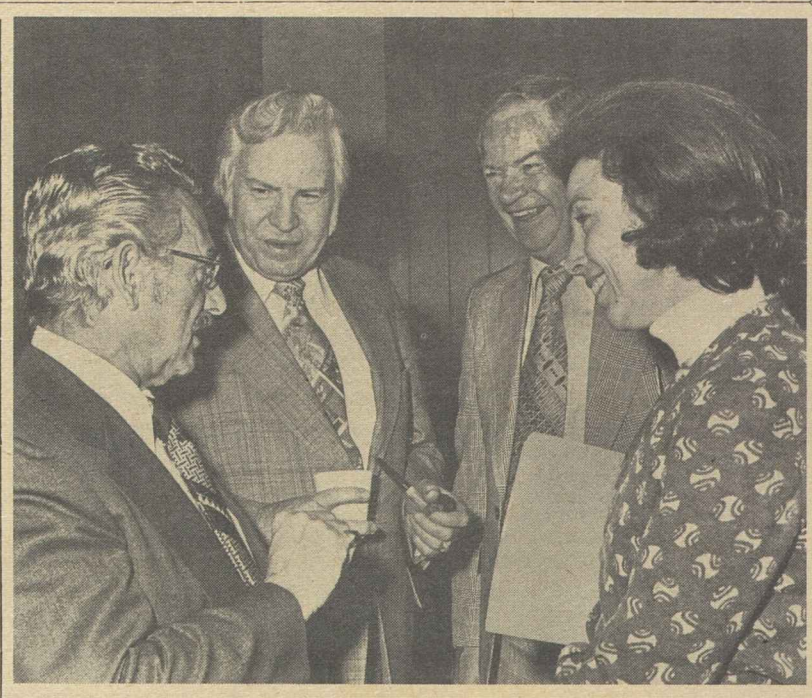
Quite the contrary, Social Security Director Bert Seidman testified. "Under the guise of providing a new catastrophic health program for Medicare beneficiaries," Ford is seeking "major cutbacks in the existing program."

Seidman termed the President's proposals "a political maneuver" that would result in a "serious barrier to health care for the elderly."

He cautioned that older persons are less likely to seek early treatment of ailments if they have to pay the higher deductibles and co-insurance costs the President wants to impose. The result in many cases would be even greater costs later.

The elderly and disabled "do need protection against catastrophic costs," he said, but this should

(Continued on page 8)



NEW HOUSING REHABILITATION agreement between seven building trades unions and the National Housing Rehabilitation Association, could lead to the creation of thousands of new jobs. Appearing at the signing of the agreement with Carpenters President William Sidell, left, were two Cabinet members, W. J. Usery, Jr., sworn in this week as Secretary of Labor, and Carla A. Hills, Secretary of Housing & Urban Development. Behind Mrs. Hills is Charles T. Muntain, assistant to the HUD secretary for labor affairs. **(Story, page 3.)**

President's Phase-Out Rejected

The House voted 239-154 to expand the public service employment program instead of going along with President Ford's plan to phase it out.

It sent to the Senate a labor-supported bill that would finance up to 600,000 jobs by mid-year —nearly double the 320,000 public service jobs now funded by the federal government.

With unemployment still "at an intolerable level," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote House members before the vote, the jobs program is needed to enable unemployed workers "to become taxpayers instead of welfare recipients."

The House majority was undeterred by Administration optimism that the dip in the official unemployment rate last month showed that further job-creating measures aren't needed.

The bill's floor manager, Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), reminded his colleagues, "We have to face the jobless men and women in our congressional districts."

He couldn't share the President's "exultation" in a 7.8 percent jobless rate and more than 7 million unemployed.

Public service employment is the most effective way to make a dent in unemployment, Daniels contended. "It helps people and it helps the community."

There was virtually no support for Ford's phase-out program, and House Republicans sought merely to substitute a continuation of the existing program to fund jobs with local and state governments.

(Continued on Page 7)

Optimistic Claims Refuted:

'True' Jobless Rate Put at 10.6 Percent

By James M. Shevis

Unemployment in the United States last month was closer to 10.6 percent than the 7.8 percent officially reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the AFL-CIO declared.

While the government's report on jobs in January did show a modest improvement in overall employment, particularly in the non-farm sector of the economy, "a careful study of the full report indicates no justification for claims that there was a dramatic drop in unemployment," AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger said.

Several critical factors were not considered in arriving at the 7.8 percent rate, Goldfinger noted. For instance, he said, the report does not include the one million jobless persons who have become so discouraged they have stopped looking for work.

"Neither does it include the partial unemployment of part-time workers who want and need full-time work."

The number of persons forced to work part-time because full-time jobs were not available rose by 240,000 in January to 3.5 million, after having remained at about 3.3 million since last July, BLS reported.

When these and other factors are included, then "a more realistic measure of unemployment in January would be 10.6 percent," Goldfinger said.

He pointed out that there was increased unemployment among teenagers during the month, and new seasonal adjustment calculations, applied by BLS for the first time

(Continued on Page 7)

U.S. Standards Pressed On Job-Injury Benefits

Strong federal legislation is the surest way U.S. workers can be compensated adequately and equitably for on-the-job injuries and illness because the states have failed to meet that obligation, the AFL-CIO told a Labor subcommittee of the House.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testified that a bill introduced by Representatives Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) and Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) would be a key step toward setting minimum federal standards for workers' compensation benefits.

But Biemiller urged that certain sections of the Daniels-Perkins measure be strengthened to provide protections American workers have long needed.

Congress has ignored workers' compensation far too long, Biemiller stressed. "The result of this lack of federal leadership has led to the development of a haphazard, inadequate and inequitable system of social insurance to compensate the victims of work injury and disease."

The states were given three years by a federal commission to improve their workers' compensation programs, he noted. But when the deadline came last July, not one state had enacted legislation to comply with all the 19 basic recommendations of the commission.

(Continued on page 8)

Vote on Natural Gas Bars Total Decontrol

In a dramatic reversal, the House backed away from total deregulation of natural gas prices and adopted a labor-supported compromise that would cushion the impact on consumers.

It passed by a 205-201 vote that was not decided until the final seconds of the electronic rollcall a substitute proposed by Rep. Neal Smith (D-Iowa) for the total decontrol plan introduced by Rep. Robert C. Krueger (D-Tex.).

The Smith compromise would lift price controls from the smaller natural gas producers. But it would continue controls on the very largest producers and also regulate for the first time the prices they can charge for gas that does not cross state lines.

At the start of the three-day debate, it appeared that a decontrol bill at least as strong as the Senate passed last fall would be approved by the House. A 230-184 procedural vote that allowed a deregulation bill to be considered was regarded as a test of House sentiment.

(Continued on page 8)

'Bye for Now!'



Union Protests Heeded On Service Contracts

The Labor Dept. has dropped three proposed rules changes under the Service Contract Act which organized labor had charged would seriously undermine the law's worker safeguards.

When the changes were first proposed in April 1975, the AFL-CIO and several unions told Congress the new standards would have the effect of undercutting the intent of the law.

Passed in 1965 and amended in 1972, the Service Contract Act is designed to protect employes of companies providing services to the government much as the prevailing wage provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act protect workers on government-financed construction.

The Labor Dept.'s 1975 proposals, the unions said, would have paved the way for price-cutting in government service contracts by non-union providers.

Of the five new standards proposed, the Labor Dept. dropped the three most obnoxious outright and softened the remaining two—both involving deadlines on bids—enough to remove the danger of undermining wage structures.

The proposals which the Labor Dept. abandoned included:

● A change in the rules for "successor contracts," requiring that the previous wage standards be maintained "only where substantially the same service will be provided at the same place." The unions had said this would have meant that the lowest possible wage scale would automatically become the "prevailing" wage.

● Allowing employers with a collective bargaining contract to bid "solely on the basis of that agreement," opening the way for contractors paying the lowest possible scale.

● Imposing an early step in the bidding that would give low-wage contractors a competitive advantage. This "two-step" bidding procedure would have allowed the area with the lowest wages to become the standard against which all contractors would have to bid.

The two provisions which the Labor Dept. did promulgate both involve a "rule of 10 days," but both were changed enough since 1975 to remove union objections.

One set a timetable of notification on new wage rates so far in advance of the granting of the contract that subsequent wage increases would not be reflected in the life of the contract. That 10-day rule was changed from the time bids are asked to the date bids are awarded, thus reflecting wage gains won in the interim.

The other 10-day rule involved appeals to the Labor Dept. on whether wage standards are being met. That deadline is now dropped and the procedure is similar to the one used in Davis-Bacon.

This removed the objection of union representatives who had said that, as originally proposed, the new rule would force them to appeal everything to make sure they were protecting wage rates.

When organized labor first objected to the proposals in 1975, it was pointed out that the Labor Dept.'s own attorneys had advised that the new rules would violate the clear intent of Congress in the 1972 amendments.

Despite those objections, the new rules were still pushed by the Nixon-Ford Administration's Office of Management & Budget and by several agencies which regularly award such service contracts, including Defense and NASA.

Opposing the proposed changes, besides the AFL-CIO, were the Laborers, Service Employees, Transport Workers, Teamsters, National Maritime Union, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Teachers Win Pact to End Newark Strike

Newark, N.J. — The Newark Teachers Union ratified a new two and one-half year contract by a nearly unanimous vote, ending its week-long strike for higher wages and improved school conditions.

Meanwhile, federal mediators met with both sides in the month-long dispute involving two teachers' unions and the government of the U.S. Virgin Islands in an effort to resolve the impasse. The teachers have been on strike since Jan. 8.

In Newark, the 4,000 members of Teachers Local 481 returned to their jobs after agreeing to a contract that would pay a new teacher with a bachelor's degree $9,741 starting July 1. Under the old pact, teachers started at $9,460.

The minimum salary will rise to $10,131 on July 1, 1977. Top scale will rise from $15,140 under the old contract to $15,929 on July 1 and to $16,901 next year.

Among other provisions, the settlement calls for implementation of a labor-history curriculum in September, keeps class size at 30 pupils, and makes salaries payable over 12 months rather than 10 months as in the old pact.

In Computerized Checkout System:

Labor-Consumer Coalition Fights Move to Hide Prices

A battle is shaping up between the food industry and the combined forces of the labor and consumer movements over the industry's adoption of a Universal Product Code and computerized checkout system that would obscure the price of individual items in a supermarket.

Computerized checkstands are already proliferating in the nation's supermarkets, Walter L. Davis, special assistant to the president of the Retail Clerks, observes in an article in the American Federationist.

"Neither the consumer nor labor movements opposes the electronic checkout," Davis notes in the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine. "What they do oppose is taking the prices off the packages and that's what the legislative struggle in both the states and Congress will be about in coming months."

The Universal Product Code—a small symbol of black-and-white lines on an individual food item—is already on some 60 to 65 percent of all products in the average supermarket, Davis points out.

The lines on the symbol, which may be as small as 1.5 square inches, are able to generate 10 trillion individual, distinct, machine-readable numbers. When a grocery-store checker pulls a UPC-marked product across a computerized scanner, the symbol is translated in a milli-second into a product price and flashed onto the register.

The big supermarket chains claim there is less waiting time at the checkout counter because of the speed of the automated scanner and computer. They also claim fewer errors in price ringups, and point to the advantage of a detailed sales receipt. Other industry claims for the system are savings to the consumer because of lower labor costs and ease in cashing checks.

But these claims are disputed by the Retail Clerks and a wide range of other organizations.

As to the claim of less waiting time at the checkout counter, Davis comments: "It's possible, but it's more probable that some supermarkets will substantially reduce the number of checkout lanes when switching to the new system, thus forcing the food shopper to wait just as long as before."

Fewer errors in price ringups depend upon an accurate feed of price information to the computer, and there's no guarantee against such price changes being made with promptness.

Similarly the industry claims that the sales receipt available under the new system will contain minute detail of everything purchased. But, Davis observes, a survey by the Retail Clerks of some of the nation's supermarkets where the new system is in effect found that the receipt was not available in all systems, and where it was the brand name, size and quantity of the product were not included, leaving the consumer little of real value for budgeting or consumer shopping.

But the removal of prices from individual items is potentially the most harmful element of the new checkout system—and the prime cause of consumer concern, Davis stresses. Price marking is essential to comparison shopping for one thing, he contends, and price changes can be made with impunity unless there is mandatory price marking legislation.

"There's also no guarantee that the supermarkets can faithfully see to it that the price tag is accurate," Davis notes. "The industry as a whole has a notoriously poor reputation for its ability to maintain shelf prices properly."

Removing prices from packages will be particularly hard on the elderly, the National Council of Senior Citizens points out. Other groups opposing removal of prices are the NAACP, the Consumer Federation of America and the National Consumers Congress. The AFL-CIO adopted a resolution strongly endorsing mandatory price marking at its 1975 convention.

Already, four states—California, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—have passed mandatory price marking legislation and the Consumer Federation of America expects that at least nine other major industrial states will pass similar legislation by the end of this summer.

"Hopes are high in many other states, where the issue is relatively new and virtually no stores with computerized checkstands have surfaced," Davis observes.

RCIA President James T. Housewright says labor is working hard to get mandatory price marking legislation passed at all levels of government. He told a Senate subcommittee considering such legislation his union supports it because "our people are union members and consumers. We have a very serious obligation to represent them on both counts."

Tom McBride Dies at 61, Longtime Labor Editor

Tom Moore McBride, an editor of Daily Labor Report for the Bureau of National Affairs, died of a brain tumor at Washington Hospital Center Feb. 7. He was 61.

Before joining BNA, McBride for a number of years had been editor of the State, County & Municipal Employees' publication, the Public Employee. Earlier, he worked for other union publications and was an information officer with the Labor Dept.

Wage-Price Council Scored on Plan To Spur Commercial Blood Banks

The AFL-CIO took sharp issue with the Ford Administration's Council on Wage & Price Stability over its recommendation for more commercialization in the collection and distribution of human blood.

The council's recommendation came in response to proposed Food & Drug Administration regulations that would require labels distinguishing between blood donated by volunteers and blood provided by paid donors. The council said it generally approved the labeling but called for competitiveness between the voluntary and commercial systems.

Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Community Services, suggested that the council was giving "aid and comfort to the commercial blood interests—thereby frustrating recent efforts by the federal establishment, including the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, to develop a national, rational voluntary blood system."

The council, headed by Treasury Sec. Wililam E. Simon, is responsible for keeping track of inflationary pressures in the economy and for assessing the inflationary impact of proposed government actions.

While acknowledging the higher incidence of serum hepatitis associated with the use of commercial blood from paid donors, the council contended that increased commercialism might alleviate shortages of blood and blood products.

"The council offers an opinion that our public policies toward blood would be improved substantially if it were recognized that blood is a product that is not very different from other consumer goods," the agency noted in a statement.

In a letter to Simon, Perlis asked, "Does the council mean such consumer goods as hearts, kidneys and corneas? Or does the council mean such consumer goods as yachts, limousines and summer places?

"Aside from the fact that blood is human tissue and not just another 'consumer product,' how hard-boiled, hard-headed and hard-nosed must one become to achieve distinction in our bureaucracy?"

Besides distinguishing between the source of the blood, the new FDA regulations would require labels warning that blood from paid individuals is associated with a higher risk of hepatitis than blood from volunteers.

In submitting the AFL-CIO's comments on the proposed FDA rules, Perlis noted that the federation's Executive Council adopted a resolution in 1971 calling for a system of mandatory labeling of blood as either "low risk" or "high risk," depending on whether its source was voluntary or commercial.

"We see no reasons—five years later—why proposals should be altered," Perlis said. "Of course, labeling would not be necessary if the selling of blood by paid donors were abolished and an all-voluntary, nonprofit system were substituted.

"Until such a non-commercial system is achieved, every commercial unit of blood should be marked 'dangerous.' "

SEIU's Largest Local Elects John J. Sweeney

New York—John J. Sweeney has been elected president of Service Employees Local 32B to succeed Arthur L. Harckham who retired. Harckham headed the local for the past four years.

Sweeney has been secretary-treasurer of the 45,000-member local, the largest in the SEIU, since 1973. Earlier, he served as contract director and executive assistant to the president of the local.

To Rehabilitate Cities:

7 Craft Unions Sign Housing Agreement

Seven AFL-CIO building and construction trades unions have entered into an agreement with the National Housing Rehabilitation Association that could lead to the creation of thousands of new jobs and boost housing in many of the nation's urban centers this year.

The agreement, which provides that all work will be carried out under terms set by local collective bargaining, was announced at the headquarters of the Carpenters where a signing ceremony took place Feb. 5.

A statement of principles issued by the parties makes clear that the agreement applies to residential rehabilitation projects intended primarily for occupancy by families with low and moderate incomes.

The pact specifies that "there will be provided additional employment opportunities for the signatory labor organizations, and an increasing number of employment opportunities for minorities."

The agreement stipulates that, because of the economics involved in residential rehabilitation, jurisdictional rules and work practices which otherwise would apply to commercial construction will be eliminated and that efforts will be made to develop an appropriate schedule of wage rates.

"In return, every effort will be made by management toward the limitation of costs and, likewise, profits shall be kept at a reasonable level."

Unions involved in the agreement are the Carpenters, the Laborers, Plumbers & Pipefitters, Painters, Bricklayers, Cement Masons and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The members of the National Housing Rehabilitation Association constitute the bulk of the major builders and developers of rehabilitated housing in the United States.

Carpenters President William Sidell, presiding at the signing ceremony, deplored the low quality of workmanship in much of the remodeling and rehabilitation work currently being performed.

"There is too much shabby housing in this country and too much unskilled labor trying to keep it together," he said.

Primary goals of the agreement are to provide decent housing at reasonable cost for all Americans, restore deteriorating housing, and utilize and preserve the present housing inventory along with the national investment in streets, sewer systems, transportation systems, schools and public safety systems, and municipal governmental systems.

Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., welcomed the plan and praised the role organized labor will play in the rehabilitation work.

"The implementation of this agreement will insure that construction in this part of the industry is of high quality, that rehabilitation work is done properly, and that the consumer and the government both receive fair value," he said.

W. J. Usery, Jr., the newly confirmed Secretary of Labor, attended the signing of the agreement and hailed the housing rehabilitation plan for its potential in creating needed jobs in the construction industry.

Carla A. Hills, Secretary of Housing & Urban Development, who strongly supported the plan, noted that "in this era of very scarce resources it is important that we use all the housing stock we have."

Mrs. Hills said she hoped the plan would help to revitalize the nation's inner cities. She pointed out that much of the housing now covered by HUD rental subsidies will serve as a focal point for the rehabilitation work.



CLOTHING WORKERS Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman and Vice President Howard Samuel announce the union's resumption of its nationwide boycott of imported men's and boys' clothing. Sheinkman, left at head of table, told a Washington news conference imports have cost the ACWA nearly 60,000 jobs since 1969.

Clothing Workers Renew Drive To Curb Job-Destroying Imports

The Clothing Workers, frustrated by the continuing flood of imported men's and boys' clothing into the United States, has resumed its campaign to persuade American consumers to shun the foreign-made apparel.

The union charged at a Washington news conference that imports from low-wage countries have cost its members nearly 60,000 jobs over the past five years.

"The Trade Act of 1974 is not an answer to the problems of our workers," ACWA Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman told newsmen. "It is not resulting in an orderly flow of trade, as it was supposed to do. We're finding major disruptions."

Under the 1974 Trade Act, workers laid off due to increased imports may petition the Labor Dept. for "adjustment assistance." Such aid may include cash benefits, training, testing, counseling, job placement, job search grants and relocation allowances.

While the ACWA has sought relief under the law's provisions, the benefits — when granted — have been of little help to its members thrown out of work in a high cost-of-living economy, Sheinkman said.

He cited figures showing that imports of suits jumped almost 70 percent in the first 10 months of 1975 over the same period of 1974. Sport coat imports were up 4.5 percent, trousers 37.7 percent, and shirts 7.1 percent over the same period. And these increases have occurred, he observed, "despite the recession and reduced consumption of apparel products."

ACWA's consumer campaign similar to the one it mounted in 1974, will amount to a "massive coast-to-coast campaign to call attention to the fact that workers are being laid off because of imports," Sheinkman said. Workers and community leaders in a number of major U.S. cities will picket major stores selling imported clothing. The appeal will be directed to union members and consumers generally to buy men's and boys' apparel with an ACWA label and to avoid imports, particularly from Korea, the largest producer of men's clothing imported into the United States.

The campaign will include a major consumer educational program of newspaper, ads, marches, rallies and union meetings, Sheinkman said.

He also reported that the union is considering ways to make the Amalgamated label more visible to identify U.S.-made clothing, possibly by attaching it to a tag or ticket on the outside of the garment.

ACWA Vice President Howard D. Samuel, in charge of the campaign, told newsmen that employment in men's tailored clothes—suits and coats—is down 45,000 from about 120,000 since 1969, largely due to imports.

In the shirt industry, about 10,000 ACWA members have lost their jobs due to imports since 1969, he said.

Both Sheinkman and Samuel were highly critical of the government's foreign trade policy. They said international agreements providing for quotas on imports of some 150 different categories of soft goods "need to be looked at and the ceilings lowered."

"The ceilings have been established at such high levels that in many cases they are of no value as restraints," they said.

"What is needed is for our negotiators to go back to the bargaining table with our trading partners, particularly Taiwan, Korea and Hong Kong, and let them know that in a number of cases the agreements are not fulfilling the function they were supposed to fulfill—to avoid disruption and unemployment in the U.S. textile-apparel industry."

Sheinkman said that of 37,000 workers in the ACWA seeking adjustment assistance benefits under the 1974 Trade Act last October, 13,000 workers in 46 plants were certified for benefits. Another 8,000 in 47 plants were denied aid, while the applications of the rest have not yet been decided.

Sheinkman said that the ACWA had gone into the "adjustment assistance arena" on a "very reluctant basis" because it felt it had to take every step to help its members. "But now we know for sure that this is not the answer to rising imports of clothing," he said.

He charged that in a number of the denials of benefits, the Labor Dept.'s investigation was inadequate. And when benefits are granted, he said, they "usually amount to a few hundred dollars . . . and represent no major help to people without jobs."

Teachers in N.Y. State Vote to End NEA Tie

Albany, N.Y.—Members of the New York State United Teachers have voted overwhelmingly in favor of disaffiliation from the National Education Association.

Officials of the NYSUT hailed the outcome of the membership poll as a reaffirmation of the 217,000-member organization's commitment to teacher unity in the state. About 72 percent of the ballots cast in the poll approved the disaffiliation action recommended by the NYSUT board of directors.

The vote tabulation conducted by the American Arbitration Association showed 72,317 favoring disaffiliation and 28,572 opposed. More than 101,000 ballots were tabulated.

The NYSUT was formed over the opposition of the NEA national leadership in 1972 with the merger of the AFL-CIO affiliated United Federation of Teachers and the NEA's New York State Teachers Association.

NYSUT President Thomas Y. Hobart, Jr., said that the better than 2½-to-1 margin of support for the board's position came despite a $1 million media campaign by the NEA aimed at blocking the action.

Official action on the recommendation to withdraw from the NEA will be taken by the NYSUT representative assembly, the organization's highest governing body, when it meets in March.

Hobart said the "wishes of the membership are now very clear" with 72 percent of the voting members rejecting the costly NEA campaign and supporting the board. Hobart was president of the state NEA affiliate before the marger.

Since the 1972 merger, a widening policy dispute has severely strained relations between the NEA and the NYSUT. The New York State unity group has charged that although its members pay more than $5 million in dues annually to the NEA, the national organization not only has failed to support the state group, but has even subverted its programs.

In a recent newsletter, Hobart accused the NEA of escalating its attacks "into a full-scale war" by opening a separate organizing campaign in New York State "whether the NYSUT likes it or not."

Because of the widening conflicts, Hobart said that NEA President John Ryor threatened to expel the NYSUT within the next five years.

Michigan Labor Assails Plan to 'Steal' Ohio Jobs

Lansing, Mich. — The Michigan AFL-CIO has assailed a campaign by the state's Dept. of Commerce to have Ohio firms relocate their plants in Michigan to take advantage of tax breaks without regard to the impact this would have on the jobs of Ohio workers.

In a letter to state officials and legislative leaders, Michigan AFL-CIO President William C. Marshall expressed "vigorous opposition against the stealing of jobs under the banner of expansion."

"We greatly resent the use of our tax money in this type of blatant and callous attempt to get employers to shun their responsibilities in one state and move to another where their tax burdens will be forgiven," Marshall declared.

Marshall's letter was in response to an advertisement in a recent edition of the Wall Street Journal "dedicated to the businessman from Ohio whose property taxes are due next month." It cited potential tax savings on plant improvements in Michigan.

Marshall said the ad violates assurances the state federation received that the new Michigan expansion laws would never be used to steal jobs.

He also sent a message to the Ohio AFL-CIO, addressed as an open letter to Ohio workers, apologizing for the advertisement.

"We have repeatedly opposed the practice of workers' tax dollars in one state being used to steal jobs in another," he said. "Ohio employers should stay in Ohio and meet their tax responsibilities just as Michigan employers should meet theirs."

Organized labor is not opposed to economic expansion and growth, but not at the expense of "our brothers and sisters in Ohio or any other state," Marshall stressed. He added:

"Both Michigan and Ohio workers know what happens when the lure of slightly greater profits prompts a company to jump across the border to another state. We both have seen the suffering and waste of those who are left behind."

Michigan can survive without taking the jobs of Ohio workers, just as Ohio can get by without stealing Michigan's jobs, Marshall said in calling for workers throughout the nation to reject the "insane practice" of pitting one state against another for jobs.

Financing Social Security

WHEN FIRST ENACTED, the social security program covered the full earnings of 97 percent of covered workers. It would take a wage base in excess of $28,000 to cover the same proportion today. The wage base should be raised to this amount in a series of steps in the next few years. The higher wage base will mean higher benefits for those affected since these higher amounts will increase their average wage on which benefits are based. The new maximum should then continue to be adjusted automatically as wages rise, as is provided for in present law.

In addition, the employer should pay social security taxes on his entire payroll. The wage base is necessary to determine the employe contribution and the average wage on which benefits are based but it plays no role in the employer's tax. An employer's responsibility for the welfare of his employes should be based on his total payroll not just a portion of each worker's earnings. Employes must pay federal income tax on their contributions to social security but employers deduct their tax as a business expense. These factors should be taken into account and the employer share appropriately increased.

Our recommendations would raise substantial additional revenues and would resolve the short run financing problem. But they would not eliminate the projected long term deficit and, at the same time, make possible needed program improvements. Additional funds for these purposes should come from general tax revenues.

We urge a gradually increasing contribution to the social security trust funds from general revenues until it covers one-third of the program's costs. The AFL-CIO believes this would be an effective and just way to introduce the principle of progressive taxation into the social security system.

GENERAL REVENUES are a source which most other countries tap. Many European countries, in addition to payments from employers and employes, assign general revenues to the social insurance system. In fact, some, notably Sweden and Britain, utilize general tax sources to finance a major portion of their social insurance costs. Among the nations of the world, governmental participation in sharing social insurance costs is the general rule and reliance on payroll taxes, as in the United States, is the exception.

But what is less well known is that a general revenue contribution to social security has long been contemplated in the United States. The 1934 Committee on Economic Security, the group which drafted the original Social Security Act, predicted the system would need general revenue financing by 1965. Almost every Social Security Advisory Council since has recommended general revenue financing.

Actually, it is no longer a question whether the social security system should use general revenue financing; it already does to a limited degree. The only question is whether it should be extended.

At the time of its enactment, Medicare covered 3 million older people not otherwise entitled to social security benefits. This cost is paid from general treasury funds.

The special benefits to persons age 72 and over who are ineligible for regular social security benefits are largely paid from general revenues.

In short, the Congress already has made general revenue financing available for certain aspects of social security and it should be gradually increased until it covers one-third of the cost of the program.

—From AFL-CIO testimony at House hearings on Feb. 6, 1976.

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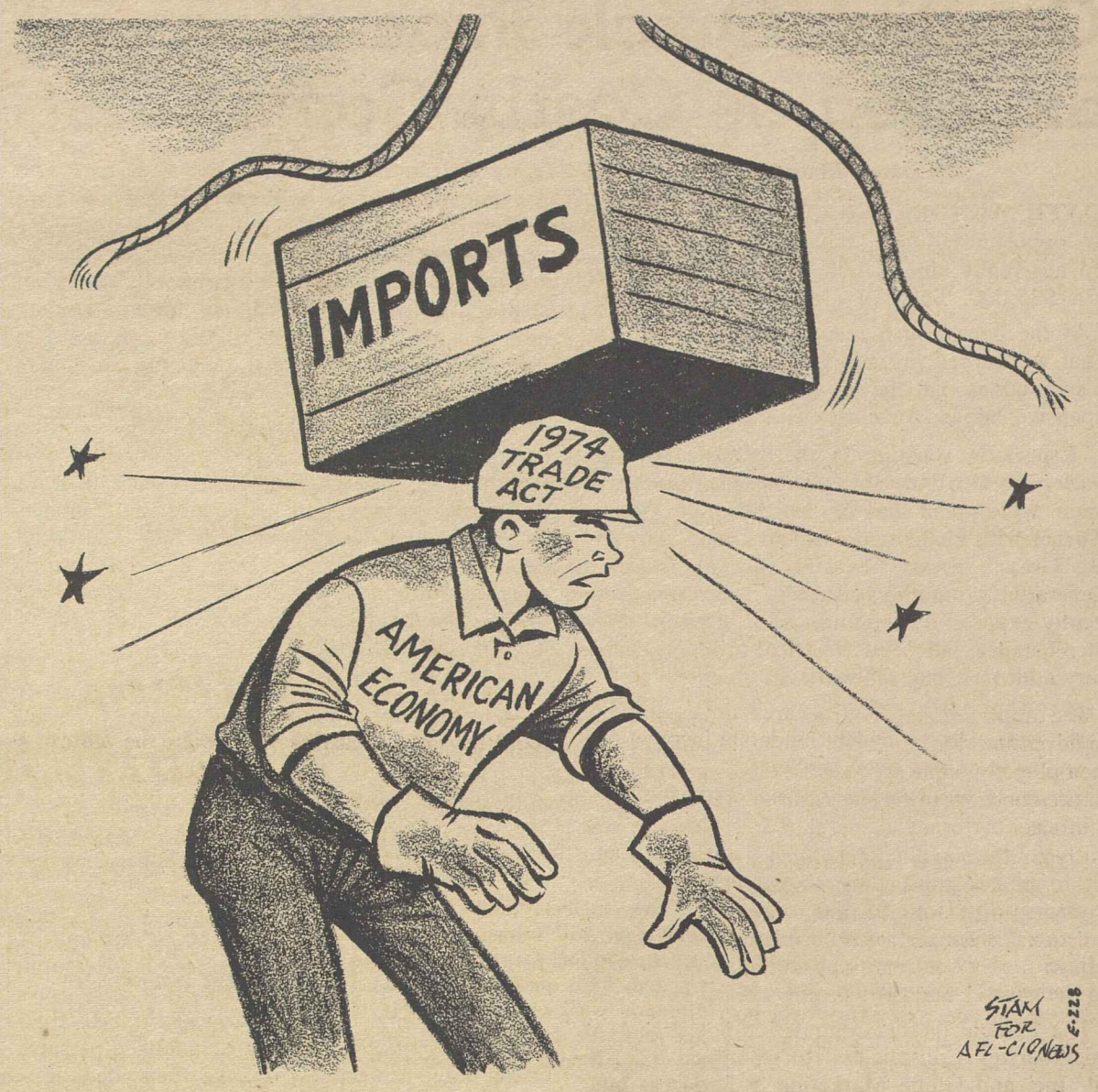
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Not So Protective



A Word Edgewise:

Unpredictable Voters Key To Massachusetts Politics

By John P. Roche

IT SEEMS AT TIMES as though there is not a streetcorner in Boston, Worcester, Springfield or Northampton unoccupied by a Democratic presidential candidate in our Mar. 2 primary. They seem to be shuttling back and forth between here and New Hampshire and, because Boston's radio and television stations and papers have regional coverage, it is almost impossible to escape the noise. (I almost wrecked the car the other day reaching to tune out Ronnie Reagan, who suddenly oozed in between music.)

As a close observer of Massachusetts politics over the past 20 years, let me devote this column to free advice for primary candidates who are not aware of our strange customs.

For starters, it is preposterous to say that Massachusetts is a "liberal" state, that is, in any concrete ideological sense. The McGovern success in 1972 is hardly a litmus test of liberalism; one has to investigate the source of his victory. On the basis of careful statistical analysis with which I won't bore you, I submit that McGovern's majority was based on old-fashioned isolationism plus the student vote (half of his margin came from two congressional districts heavily populated with collegians).

The blue-collar population is composed of what I call "continental patriots": they signed off that - - - - - - war, but were prepared to clobber flag-burners.

This is the kind of inconsistency that bothers intellectuals who like to put behavior into nice neat categories "radical," "liberal," "conservative"—and who are often hired by politicians to provide a "profile" of the electorate. The other day on a talk show I heard an indignant citizen bellow: "Anybody who believes in abortion should be taken out and shot." Does he fit into the "Right to Life" compartment?

Then there is our provincial version of "radical chic" that seems particularly strong among professionals in the suburbs. They have an endless supply of causes at arm's length. But if you want to get lynched at one of their receptions, adopt my line that there should be busing from Boston to the suburbs, that the great wall of affluence should be penetrated.

All of a sudden, they start talking about the virtues of "community," the "neighborhood school," and those other values which in the (maybe more profane) mouths of South Bostonians are considered "racist."

Another good way to go up the rope in the suburbs is to advocate low-income housing. Again you have the odd feeling that everybody in town's ancestors came over on the Mayflower, that bringing in "outsiders" would spoil three centuries of togetherness.

If you give this a horselaugh, noting, say, that the O'Briens, Roches, de Lucas, or Goldbergs lost to the Mayflower by a number of boat-lengths, they come up with the fail-safe position: Conservation! Trees and "open spaces" appear to have considerably better standing than the poor.

TO MOVE THE SCENE to working-class areas, the first thing a candidate should know is that getting jobs (we have an unemployment rate roughly double the national average) is considered far more important than saving butterflies from atmospheric pollution. Nobody here wants any foreign policy except "distrust foreigners," and they are not interested in Ed Muskie's passion for "fiscal responsibility."

Moreover, there is no point in collecting a bunch of local Democratic magnates, shining them up, and expecting them to deliver. There is not a Democratic politician in this Commonwealth who could deliver the mail; Ted Kennedy will be in the Senate indefinitely, but he has no coat-tails (as was the case with John Kennedy in state elections). And what is true of Kennedy is obviously more true of state senators, state reps, mayors, aldermen and congressmen.

To conclude, my Democratic friends, come and by all means spend, spend, spend—our economy needs it. But if you have a battle plan based on our "liberalism," throw it away—you may, as I have, learn to love this zany, unpredictable political universe. Good luck!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

How to Buy:

'Get-Rich-Quick' Promotions Exposed as Costly Come-Ons

By Sidney Margolius

EVER WONDER WHAT all those "business opportunity" and "make big money" classified ads really aim to sell you? Could you, too, earn $25,000, $50,000 even $100,000 a year?

At the behest of a reader we wondered, too. What we learned recently from answering dozens of such ads is that they usually are come-ons for expensive books, franchises and distributorships.

Especially startling is the persistence and variety of distributorship promotions even after such widespread fiascos as those of Glenn Turner with his Koscot cosmetics and "Dare to Be Great" investment schemes. The second-generation promotions currently operating or recently exposed by the authorities often involve stereo tapes, auto and electrical products, battery additives, and motivational courses.

The motivational courses are an especially ironic promotion in which moderate-income or unemployed people try to sell each other recorded lectures on how to be successful. In one example, California Attorney General Evelle Younger recently got the so-called Personnel Institute to agree not to make "misleading statements" to induce investors to put out $3,480 to become "regional dircetors." Younger said the firm led investors to believe they would earn substantial sums by selling the courses and getting others to invest.

The Federal Trade Commission got a consent order barring Consolidated International Tool & Oil, Inc. and Globe Marketing & Services, Inc., from using false earnings claims to sell distributorships for auto and electrical products, recording tapes and other products. The complaint said these firms had advertised such claims as "$800 per month part time, $2,000 per month full time."

Wholesalers of DynaGlaze and Astrashield auto polish also have been prohibited from claims that salesmen can expect to earn $50,000 a year, and that these polishes will "protect and beautify an auto finish for years."

One of the most persistent promoters recently drew one of the longest prison sentences on record for mail fraud. Archie K. Babson got 25 years for perpetrating various schemes. In the latest, he sold investments in a plan to place racks for distribution of travel-guide advertising material. Investors were promised incomes of $150 to $2,000 a week. One woman took out a second mortgage on her home to invest $11,900.

Previously Babson had been convicted of mail fraud in connection with his promotion of United Jets School. It sold correspondence courses purportedly to train technicians and mechanics for the jet aircraft industry.

The losses to would-be small investors in the many distributorship promotions of recent years run into hundred of millions of dollars. Federal and some state authorities were slow to stop these raids even after newspaper exposés. The FTC recently admitted that "it is regrettably clear that responsible authorities, including this commission, have acted far too slowly to protect consumers from the manipulations of respondents and others like them."

The Koscot promotion and Glen Turner's "Dare to Be Great" motivational courses alone took $44 million from consumers. The human toll was staggering: money borrowed, jobs quit, homes mortgaged and even bankruptcy "for some who dared to be great." Koscot now is in bankruptcy reorganization, and Turner and his partners claim to be broke. So there's little hope for restitution to the innocent investors, the FTC reports.

The FTC, as well as the publications that accept classified ads without checking, also could do some breast-beating about the nature of many "Business Opportunities" ads. One promising a free book on "900 Successful, Little One-Man Businesses" turned out to be a pitch for a $15 book sold by several other purported business "counselors."

Part-time inventors should note a complaint by the FTC alleging deceptive acts by Idea Research & Development, Inc., of Texas. The FTC says that few, if any, of the firm's clients have their ideas or inventions evaluated by qualified persons, or get legal protection, or have their ideas produced. A proposed order would bar the firm from accepting compensation except as a percentage of royalties. The charge is that the firm induced clients to pay fees of $750 to $1,200 for "virtually worthless" contracts.

ONE OF THE MOST ACTIVE promoters operates both a "business institute" and a "credit research center." The "institute" offers for $12 a set of mail-order ads selling products like wigs to buyers who "are waiting to make you rich!" The "credit research center" promotes a "debt survival kit" for $12. The kit claims to explain how to get out of debt by using an "almost-secret" federal law which "will shield you from your bills."

It is true that there is a federal law called Chapter 13 or the Wage-Earner Plan. But while it can protect your assets, it does require you to pay your debts, over a three-year period. If you need to, you can learn about how the plan works from the clerk at the federal court in your district or from books available without charge at your library.

Of course, the "credit research institute" also tells you how to "disappear completely and become a new person," and "how to create work records, degrees, diplomas, etc."

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Before Disasters:

Advanced Planning Pressed To Upgrade Air Traffic Safety

STRONGER LEADERSHIP from both the Administration and Congress is needed to assure that the U.S. air traffic control system remains the best in the world, President John J. Leyden of the Air Traffic Controllers declared.

Steps to upgrade air traffic controls too often come after a disaster as the Federal Aviation Administration and the Dept. of Transportation react to congressional and public pressures, he noted.

Leyden urged government agencies to put more emphasis on advance planning and application of new technology, to keep closer pace with the growing demands on the system that come with steadily increasing aviation activity and new types of aircraft.

Leyden said on Labor News Conference that introduction of the British-French Concorde into the United States will pose new and special problems in air traffic control, but that the 17,000 highly skilled and experienced professionals represented by PATCO are solidly committed to meeting those challenges. He said that he believes the American SST is "a superior version."

Questioned about the union's efforts to upgrade the salaries and working conditions in PATCO's jurisdiction, Leyden said that even with gains made since 1969 "an independent study body appointed by the President made a finding that the worst labor relations in the entire federal structure were between FAA and its personnel."

"We're still in the Neanderthal Age, as far as recognizing the pressures and problems of controllers' jobs," he asserted. He pointed out that while U.S. controllers work a 40-hour week, the standard in Canada is 32 hours and 30 hours in France—and that both countries "have less complex traffic, less stress" than is the case here.

Turning to the area of federal pay levels for controllers, Leyden pointed out that "the senior air controller at the most complex facility in the United States—Chicago O'Hare—who handles 2,100 operations a day," is paid only $25,000 a year. "If we're talking about payment for responsibilities, we've got a long way to go," he declared.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

AMERICA'S LOVE AFFAIR with her railroads has been a rocky one.

When the steam locomotive was introduced to the restless, pioneering American people of the 1840s, it was a case of love at first sight.

Easterners were expanding their boundaries, pushing West through rough, largely unsettled country. And their affection for the rugged, smoke-belching steam locomotive grew as the railroads pushed westward along with them.

In the 1920s, the romance between America and her railroads developed into a solid, practical marriage. At that time there were some 20,000 thriving intercity passenger trains. Today, there are only 250.

America's trains helped open up the West and created huge industrial cities in the Midwest where there had been only prairie towns. They helped build the giant coal and steel industries and in the process created employment far beyond its own industry.

Now, America's romance with her railroads has swung full circle. The big question today, as America celebrates her bicentennial anniversary, is: Can this marriage be saved?

There are many who are working toward that end. Foremost among them are the rail unions, with the full support of organized labor. In recent years these forces have been joined by a growing number of citizen groups who see improved and more competitive rail passenger service as serving a critical dual purpose: a more economic mode of commercial travel and a means of cutting down on pollution.

DURING THIS DECADE, seven of the nation's major railroads along the heavily traveled northeast corridor declared bankruptcy. This forced the federal government into a more prominent overseer's role than it had been playing in the nation's rail industry.

A quasi-governmental organization called Conrail was set up to restructure and administer these railroads. In its report on the economic implications, the U.S. Railway Association, federal agency, noted that the bankruptcy railroads making up Conrail "are essential to the 17-state region and its interrelationship with the national economy."

The Conrail region, the report went on to say, accounts for over half of the nation's economic activity; over 60 percent of the nation's durable goods manufacturing, and over 50 percent of non-durable goods manufacturing. The report warned:

"If these railroads were shut down, the maximum impact would run from New England to Indiana. The bankrupts handle 75 percent of traffic in a majority of multi-zones studied by DOT (Dept. of Transportation) in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. . . ."

Steps have been taken by the federal government to help revitalize the nation's rail systems—both Amtrak and Conrail are seen as good beginnings—but the rail unions believe much more is needed to truly put the industry back on the right track.

They see the President's rail budget as "totally unrealistic." The Administration proposes to allow Amtrak, which runs most trains along the busy northeast corridor, operating grants of $378 million—at least $51 million short of what is needed just to retain all present routes.

Congressional hearings are under way now that could determine which routes will be cut, which will be left. Amtrak management warns that the present budget level could result in ending service on as many as 20 routes.

But many see a ray of hope for revitalization of the rail system. Congress recently approved—and the President signed into law—an omnibus rail bill that touches many of the trouble spots of the industry.

The act provides $6.4 billion for Conrail and Amtrak for track improvements, equipment purchases and retention of low-density lines that had been scheduled for abandonment.



STRONGER LEADERSHIP from the Administration and Congress is essential to maintain the U.S. air traffic control system as the best in the world, Air Traffic Controllers President John F. Leyden, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Indy Badwar, left, of the Federal Times and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO produced interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Rollcalls on Natural Gas Deregulation

There were two key votes when the House considered natural gas price deregulation—favored by gas and oil producers, but opposed by labor and consumer groups.

Column I *is a 230-184 procedural vote on Feb. 3 that allowed the decontrol bill to be considered as a substitute for temporary legislation to alleviate shortages. The AFL-CIO view is that the 128 Republicans and 102 Democrats voting for the rule to allow House consideration of natural gas decontrol were wrong (W). Right votes (R) were cast by 175 Democrats and 9 Republicans.*

Column II *shows the 205-201 vote on Feb. 5 for a labor-supported substitute, by Rep. Neal Smith (D-Iowa), which stopped decontrol by strengthening regulation of the biggest gas producers. Voting right were 192 Democrats and 13 Republicans. Wrong votes were cast by 117 Republicans and 84 Democrats.*

	I	II
ALABAMA		
1. Edwards (R)	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W
3. Nichols (D)	W	W
4. Bevill (D)	W	R
5. Jones (D)	W	W
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W
7. Flowers (D)	W	W
ALASKA		
AL Young (R)	W	W
ARIZONA		
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W
2. Udall (D)	PR	PR
3. Steiger (R)	W	A
4. Conlan (R)	W	W
ARKANSAS		
1. Alexander (D)	W	A
2. Mills (D)	W	PW
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W
4. Thornton (D)	W	W
CALIFORNIA		
1. Johnson (D)	W	W
2. Clausen (R)	W	W
3. Moss (D)	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R
5. Burton John L. (D)	R	R
6. Burton, Phillip (D)	R	R
7. Miller (D)	R	R
8. Dellums (D)	R	R
9. Stark (D)	R	R
10. Edwards (D)	PR	R
11. Ryan (D)	R	R
12. McCloskey (R)	W	A
13. Mineta (D)	R	R
14. McFall (D)	W	R
15. Sisk (D)	W	R
16. Talcott (R)	W	W
17. Krebs (D)	R	R
18. Ketchum (R)	W	W
19. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W
20. Goldwater (R)	W	W
21. Corman (D)	R	R
22. Moorhead (R)	W	W
23. Rees (D)	W	W
24. Waxman (D)	R	R
25. Roybal (D)	R	R
26. Rousselot (R)	W	W
27. Bell (R)	W	W
28. Burke (D)	R	R
29. Hawkins (D)	R	PR
30. Danielson (D)	R	R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D)	W	R
32. Anderson (D)	R	R
33. Clawson (R)	W	W
34. Hannaford (D)	W	R
35. Lloyd (D)	R	R
36. Brown (D)	W	W
37. Pettis (R)	W	W
38. Patterson (D)	R	R
39. Wiggins (R)	W	W
40. Hinshaw (R)	PW	A
41. Wilson, Bob (R)	W	W
42. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R
43. Burgener (R)	W	W
COLORADO		
1. Schroeder (D)	W	W
2. Wirth (D)	W	R
3. Evans (D)	R	R
4. Johnson (R)	W	W
5. Armstrong (R)	W	W
CONNECTICUT		
1. Cotter (D)	R	R
2. Dodd (D)	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	W	W
4. McKinney (R)	W	W
5. Sarasin (R)	W	W
6. Moffett (D)	R	R
DELAWARE		
AL duPont (R)	W	W
FLORIDA		
1. Sikes (D)	W	W
2. Fuqua (D)	W	W
3. Bennett (D)	W	W
4. Chappell (D)	W	PW
5. Kelly (R)	W	W
6. Young (R)	W	W
7. Gibbons (D)	W	W
8. Haley (D)	W	W
9. Frey (R)	W	W
10. Bafalis (R)	W	W
11. Rogers (D)	R	R
12. Burke (R)	W	W
13. Lehman (D)	W	W
14. Pepper (D)	W	W
15. Fascell (D)	W	R
GEORGIA		
1. Ginn (D)	R	W
2. Mathis (D)	R	W
3. Brinkley (D)	R	R
4. Levitas (D)	R	R
5. Young (D)	R	R
6. Flynt (D)	R	W
7. McDonald (D)	W	W
8. Stuckey (D)	W	W
9. Landrum (D)	W	W
10. Stephens (D)	PW	W
HAWAII		
1. Matsunaga (D)	W	R
2. Mink (D)	R	R
IDAHO		
1. Symms (R)	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	W	W
ILLINOIS		
1. Metcalfe (D)	PR	PR
2. Murphy (D)	PR	PR
3. Russo (D)	R	R
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W
5. Fary (D)	R	R
6. Hyde (R)	W	W
7. Collins (D)	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	A	PR
9. Yates (D)	R	R
10. Mikva (D)	R	R
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R
12. Crane (R)	W	W
13. McClory (R)	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W
15. Hall (D)	R	R
16. Anderson (R)	W	PW
17. O'Brien (R)	W	W
18. Michel (R)	W	W
19. Railsback (R)	PW	W
20. Findley (R)	W	W
21. Madigan (R)	W	W
22. Shipley (D)	W	R
23. Price (D)	R	R
24. Simon (D)	R	R
INDIANA		
1. Madden (D)	R	R
2. Fithian (D)	R	R
3. Brademas (D)	R	R
4. Roush (D)	R	R
5. Hillis (R)	W	W
6. Evans (D)	R	R
7. Myers (R)	W	W
8. Hayes (D)	W	R
9. Hamilton (D)	W	W
10. Sharp (D)	R	R
11. Jacobs (D)	R	R
IOWA		
1. Mezvinsky (D)	R	R
2. Blouin (D)	R	R
3. Grassley (R)	W	W
4. Smith (D)	R	R
5. Harkin (D)	R	R
6. Bedell (D)	R	R
KANSAS		
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W
2. Keys (D)	R	R
3. Winn (R)	W	W
4. Shriver (R)	W	W
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W
KENTUCKY		
1. Hubbard (D)	W	W
2. Natcher (D)	W	W
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	R
4. Snyder (R)	PW	R
5. Carter (R)	W	W
6. Breckinridge (D)	R	R
7. Perkins (D)	R	R
LOUISIANA		
1. Hebert (D)	W	W
2. Boggs (D)	W	W
3. Treen (R)	W	W
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W
5. Passman (D)	W	W
6. Moore (R)	W	W
7. Breaux (D)	W	W
8. Long (D)	W	W
MAINE		
1. Emery (R)	W	W
2. Cohen (R)	W	R
MARYLAND		
1. Bauman (R)	W	W
2. Long (D)	W	W
3. Sarbanes (D)	R	R
4. Holt (R)	W	W
5. Spellman (D)	R	R
6. Byron (D)	W	W
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R
8. Gude (R)	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS		
1. Conte (R)	R	W
2. Boland (D)	R	R
3. Early (D)	R	R
4. Drinan (D)	R	R
5. Tsongas (D)	R	R
6. Harrington (D)	R	R
7. Macdonald (D)	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)	W	R
9. Moakley (D)	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	R	R
11. Burke (D)	R	R
12. Studds (D)	R	R
MICHIGAN		
1. Conyers (D)	R	R
2. Esch (R)	W	A
3. Brown (R)	PW	A
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W
5. VanderVeen (D)	R	R
6. Carr (D)	R	R
7. Riegle (D)	R	R
8. Traxler (D)	R	R
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	W	W
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	PR	PR
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R
15. Ford (D)	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R
17. Brodhead (D)	R	R
18. Blanchard (D)	R	R
19. Broomfield (R)	W	W
MINNESOTA		
1. Quie (R)	W	W
2. Hagedorn (R)	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	W	W
4. Karth (D)	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R
6. Nolan (D)	R	R
7. Bergland (D)	R	R
8. Oberstar (D)	R	R
MISSISSIPPI		
1. Whitten (D)	W	W
2. Bowen (D)	W	W
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W
4. Cochran (R)	W	W
5. Lott (R)	W	W
MISSOURI		
1. Clay (D)	R	R
2. Symington (D)	A	R
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R
4. Randall (D)	W	W
5. Bolling (D)	R	R
6. Litton (D)	R	R
7. Taylor (R)	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	W	W
9. Hungate (D)	W	R
10. Burlison (D)	W	R
MONTANA		
1. Baucus (D)	R	R
2. Melcher (D)	W	R
NEBRASKA		
1. Thone (R)	W	W
2. McCollister (R)	W	W
3. Smith (R)	W	W
NEVADA		
AL Santini (D)	R	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1. D'Amours (D)	R	R
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W
NEW JERSEY		
1. Florio (D)	R	R
2. Hughes (D)	R	R
3. Howard (D)	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	R
5. Fenwick (R)	R	R
6. Forsythe (R)	W	W
7. Maguire (D)	R	R
8. Roe (D)	R	R
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R
12. Rinaldo (R)	A	R
13. Meyner (D)	R	R
14. Daniels (D)	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
1. Lujan (R)	W	W
2. Runnels (D)	W	W
NEW YORK		
1. Pike (D)	R	R
2. Downey (D)	R	R
3. Ambro (D)	R	R
4. Lent (R)	W	W
5. Wydler (R)	W	W
6. Wolff (D)	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	R
10. Biaggi (D)	R	R
11. Scheuer (D)	R	R
12. Chisholm (D)	PR	R
13. Solarz (D)	R	R
14. Richmond (D)	R	R
15. Zeferetti (D)	R	R
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R
17. Murphy (D)	W	W
18. Koch (D)	R	R
19. Rangel (D)	R	R
20. Abzug (D)	R	R
21. Badillo (D)	R	R
22. Bingham (D)	R	R
23. Peyser (R)	R	R
24. Ottinger (D)	R	R
25. Fish (R)	W	W
26. Gilman (R)	W	R
27. McHugh (D)	R	R
28. Stratton (D)	R	R
29. Pattison (D)	R	R
30. McEwen (R)	W	PW
31. Mitchell (R)	W	R
32. Hanley (D)	R	R
33. Walsh (R)	W	R
34. Horton (R)	W	W
35. Conable (R)	W	W
36. LaFalce (D)	R	R
37. Nowak (D)	R	R
38. Kemp (R)	W	W
39. Vacancy		
NORTH CAROLINA		
1. Jones (D)	W	W
2. Fountain (D)	W	W
3. Henderson (D)	W	W
4. Andrews (D)	A	W
5. Neal (D)	W	R
6. Preyer (D)	W	W
7. Rose (D)	W	R
8. Hefner (D)	W	W
9. Martin (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
11. Taylor (D)	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
AL Andrews (R)	W	W
OHIO		
1. Gradison (R)	W	W
2. Clancy (R)	W	PW
3. Whalen (R)	R	R
4. Guyer (R)	W	W
5. Latta (R)	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	R	A
7. Brown (R)	W	W
8. Kindness (R)	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	W	R
10. Miller (R)	W	W
11. Stanton, J. W. (R)	W	W
12. Devine (R)	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	W	W
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	W	A
16. Regula (R)	W	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	A
18. Hays (D)	R	R
19. Carney (D)	R	R
20. Stanton, J. V. (D)	R	R
21. Stokes (D)	R	R
22. Vanik (D)	R	R
23. Mottl (D)	R	R
OKLAHOMA		
1. Jones (D)	W	W
2. Risenhoover (D)	W	W
3. Albert (D)	Speaker	
4. Steed (D)	W	W
5. Jarman (R)	W	W
6. English (D)	W	W
OREGON		
1. AuCoin (D)	W	R
2. Ullman (D)	W	R
3. Duncan (D)	R	R
4. Weaver (D)	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA		
1. Barrett (D)	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R
3. Green (D)	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R
5. Schulze (R)	W	W
6. Yatron (D)	R	R
7. Edgar (D)	R	R
8. Biester (R)	PR	R
9. Shuster (R)	W	W
10. McDade (R)	R	W
11. Flood (D)	R	R
12. Murtha (D)	W	R
13. Coughlin (R)	W	W
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	W
16. Eshleman (R)	PW	A
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	A
18. Heinz (R)	W	W
19. Goodling (R)	W	W
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R
21. Dent (D)	W	R
22. Morgan (D)	R	R
23. Johnson (R)	W	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R
25. Myers (R)	W	W
RHODE ISLAND		
1. St Germain (D)	R	R
2. Beard (D)	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1. Davis (D)	R	W
2. Spence (R)	W	W
3. Derrick (D)	W	W
4. Mann (D)	W	W
5. Holland (D)	W	PW
6. Jenrette (D)	R	R
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1. Pressler (R)	W	R
2. Abdnor (R)	W	W
TENNESSEE		
1. Quillen (R)	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W
3. Lloyd (D)	R	R
4. Evins (D)	R	R
5. Allen (D)	R	R
6. Beard (R)	W	W
7. Jones (D)	W	W
8. Ford (D)	R	R
TEXAS		
1. Patman (D)	W	W
2. Wilson (D)	W	W
3. Collins (R)	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	W	W
5. Steelman (R)	W	W
6. Teague (D)	W	W
7. Archer (R)	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	W	PW
10. Pickle (D)	W	W
11. Poage (D)	W	W
12. Wright (D)	W	W
13. Hightower (D)	W	W
14. Young (D)	W	W
15. de la Garza (D)	W	W
16. White (D)	W	W
17. Burleson (D)	W	W
18. Jordan (D)	W	W
19. Mahon (D)	W	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	W
21. Krueger (D)	W	W
22. Vacancy		
23. Kazen (D)	W	W
24. Milford (D)	W	W
UTAH		
1. McKay (D)	W	W
2. Howe (D)	R	A
VERMONT		
AL Jeffords (R)	R	PR
VIRGINIA		
1. Downing (D)	W	W
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W
4. Daniel, Robert (R)	W	W
5. Daniel, Dan (D)	W	W
6. Butler (R)	W	W
7. Robinson (R)	W	W
8. Harris (D)	R	R
9. Wampler (R)	W	W
10. Fisher (D)	W	R
WASHINGTON		
1. Pritchard (R)	W	W
2. Meeds (D)	R	R
3. Bonker (D)	R	R
4. McCormack (D)	PW	W
5. Foley (D)	W	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	R
7. Adams (D)	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
1. Mollohan (D)	W	W
2. Staggers (D)	R	R
3. Slack (D)	W	W
4. Hechler (D)	R	R
WISCONSIN		
1. Aspin (D)	R	R
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R
3. Baldus (D)	R	R
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	W	W
7. Obey (D)	R	R
8. Cornell (D)	R	R
9. Kasten (R)	W	W
WYOMING		
AL Roncalio (D)	W	W

Optimistic Claims Refuted:

'True' Jobless Rate Put at 10.6 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

in January, "distorted" the officially reported decline in joblessness.

While the January decline of five-tenths of 1 percent in the official jobless rate was more than had been anticipated, the 7.8 percent rate was still higher than the peak rates in any of the four previous recessions.

During the 1970-71 downturn, the rate never climbed above 6.1 percent, while in the 1960-61 recession, it never got higher than 7.1 percent. In 1958, the jobless rate went as high as 7.5 percent while in 1954 it rose as high as 6.1 percent.

In determining the official jobless rate, the government counts part-time workers as fully-employed. Thus, the effect is to lower the overall rate.

"A truer measure would count half of this group as unemployed," Goldfinger said. "They are, in fact, partially-unemployed and their families suffer the consequences of reduced paychecks.

"A realistic measure of unemployment would not claim those forced to work part-time because full-time jobs were not available as 'fully-employed'."

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said last month's improvement in non-farm employment was largely due to job-creation programs passed by Congress.

But, he warned, President Ford may use the decline in the official unemployment rate to justify a veto of the public works bill. Passed overwhelmingly by Congress, the bill would create nearly 600,000 badly-needed jobs.

Biemiller also noted that the January jobs figures "show that the Congress was right in insisting on an extension of anti-recession tax cuts, which the President initially vetoed. Without these tax cuts, the economy would have lost $1 billion in job-generating purchasing power in January."

Total employment last month rose by 800,000, after adjustment for seasonal fluctuations. At 86.2 million, the employment level was 2.1 million above the recession low of last March, and very close to the pre-recession peak reached in July 1974, BLS said.

The labor force grew by 360,000 to 93.5 million in January, with all of the increase occurring among women and teenagers, the government said.

The number of jobless persons dropped by 450,000 to 7.3 million, the largest one-month decline since December 1959 when the nation was beginning to pull out of the 1958 recession.

For the second consecutive month, the drop in unemployment occurred entirely among those who had lost their last job, BLS said. The government said 78.1 million nonfarm workers were on company payrolls in January, an increase of 1.8 million since the June 1975 low.

Among major labor force groups, adult men showed the greatest improvement. Their jobless rate declined from 6.6 to 5.8 percent from December to January. The rate for adult women moved down over the month from 8 to 7.5 percent. For household heads, the rate dropped from 5.7 to 5.1 percent.

Joblessness among teenagers rose three-tenths of 1 percent to 19.9 percent in January, however. The jobless rate for black teenagers was 34.6 percent, only slightly improved from the 35.2 percent of the previous month. Their rate a year earlier was 39.5 percent.

Joblessness among white-collar workers was virtually unchanged at 4.7 percent last month, but the unemployment rate for blue-collar workers fell to 9.4 percent from 10.7 percent in December.

The average duration of unemployment held at nearly 17 weeks while the number of "hard-core" unemployed—those out of work 27 weeks or longer—was little changed at a record level of 1.6 million.



LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS negotiating team studies the union's new settlement with the dressmaking industry shortly before agreeing to the 40-month contract. The pact was ratified unanimously by the ILGWU's Dressmakers' Joint Council. The union negotiators were headed by President Sol C. Chaikin and Executive Vice President Wilbur Daniels.

Study Sees Ford Budget Bringing 'Endless Woes'

The $395 billion federal budget for fiscal year 1977 proposed by President Ford, coupled with the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve Board under Arthur Burns, add up to "a prescription for endless woes," the Conference on Economic Progress declared in a new study.

The study, "Toward Full Employment Within Three Years," charges that if the Administration's economic policies are continued, real gross national product, in 1975 dollars, would be more than $1.1 trillion lower during the years 1976-1980 than if full employment and full production were restored by the end of 1978 and maintained.

Prepared by Leon Keyserling, conference president and a former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Truman, the study defines full employment as 3 percent of the workforce. It proposes a 10-point program to achieve its full-economy objectives.

To restore "reasonably full" employment and full production by the end of 1978, the analysis observes, civilian employment needs to be up 11.1 percent, or 9.4 million workers, three years from now.

"This would reduce full-time unemployment as officially reported (in 1975) from 8.5 percent, or 7.9 million workers, to 3 percent, or 2.9 million workers," the study notes.

Over the same three-year period, it adds, total GNP, measured in 1975 dollars, needs to rise 31.5 percent, or $464 billion.

Consumer spending needs to rise 22.2 percent; gross private domestic investment needs to expand 77 percent; government outlays at all levels for goods and services should be increased 33.8 percent, and "investment in residential structures, of key significance to the whole economy," needs to grow 155 percent.

Among its recommendations, the study proposes that federal spending for fiscal year 1977 be lifted to about $419 billion and to about $498 billion in calendar year 1980.

Also, the Federal Reserve Board should be brought more closely under the direction of the President and Congress, the analysis asserts. The growth rate in the money supply should be kept adequate to support a full economy, and much lower interest rates must prevail.

Worldwide Joblessness Up Sharply

Geneva — World joblessness is on the rise, the International Labor Organization reported, with a massive increase of 6 million noted among the major industrial countries during the period from September 1974 to September 1975.

The ILO's Bureau of Statistics here said unemployment in 18 European countries, plus the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, spiraled to 17.1 million over the 12 months, representing 5.2 percent of the world's workforce.

Both the 12-month increase and the total number of people without work were the highest recorded in the past 40 years, the bureau observed.

The United Nations agency reported that more than half the 6 million increase in unemployment in the 12 months to September 1975 occurred in Europe. Over 1.1 million of the jobless were in western Europe, with 1 million in southern Europe and over 900,000 in northern Europe.

For the United States and Canada, the increase amounted to nearly 2.5 million. Japan, Australia and New Zealand accounted for about 400,000.

"If one takes account of the number of dependent family members usually supported by the average worker," the ILO said, "the number of persons directly affected by unemployment in September 1975 increases by 23.3 million to a total of about 40.4 million.

"This represents an increase of about 14.1 million compared with September 1974."

The ILO's estimates are based on data supplied by national authorities in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

The ILO is preparing for a world conference on unemployment and poverty in June, and is closely following jobless trends among industrial nations and in the developing world.



House Votes to Expand Public Jobs Program

(Continued from Page 1)

The GOP substitute was beaten on a 226-125 vote.

As passed by the House, the bill would add a new program of temporary jobs on projects sponsored by private, non-profit community groups. This could cover a range of activities, from neighborhood clean-up campaigns to fixing up a day-care center or building bicycle trails.

Some changes were made in the existing public service employment given to re-establishing the jobs of essential public health and safety employes who are laid off for genuine budget reasons. It would also ease some of the restrictions on wages and allow some highly-skilled jobs to be filled on a part-time basis that would preserve established hourly rates for such jobs without exceeding the $12,000-a-year salary ceiling.

The House vote was 23 short of the two-thirds majority that would be needed to override a presidential veto, but its supporters were hopeful that the bill will gain additional backing as it moves through the Senate and then to a House-Senate conference committee.

One source of controversy that might be soothed over before final congressional action is a rural-urban clash over the bill's formula for allocation of funds. An attempt to spread funds over a wider area lost on a 206-189 vote.

The estimated price tag for the legislation—if Congress should appropriate the full amount authorized—is $5.9 billion over a 20-month period.

The additional money that would be needed for the current fiscal year is within the congressional budget ceiling.

In a related area, the White House confirmed that the President will veto the $6 billion, 600,000-job Public Works Employment Act that both the House and Senate passed by one-sided margins. The veto was expected momentarily as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The House has tentatively scheduled an attempt to override for Feb. 19, after Congress returns from a recess that ran through the Washington's Birthday holiday.

Marine Engineers Renew Call to Split Oil Giants

President Jesse M. Calhoon of the Marine Engineers renewed the union's call for the break-up of U.S. oil companies, which he charged are making more on partial ownership of the foreign oil they produce than they made with full ownership.

Testifying before the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly subcommittee, Calhoon said divestiture by the oil companies of some of their activities could:

- "Break the cozy relationship between the multinational oil companies and OPEC (the oil producing countries), because these companies will no longer be able to provide a complete network for transporting and distributing oil to the market place.
- "Induce greater competition for the production of foreign oil, and thus help to lower world oil prices.
- "Weaken the unity of OPEC by encouraging the production countries to seek out the best possible arrangements for producing, transporting and distributing their oil.
- "Go far toward eliminating the evils of transfer pricing, thus providing an additional benefit to consumers."

Calhoon noted that "the oil companies have not fared badly under participation agreements." These require the companies to turn over part of the oil they produce to the government of the country in which it is produced. Then, the companies buy back the oil at high prices.

The oil companies, Calhoon said, "are able to more than triple their per-barrel profits from foreign oil; with the help of the foreign tax credits, they are able to earn more profits on their 40 percent interest in oil then they were earning on a 100 percent interest five years ago."

Calhoon also warned that the oil companies are trying to nullify congressional action which last year tried to restrict their use of foreign tax credits.

Federal Standards Pressed:

State Failures Cited On Job-Injury Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

"The failure of the states to modernize this basic and essential system of social insurance makes enactment of federal legislation establishing minimum federal standards for workers' compensation an urgent necessity," Biemiller said.

In outlining organized labor's proposals to improve various provisions of the Daniels-Perkins bill, Biemiller stressed the need for uniformity from state to state.

The section that would permit a state to determine which injury or illness is compensable is unsatisfactory and inequitable, he said.

While job-related heart disease and asbestosis are compensable in some states, they are not in others, he noted. Hearing loss is also treated differently from state to state.

To correct these kinds of inequities in state programs, Biemiller urged that the legislation be amended to assure that all occupational injuries, disease and deaths are compensable.

The lack of uniformity in compensable injuries is of particular concern to the Air Line Pilots, who also presented testimony before the subcommittee. The ALPA noted that confusion often results when a pilot lives in one state, resides temporarily in another because of his job, while his airline is based in another state—and all three states are far away from the state, country or international waters where the injury occurred.

Biemiller called on Congress to establish as minimum standards the provisions of one section of the bill that would guarantee that victims of occupational accidents and disease be entitled to 14 basic benefits under the compensation system.

These entitlements, he noted, relate to medical care, rehabilitation, weekly benefit amounts, choice of physician, time limits, and other features to provide adequate compensation.

These basic benefits were included in legislation introduced in the House and Senate in 1974 which the AFL-CIO supported, Biemiller noted, "and we favor their enactment now whether they are termed entitlements or minimum standards."

Additional amendments proposed by Biemiller include authority for the Secretary of Labor to promulgate occupational disease standards based on government job health studies, and the payment of attorney fees to all individuals licensed to represent claimants.

Fire Fighters Back Bill on Burn Research

Legislation to establish centers for specialized treatment and research into burns was given a strong endorsement by the Fire Fighters at House hearings.

IAFF President William H. McClennan noted that professional fire fighters, although subject to many job hazards, are seldom themselves victims of burns.

But he told the Health & Envrionment subcommittee that "we see the many people who do get burned: men, women, little children in their homes or cars, and workers in industry."

Each year, he said, about 50,000 persons are burned seriously enough to require medical treatment.

The legislation the union endorsed would provide 12 "burn facilities" around the country and also finance 24 burn units in existing general hospitals.



NEW VICE PRESIDENTS of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.—President Angelo Fosco of the Laborers, and President J. C. Turner, right, of the Operating Engineers—are sworn in by BCTD President Robert A. Georgine, left, at the department's executive council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Ford's Medicare Plan Scored on Higher Fees

(Continued from Page 1)

be in addition to existing coverage and not a substitute.

Only one out of 300 elderly persons hospitalized under Medicare would benefit from the President's "catastrophic" illness plan, Seidman said. The other 299 would pay more.

Medicare now covers only about 38 percent of the health care costs of the elderly, Seidman said. "Apparently, the President thinks this is too much and wants to reduce it even further."

In addition to raising the cost of hospitalization to the elderly, Ford's plan would raise the deductible for the supplemental medical insurance program, which pays doctors' bills, from $60 to $77, with a further automatic increase every time social security benefits go up.

This would reduce the amount paid out by about $100 million in the next fiscal year—an amount that the elderly who experience illness will have to absorb out of their low incomes, Seidman stressed.

As for proposed limits on future rate increases by hospitals and doctors, Seidman agreed that there is a real need for cost controls. But he said the Administration plan would not prevent doctors from billing patients for amounts not paid by Medicare nor hospitals from shifting charges to non-Medicare patients.

As a needed "first step toward negotiated fee schedules," Seidman asked that it be made mandatory for physicians to accept assignment of bills to Medicare without the option of direct billing of patients.

America needs "a comprehensive, compulsory health insurance program for the whole population," and the AFL-CIO-supported Health Security bill "offers the best means for providing good health care for all age groups."

But pending this, Seidman said, priority should be given to the health needs of the aged and disabled—those under the Medicare program. To improve Medicare now, he called for:

- Combining the hospital care (Part A) and the medical care (Part B) into a single program, dropping the present premiums for Part B. The government should then make a general revenue contribution to the trust fund equal to at least one-half the cost of the combined program.
- Including prescription drug costs under Medicare to reduce the financial burden on the elderly.
- Reducing the long waiting period now required before disabled persons under 65 can come under Medicare.
- Including persons who retire before 65 and are eligible for social security benefits.

Ford's Medicare proposals were also sharply criticized by Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, who also testified before the Ways & Means subcommittee on health.

Cruikshank warned that Ford's plan would make out-of-pocket hospitalization costs so great that an older person would plead with his doctor to keep him out of the hospital.

As for the President's proposal to limit the increase in Medicare reimbursement to doctors, Cruikshank said this would merely cause more physicians to use the direct billing approach. Thus, the patient would have to pay out of his own pocket whatever part of the doctor bill Medicare did not cover.

Crafts Analyze 94th Congress Voting Record

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has issued a voting record analysis of the 94th Congress as a first step in a commitment "to stick by our friends and actively oppose our enemies."

The study, released here during the department's executive council session, lists 13 key House and Senate votes on issues of special importance to the building trades. It includes such measures as construction site picketing and bargaining, jobs programs, safety and funding of major programs.

BCTD President Robert A. Georgine termed the voting record "an educational and a political tool." He said that "for the first time, we have a document based solely on building trades positions, by which we can see who are our friends and our enemies."

Georgine suggested that members of construction unions hold each representative and senator accountable, asking: "Did he vote with us on crucial issues, or did he desert us?"

The tally identified 11 senators and 51 House members with no "wrong" votes on the key issues. It showed 12 senators and 30 House members with either no "right" votes or only one such vote.

The executive council also had on its agenda consideration of energy-related problems, and held a breakfast meeting with Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Elected vice presidents to fill vacancies on the council were President J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers and President Angelo Fosco of the Laborers.

Natural Gas Vote Rejects Full Decontrol

(Continued from Page 1)

Union and consumer groups didn't give up and helped build up support for the Smith compromise.

The climax was a vote that had the electronic scoreboard in the House showing first one side and then the other side ahead. Seconds before the gavel signalled the end of the voting period, the count was tied at 196-196.

Natural gas prices are regulated by the Federal Power Commission, a body considered sympathetic to the industry and on record as favoring deregulation.

The FPC has approved substantial rate increases in recent years—and consumer and industrial utility bills have reflected the price hikes.

But the industry has contended that the profit levels aren't enough to induce the added exploration and development needed to bring in new natural gas wells. Without price decontrol, its spokesmen warned, America faces a natural gas shortage that could force factories to close and homes to go without heat.

In fact, the predicted natural gas shortage did not develop and consumer groups charged that shortages and fears of shortages were being deliberately fostered so as to bring about decontrol and a profit windfall.

A House-Senate conference would normally seek to reconcile the House-passed bill with the decontrol measure adopted by the Senate. But some decontrol advocates were reportedly seeking to block a conference in the hope of tilting the House majority back to support of ending all natural gas price restrictions.

Congress Urged to Turn Down Rise in Social Security Tax Rate

(Continued from Page 1)

But raising the tax rate, as the President has asked, would mean that workers earning less than the present $15,300 ceiling would pay most of the money needed to avoid depleting the Social Security Trust Fund.

Seidman stressed that raising the wage base instead of the tax rate would make the social security tax less regressive and would provide about the same amount of revenue.

In addition, he urged, employers should pay social security taxes on their entire payroll, not just the amount on which workers are taxed. He noted that the social security tax can be deducted by employers as a business expense, but workers are taxed just as if they had received the money in their paychecks.

But while these steps would meet the short-term financial problems of the social security system, Seidman cautioned that "they would not eliminate the projected long-term deficit and, at the same time, make possible needed program improvements."

To accomplish this, he urged, additional funds should come from general tax revenues.

Labor's program, he told the Ways & Means subcommittee on social security, calls for a gradual injection of general revenues until it covers one-third of the total cost. "The AFL-CIO believes this would be an effective and just way to introduce the principle of progressive taxation into the social security system."

Further, Seidman noted, the need for general revenue contributions was anticipated by the panel that drew up the original Social Security Act in 1934 and has been recommended by "almost every Social Security Advisory Council since then."

The AFL-CIO also took "strong exception" to Ford's proposal to end the student dependent benefit, which enables surviving children to continue drawing benefits to age 22 if they are enrolled in a full-time education or training program. Otherwise benefits end at age 18.

On the positive side, the AFL-CIO asked Congress to:

- Amend the law to provide cost-of-living adjustments in benefits every six months, instead of annually, whenever the consumer price index rises 3 percent or more.
- Change the definition of disability "so that any disabled worker after 50 or 55 who is unable to handle his usual occupation would be entitled to social security disability benefits." Presently, Seidman noted, the strict definition of disability requires that a worker be unable to perform any job, no matter how unrelated to his usual work.
- Increase the number of "drop-out years" of low earnings that lower the average pay on which social security benefits are computed. At present only the five lowest years can be dropped. Seidman said this works a hardship on "older workers who are victims of plant shutdowns, technological unemployment or ill health."
- Allow retirement benefits without reduction because of age for "workers who have had a long-term attachment to the labor force and who are unemployed for two full years after age 55."

These needed improvements, Seidman stressed, can be achieved only by adding general revenues to the payroll tax that now finances the program.

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Council Maps Major Drive For Full Employment Act



POLICY STATEMENTS detailing labor's programs to achieve a full-employment economy and other vital social needs are reviewed at the AFL-CIO Executive Council's mid-winter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. From left are Federation Vice President Murray H. Finley, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, President George Meany and Vice President I. W. Abel.

Hits Ford's Policies As 'Trickle-Down'

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Legislation to translate the promise of full employment into reality is the top priority objective of the labor movement, the AFL-CIO Executive Council asserted.

It called on Congress to begin immediately to develop a full employment program based on a nine-point guide developed by the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee. Establishing a full employment economy, the council said, will require the committed effort of all segments of society "but it must start with the government."

The full employment policy statement highlighted the opening days of the council's mid-winter meeting at the Americana hotel here dealing with a wide variety of economic, social and political issues facing the country.

In other statements the council tied the campaign for full employment to the new budget process in Congress, the President's veto of the public works bill and the need for assistance for the long-term unemployed. It also laid out policies in the critical areas of health, social security, energy, controls on natural gas, child care and public employe pensions.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told a press conference that the federation is planning to have a comprehensive full employment bill ready next month in conjunction with a coalition of groups working toward the same goal and that the measure would seek to "really implement the Employment Act of 1946 which was passed 30 years ago."

In its statement, the council observed that full employment policy is in direct conflict with the classic "trickle-down" theory of economics represented by the Nixon-Ford Administrations. This policy is easily identified by its benchmarks of low wages, recurring recessions, broad gaps between the haves and have-nots, the council said. Full employment, in contrast, is identified by general prosperity, full production and a balanced economy, the statement pointed out.

The council noted that the 1975 AFL-CIO convention empowered the Economic Policy Committee to study full employment proposals and determine the elements essential to achieve a workable Full Employment Act that would translate "into action" the promise of the Employment Act of 1946. The council reviewed and approved the guide adopted by the committee which includes:

- Job opportunities at decent wages for all able to work and seeking work so that the unemployed at any time would be only those who are temporarily jobless.

(Continued on Page 3)

Narrow Senate Vote:

Veto of Jobs Bill Sustained In 'Tragic Loss' for Nation

By David L. Perlman

The Senate's failure to override President Ford's veto of the job-creating public works bill is "a tragic loss" for unemployed workers, their communities and the nation's economy, the AFL-CIO said.

A 63-35 vote in the Senate fell short of the two-thirds majority needed to overturn the veto. The bill that Ford killed would have funded 600,000 jobs over the next two years and helped money-strapped cities and states ride out the recession.

Shortly before the Senate vote, the House had overridden the veto by a one-sided 319-98 margin. But it was in the Senate that White House lobbyists applied the strongest pressure on Republicans.

"The President may consider this a victory," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said after the Senate's failure to override. "We consider it a major loss for America."

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO "will make sure our members know who voted to help the President's political desires and those who voted to help put America back to work."

Both the House and Senate roll-calls on the veto override will be printed in the next issue of the AFL-CIO News.

Ford had complained in his veto message that the bill's $6.1 billion price tag was "unreasonably high"—the same excuse he has repeatedly used to veto other job bills. Ford argued also that the nation should rely on the private sector to create jobs.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council had termed Ford's veto "politically inspired" and "obviously designed to placate the right wing of his party."

It called on Congress to overturn the veto and "provide the nation with the economic leadership it deserves and which it will never receive from this President."

(Continued on page 8)

Labor Prods for Action On Health Security Plan

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on Congress to reject President Ford's "collection of gimmicks" and start moving on a comprehensive health security bill.

Ford "reneged on his promise to introduce a national health security program," the council said, but that is no reason for Congress to defer action.

Besides, any program acceptable to Ford "would be profit insurance for doctors, hospitals and insurance companies, not health insurance for the people."

The issue is likely to be decided next Election Day, the Executive Council suggested. It voiced confidence that "the American people will elect those candidates committed to national health security and reject those who cater to the combined lobby of organized medicine and the private insurance companies."

The council statement said the health proposals outlined in Ford's State of the Union message amounted to "a collection of gimmicks" that will neither improve the health of the American people nor protect them from soaring medical costs.

To pay for a "limited catastrophic insurance program" under Medicare, Ford wants "to gut the basic

(Continued on page 8)

Administration Assailed For Neglect of Children

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO scored the Ford Administration for its lack of concern for the welfare of the nation's children, charging it with inadequately funding some programs and mismanaging others.

"The health and welfare of America's children is of paramount concern to working people who want to make life better for all children," the Executive Council declared.

It recommended establishment of a single federal agency with sufficient authority and funding to coordinate and direct the nation's child health and welfare programs.

Other council recommendations included the following:

- Enlargement and improvement of existing programs serving children's health care needs until National Health Security is enacted. This should include expansion of mass innoculation programs for preschool and school children against communicable diseases such as polio and measles.

(Continued on Page 2)



SERVICE CITATIONS were presented to retired officers of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. at the department's meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. Standing from left are Richard F. Walsh, retired president; President Joseph D. Keenan; Joseph P. McCurdy, retired vice president; Sec.-Treas. Earl D. McDavid, and Vice President Paul McCastland, who accepted the award for Ed S. Miller, retired vice president. In the foreground is Edward P. Murphy, retired secretary-treasurer.

Administration Policies Assailed For Neglect of Children's Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

● Expansion of mental health programs for children including effective help to those who are victims of alcoholism and drug abuse.

● A federal commitment to adequate nutrition levels for all children, proper education of handicapped children, and quality programs for early childhood development and day-care facilities for all children who need them.

● Provision of child welfare services designed to increase family stability and prevent child abuse and neglect and juvenile delinquency.

● A national adoption information exchange system to match families with adoptable children, especially older, handicapped and minority children who have the most difficulty in being placed in foster homes.

● Emphasis within the juvenile justice system of rehabilitative measures in settings suitable for both the child and the community.

● Adequate financial support programs for all families in need, geared to strengthening family life and helping parents to provide for the basic needs of their children.

Payment levels under public assistance programs for families with children are far too low to provide even a subsistence standard of living, the school lunch and breakfast programs are threatened by budget cutbacks, and the food stamp program has been so gutted that millions of needy families, including millions of children, would be cut off, the council charged.

It said it was "distressed" by such conditions as the following:

● The infant mortality rate in the United States, which is higher than that in 16 other nations.

● The millions of American children who are receiving little or no health care.

● The increasing number of working parents who are having difficulty obtaining adequate child-care.

● The four million handicapped children who are denied educational opportunities to develop as productive adults.

● Ill-equipped, understaffed institutions for delinquent children who are there for reasons of mental retardation or emotional disturbances, or to await adoption or foster placement.

● An alarming increase in child abuse.

In addition, the council noted, poverty hinders children from achieving normal development since they are deprived of decent food, clothing and shelter. Poor children are handicapped by lack of educational opportunity and, in the case of black and other minority children, by discrimination.

"Indeed, poverty can destroy the family life so essential to proper child development," the council declared.

A number of programs have been created to protect the health and welfare of children, the council observed, but most of these programs lack adequate funding and do not reach many of the children most in need.

Furthermore, the council said, responsibility for these programs is scattered throughout the federal government, and the Ford Administration has assigned them a very low priority. The Administration would further weaken child health and welfare programs by shifting responsibility for most programs to the states, providing block grants with little federal regulation, "which would further undermine these programs," the AFL-CIO said.

Legislative attempts to correct problems confronting children have failed "because of inadequate funding, improper administration or sheer neglect," the council said, offering examples.

The Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Act, the first comprehensive federal effort to deal with juvenile delinquency by developing community programs for youths, received only about $25 million — one-third of its requested financing — even though juvenile crime costs society $12 billion every year.

The Special Supplemental Food Program to Women, Infants & Children was enacted to provide adequate nutrition for low-income, pregnant and nursing women and for eligible children under the age of four. But, the council noted, it was never implemented by the Agriculture Dept. until a class action suit was initiated and further legislation forced action.

"The program has reached only a tiny fraction of the 4.6 million eligible women and children, and it would suffer further funding reductions under the Administration's proposed block grant plan," the council said.

UFW Backed in Battle To Save California Law

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A "diehard coalition" of growers, conservatives and Teamster leaders is engaging in "legislative blackmail" in the California legislature in a new attempt to weaken and destroy the Farm Workers, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

Unless this "despicable effort" by the enemies of free collective bargaining is defeated, the council said, the alternative is an "inevitable return to economic warfare with all its consequences."

The blackmail involves blocking an emergency apropriation for the California Agricultural Labor Relations Board to enable it to continue functioning. The coalition, the council charged, blocked the funds within a two-thirds vote requirement unless changes in the law were voted that would essentially "gut the act."

The council noted that Gov. Jerry Brown of California "has correctly refused to pay this blackmail price "and as a result the board has been forced to sharply curtail its activities and "the machinery of the act has ground to a halt."

The new crisis has arisen at the very time the UFW and a number of growers, individually and in groups, have reached final stages of productive negotiations, the council said. "Destruction of the state agency as an operating entity is impeding the successful resolution of those negotiations."

Additionally, the council said, "large numbers of agricultural workers "are being disenfranchised" in the lettuce and asparagus growing areas where elections were anticipated.

The council called on the California labor movement, fair-minded growers and the concerned citizens of the state as well as members of the legislature "to see to it that this dispicable effort of the enemies of free collective bargaining for farm workers is defeated."

The council strongly reaffirmed its support for the UFW as the "legitimate union of farm workers" and said the AFL-CIO will continue its "concerted efforts to help them win the right to free collective bargaining."

System Basically Sound:

Upgrading Proposed For Social Security

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO defended the social security system against "malicious" right-wing attacks, but said improvements should be made in both financing and benefits.

An Executive Council statement detailed labor's program to correct a temporary imbalance in the Social Security Trust Fund—without imposing the higher payroll tax rate that President Ford has sought.

It also reiterated the AFL-CIO's call for a permanent government contribution from general tax revenues to supplement the payroll tax imposed on workers and their employers.

The statement amplified many of the points AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman had made a week earlier in testimony before a House Ways & Means subcommittee.

It called for raising the taxable wage base—the amount of wages subject to the social security payroll tax—from $15,200 to $28,000 in a series of steps. Those who would have to pay more into the fund would also be earning a higher retirement benefit for the future. The council also said employers should be taxed on their full payroll, with no wage limit.

The Executive Council acknowledged that a "poorly drafted" provision added in 1972 was cause for legitimate concern as to the fiscal soundness of the program. Through incorporation of a cost-of-living formula into the future benefit schedule, it could result, by sometime in the next century, in benefits exceeding wages at the time of retirement.

The law should be corrected, the council said, "while insuring that future benefits of workers will keep pace with their wages."

On the need to bring general revenue into the fund "until at least one-third of the program is financed in this manner," the council noted that most of the world's industrialized nations use such general revenue financing.

Special problems of older workers were explored in the council statement. Proposals included:

● A less stringent disability test for workers 55 and over "that recognizes that older disabled workers who lose their jobs have virtually no chance to obtain employment in a new occupation."

● Early retirement at age 60, without regard to sex, at less than the present full actuarial reduction in benefits. Also, workers unemployed for two years after age 55 should be entitled to benefits as if they had reached the minimum age of eligibility for retirement benefits.

Another council proposal, to allow more drop-out years of low or no earnings in computing social security benefits was termed "particularly helpful to women who withdraw from the labor force during child-bearing and child-rearing years."

The Executive Council said the social security law "should be amended to eliminate, where practical, all separate reference to men and women." It said this would assure equal treatment "and would mean improved benefits for men as well as woman. It would not involve a major cost increase."

The council noted that the social security program was originally shaped in accord with the then-prevailing social patterns — "men were largely the breadwinners and it was foreseen that women for the most part were to receive benefits as wives or widows."

But since then, "participation in the labor force by married women rose dramatically" and the law now needs updating.

Twentieth Century Fund Names Wurf a Trustee

New York — President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees has been elected a trustee of the Twentieth Century Fund.

The fund is a nonprofit research organization that sponsors studies into politics, finance and economics, and communications.

Statistical Gimmick Cited In Jobless Rate Decline

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO charged that statistical "gimmickry" by the Bureau of Labor Statistics distorted the officially reported decline in the nation's jobless rate last month, creating the appearance of a sharp drop in unemployment.

"It is now generally accepted that the Labor Dept.'s official report on unemployment in January—down from 8.3 to 7.8 percent—was exaggerated by a statistical aberration," the federation's Dept. of Research said in a memorandum to the Executive Council.

The distortion resulted from BLS's routine annual revision of seasonally adjusted monthly jobless rates for 1975 plus its new procedure—introduced in January—for seasonally adjusting teenage unemployment, the memorandum said.

In reporting the January figures, BLS acknowledged that last year's seasonally adjusted figures "were revised to a much greater extent than in prior years" because of the sharp increase in joblessness in 1975.

The AFL-CIO's economists noted that if BLS's seasonal adjustment formula had remained the same as last year's, the officially reported unemployment figures for the month probably would have been down about half as much as reported.

"In other words, the unemployment decline in January was a modest decline—reflecting the slow improvements in the economy since last spring," the memorandum observed. "The decline was neither dramatic nor substantial—only the new seasonal adjustment formula made it look that way."

Full Employment Act Set as Top Goal

Council Spurs Drive to Counter Ford's 'Trickle-Down' Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

- Reduction of the unemployment rate to 3 percent of the labor force and programs to keep it from increasing beyond that level.
- Requiring the Federal Reserve Board to justify to the President and Congress its policies on interest rates, the money supply and availability of credit.
- A public employment program to provide jobs if regular channels fail to keep unemployment below 3 percent, with the additional jobs available at prevailing rates of pay but in no case less than the federal minimum wage.
- Understanding by Congress that "an obsession with budget deficits" ignores the benefits of a full employment economy.
- Requiring the President to submit economic targets for full employment as well as specific programs to achieve the objective, with the President's goals and policies to be reviewed by a general consultative body as well as by Congress.

The council warned that "continued reliance on the discredited trickle-down theory can only mean continuing deficits, continuing high unemployment, continuing hardship, continuing recession."

At his press conferences Meany, asked to comment on President Ford's characterization of the vetoed public works bill as an election year pork barrel, said the President favors pork-barrel bills for large corporations but that "he is completely without compassion as far as the little people of this country are concerned. He is concerned with big corporations. . . ."

Asked to compare Ford and GOP Presidential Candidate Ronald Reagan, Meany said they are both products of Republican conservatism but on some things "Reagan is far more to the right." But, he added, "Ford's far enough to the right for us to make a judgment, and we don't have to compare him with Reagan."

Meany reaffirmed the federation's position against involvement by the AFL-CIO in selection of major party convention delegates, but noted that "we are encouraging anybody and everybody connected with the federation and national unions to get as many trade union delegates at the Democratic National Convention as we can get."

Discussing a number of questions with reporters on various Democratic presidential candidates, Meany made it clear there are presently no favored candidates and that the federation will make its decision after the conventions. But he stressed his opposition to Alabama Gov. George Wallace, saying his nomination would be "a disaster."

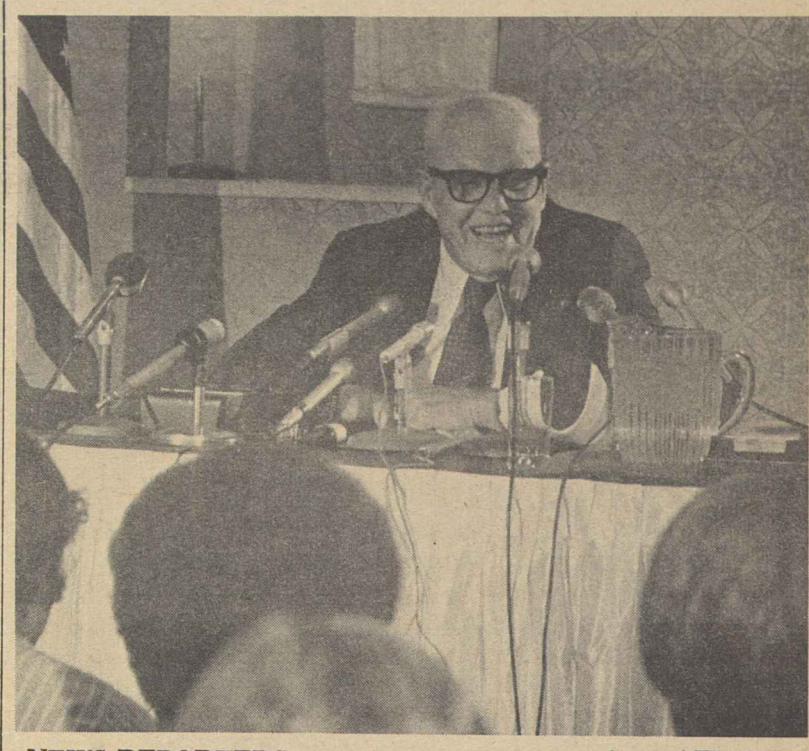
He told reporters that Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., spoke briefly to the council and that the council members wished him luck. Meany noted that there isn't "any relationship" with the Administration. He said he was still a member of the President's Labor-Management Advisory Committee but that there are no plans for any meetings. The committee, he said, is presently in a state of "suspended animation."

On 1976 contract negotiations the AFL-CIO president said that the unions appear to be preparing to try and make up in wage gains "for what they have lost due to inflation," but that in a number of cases the emphasis will be on job security.

Meany said in reply to a question on Angola that what happened in that African country "was a result of our silly policy called detente" which he said allows the Soviet Union to do pretty much as it pleases and is essentially a policy of "unilateral concession" to the USSR.

He said that trade union movements in many countries have used double standards in judging dictatorships—"they look upon dictatorships as being very reprehensible except if they are Communist dictatorships—then there's a very, very strange silence."

At its opening session, the council adopted a series of resolutions memorializing council member Peter Fosco and former council member David Sullivan and recording appreciation for the services of former vice presidents, now retired, Richard F. Walsh, Lee W. Minton, Louis Stulberg and Alexander J. Rohan.



NEWS REPORTERS got a humorous response from AFL-CIO President George Meany as he fielded questions during a press conference at the Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Congress Urged to Key Budget Policy to Jobs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Congress must use its new budget process to provide the funds to put America back to work rather than bowing to Administration concern with budget deficits, the AFL-CIO warned.

When the new process was first tried last year, the federation's Executive Council said in a statement, "Congress focused its attention on the wrong issue," the size of the deficit rather than the need of the nation for full employment.

The council emphasized that the "new congressional budget process is complicated, strict and will require strong, concerted legislative action by organized labor" to meet the full employment goal. It said the congressional budget timetable "means there will be legislative fights involving organized labor" on seven different dates starting with Mar. 15 and running through Oct. 1.

Labor-backed measures, the statement pointed out, must be included in proposals submitted to the House and Senate Budget Committees by the legislative committees by Mar. 15 "in order to have the best chance of inclusion in the budget resolution. Bills reported by legislative committees after May 15 can be acted upon only if they receive an emergency waiver.

"The AFL-CIO calls upon all its affiliates to pay close attention to the new budget process to make sure that all needed legislation meets the required timetables and can become enacted into law following the authorizing, appropriating and Budget Act procedures," the council declared.

The council stressed that once the determinations are made—the revenues to be raised, monies to be spent for needed programs and the resulting federal deficit—"they become binding on Congress." It added that there are now "three critical steps" in the enactment of needed federal programs, that the budget process has been added to the long-established requirements of authorizing and appropriating legislation.

The statement called on Congress also to "continually weigh and review" the budget process to make it more flexible and more effective in meeting the "changing economic needs of the nation."

Labor Launches Boycott Of Russell Stover Candy

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO Executive Council has asked union members and the public not to buy Russell Stover brand candy and confections until the company ends "a consistent pattern of anti-union and illegal activity."

The boycott was launched by the Bakery & Confectionery Workers in what the AFL-CIO termed "a last resort effort to bring the Russell Stover management's labor relations into the 20th Century."

Russell Stover's anti-union activities date back more than 10 years, the council said. Its resolution cited these current examples:

"By a very large majority, Russell Stover workers in Lincoln, Neb., voted to be represented by the Bakery & Confectionery Workers and the union was certified by the National Labor Relations Board despite numerous delaying tactics by the company. To date, the company has failed to offer the workers an acceptable contract.

"Most recently, the union narrowly lost an NLRB election at the Montrose, Colo., plant of Russell Stover after the company committed unfair labor practices during the election. The NLRB so found and ordered the company to pay back wages plus interest.

"Additionally, the company attempted to force supervisors to determine the union sympathies of workers and has refused to comply with an NLRB order to reinstate a supervisor fired for refusing to obey this illegal order."

In endorsing the boycott, the Executive Council asked AFL-CIO affiliates and central bodies to help the Bakery & Confectionery Workers inform the public of the issues involved. And it asked the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and the labor press "to prominently publicize this boycott."

Senior Citizens Score Ford Plan

President Ford's proposal to substitute catastrophic insurance for part of the basic hospital and doctor bill coverage now provided under Medicare was termed "a cruel hoax" by the National Council of Senior Citizens.

NCSC President Nelson H. Cruikshank termed Ford's proposal "a clear example of an insurance policy you shouldn't buy without reading the fine print."

Attempt to Deregulate Natural Gas Assailed as 'Ripoff' of Consumers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Natural gas shortages can be avoided without a "devastating" price increase, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

The council asked Congress to reject attempts to deregulate natural gas prices, which it termed "an unconscionable attempt to rip off the American consumer."

It conceded that demand for natural gas is outstripping supplies, but it said the gap could be closed by actions that would include:

- Banning the use of natural gas as a boiler fuel in new industrial plants.
- Providing for the orderly conversion of power plants using natural gas to an alternate fuel.
- Allocating natural gas so that no geographical area would suffer undue hardship, with preference to residential, farm and small business users.
- Regulating natural gas prices in one-state markets as well as when gas is sold across state lines.
- Requiring all producers holding leases on federal lands to produce at full capacity or forfeit their leases. There have been indications that some producers have been holding back on gas production in the expectation of windfall profits through deregulation.

The council statement warned that the inflationary impact of deregulation would be comparable to the impact of the fivefold increase in oil prices since the 1973 Arab embargo. It noted that natural gas constitutes one-third of the total energy consumed in the United States, and a Library of Congress study estimates that deregulation would cost consumers $5.4 billion the first year and more in subsequent years.

Nearly 26 years ago, President Truman vetoed a bill to deregulate natural gas prices, and the Executive Council termed his veto message "just as applicable today."

A few large producers own the bulk of natural gas reserves, Truman had noted. Because of the nature of the industry, purchasers of natural gas can't easily move from one producer to another in search of lower prices. Thus, there is no effective competition, Truman said.

Truman's 1950 veto message said continued price regulation is needed to avoid "large windfall profits to gas producers, at the expense of consumers, with no benefit to the nation in terms of additional exploration and production."

In Congress, the Senate has passed a bill that would deregulate natural gas prices from "new" wells. The House, instead, passed a labor-supported measure that would continue controls on the largest firms who produce the bulk of the nation's natural gas but lift restrictions on smaller producers.

CWA Asks Talks On Job Phaseout

The Communications Workers called for immediate negotiations with the Western Electric Co. to protect the jobs of nearly 3,000 workers in New York and North Carolina threatened by the company's planned phaseout of what it terms "excess plant capacity."

Western Electric, the manufacturing arm of the Bell telephone system, plans to end its operations in Buffalo, N.Y., and in Greensboro, N.C. CWA represents some 2,000 workers in the New York unit and close to 900 at the North Carolina location.

"All of these jobs must be protected at all costs," CWA President Glenn E. Watts declared. "Every effort will be made to guarantee that not a single person will have to face the ultimate tragedy of layoff as a result of this initial plant-closing decision."

The Full Employment Need

AMERICA in this election year is confronted by a clearcut choice in competing economic philosophies.

On the one hand is the classic "trickle-down" theory, represented by the economic policies of the Nixon-Ford Administrations, which is based on more wealth for the few and hardship and even poverty for the many. It is easily identified by its benchmarks—low wages, recurring recessions, broad gaps between the haves and the have-nots and the simplistic view that every person determines his or her own economic destiny.

This theory, which has been practiced for seven years now, has brought back-to-back recessions, the highest deficits in peacetime, the highest unemployment since the Depression, the highest interest rates since the Civil War and raging inflation. It has not worked; it can not work; it will not work.

On the other hand, there is the philosophy that underlies full employment. It is one of general prosperity, full production, a balanced economy and a government with a social conscience.

Full employment is the only economic policy that makes any sense. It is the only economic policy we in the labor movement support.

The 1975 AFL-CIO convention empowered the Economic Policy Committee to study full employment proposals pending in the Congress and to determine those elements that are essential to an achievable and workable Full Employment Act—one that translates the promise of the Employment Act of 1946 into action.

FULL EMPLOYMENT—a job opportunity at a decent wage for each person able and seeking work—is an economic necessity for America. From jobs come the wages that generate mass purchasing power. A job is a key measure of a person's place in society—whether as a full-fledged participant or on the outside looking in. Work is the source of individual fulfillment. It is positive, constructive activity.

There is no lack of a will to work in America; there is only a lack of jobs.

Establishing a full employment economy will require the committed effort of all segments of society, but it must start with the government. There is no single program, no single key to full employment.

That is why Congress must begin immediately to develop a full employment program. The way to finally cut the deficit substantially is to put America back to work. Continued reliance on the discredited "trickle-down" theory can only mean continuing deficits, continuing high unemployment, continuing hardship, continuing recession.

The Congress must reject the negative thinking of the Ford Administration and begin action on a positive approach for America—full employment.

—From a statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 16, 1976, at Bal Harbour, Fla.

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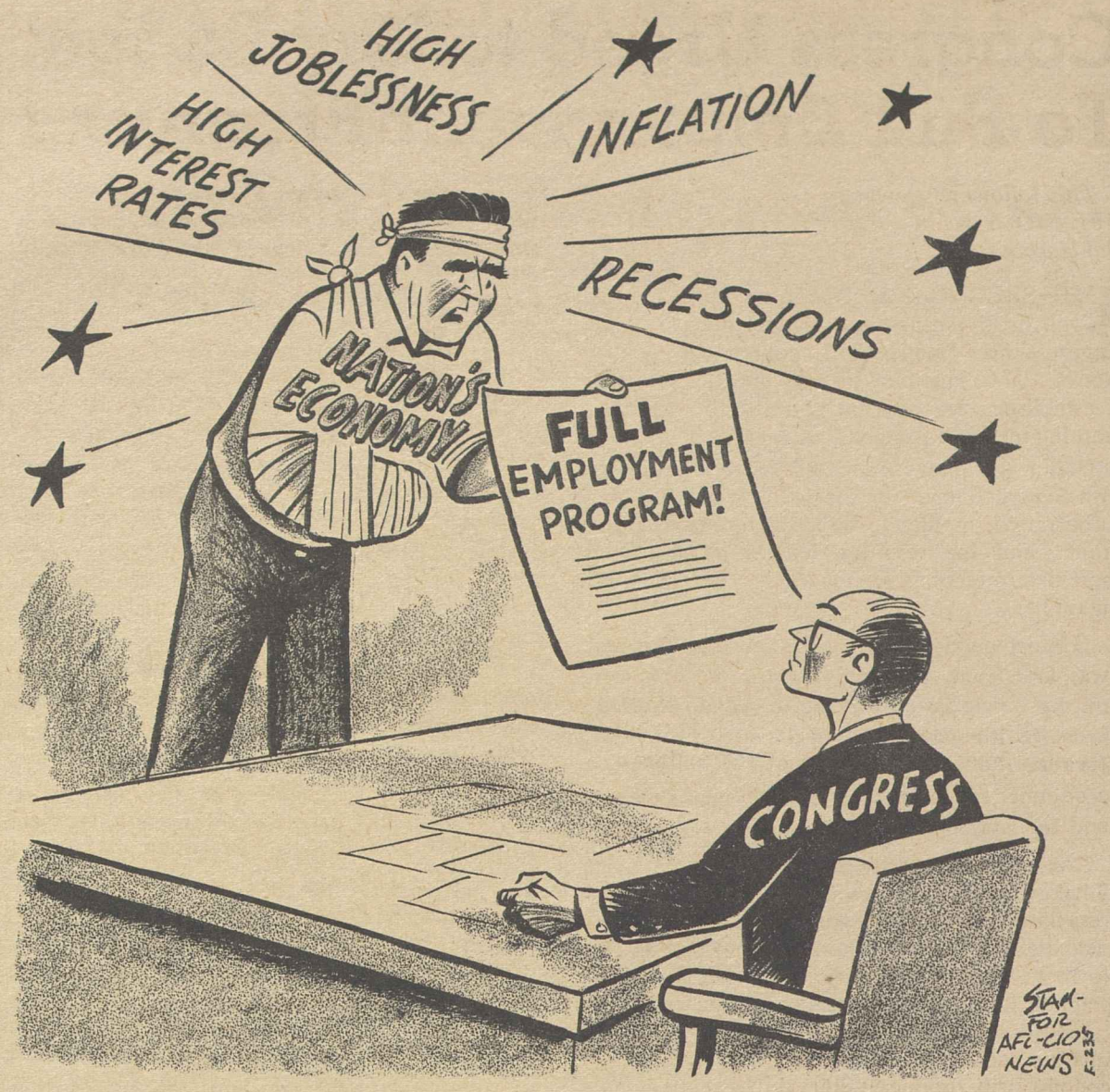
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'Enough Is Enough!'



A Word Edgewise:

Massive Soviet Arms Build-Up Points to Move on Yugoslavia

By John P. Roche

THERE ARE TWO WAYS of looking at the massive Soviet build-up of nuclear and conventional arms both in eastern Europe and central Asia.

The first is that the Politburo collects tank divisions (49), motorized divisions (110) and airborne troopers (7) the way I collect postage stamps. Maybe once a week, when they get a few hours free, Chairman Brezhnev, Admiral Gorshkov and Marshal Grechko get out their album and lovingly turn the pages from 40,000 tanks to 12,000 SAMs and on to 1,618 ICBMs, winding up with the two Kiev-class carriers presently under construction. This notion is not without a certain naive charm—indeed, a significant number of senators and representatives seem to be under its spell.

However, if you look at this incredible array of hardware with any historical perspective, you suspect it has been accumulated with a definite purpose. Leaving aside the nuclear strategic stockpile for the moment, what, for example, is the value of seven divisions of paratroops? (The United States has one airborne and one airmobile, though ours have roughly double the complement of the Soviets.)

The obvious answer—which almost got a practical demonstration during the 1973 Yom Kippur War—is that they provide a fast intervention force anywhere in Europe or the Middle East. (Our two mobile divisions are parked remotely in the United States)

Then look at the conventional deployment in central and eastern Europe (as stated in the International Institute of Strategic Studies latest authoritative analysis of the "Military Balance: 1975-76"). Leaving out the Soviet forces in the eastern area of that nation, there are 31 divisions (14 tankers) sitting around in East Germany, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Why? A remedy for unemployment?

If you add the forces in the European section of the USSR, there are an additional 63 divisions (22 tankers). The United States has a grand total of roughly 16 divisions, numerically perhaps the equivalent of 30 Soviet-sized units; ours are scattered around the world from Korea to western Europe.

What precisely is the point of this Soviet exercise in immense conventional overkill? At this point we should slot in the tremendous growth over the past decade of Russian strategic nuclear armament, clearly designed to neutralize the United States in the event of a conventional war in Europe. Particularly if that war is not aimed at our NATO allies, but at another target: the Balkans. After all, when you come right down to it, who is prepared to trade Chicago or New York for Belgrade or Tirana (Albania)?

Which leads us to the fact that Marshal Tito is 84, and the Albanian leadership is rapidly approaching old age. Albania is one of those Communist deep-freezes, like North Korea, but it is plain that the two men who have brutally run that small nation—Enver Hoxha and Mehmet Shehu—are worried: They have been running annual party purges for the last three years. (Both are allegedly ill, and you can sense the hermetic atmosphere from the fact that boss Hoxha has not been out of the country since 1961.)

The Albanians have some reason for concern: back in 1947, when Yugoslavia was a militant Stalinist stronghold, Milovan Djilas asked Stalin what to do about those obstreperous Albanians. Stalin replied genially, "Invade!"

BUT YUGOSLAVIA is the big prize, and there is no reason to believe that Chairman Brezhnev does not believe it the duty of the Soviet Union to liberate it from "right-wing revisionism" when the time is ripe. (Albania would simply be a white chip picked up with the blues.)

As the Czechoslovak invasion of 1968 demonstrated, they are masters of the blitzkrieg: Within a week there were more Russian troops in that unfortunate nation than we put into Vietnam in 10 years.

By the time somebody got an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council into session, there would be 4,000 tanks, a half-million men, and full aircover dominating Yugoslavia, and a couple of paratroop divisions would be sitting in Tirana.

This would, of course, be accompanied by the usual political warfare smokescreen: Pro-Soviet Yugoslav exiles would proclaim themselves the legitimate government and ask for Soviet support. Chinese support for Albania could be discounted (there are another 43 Soviet divisions guarding the Sino-Soviet border). What can we do? Pray, perhaps, that Tito lives a thousand years?

Economic Stimulus Needed:

Congress Urged to Key Budget To Full Employment Programs

The following statement was adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 17, 1976, at Bal Harbour, Fla.

THE SECOND SESSION of the 94th Congress will bring the first full implementation of the Congressional Budget & Impoundment Control Act of 1974. This new process and the priorities it establishes are of vital concern to America's working men and women.

Under this new act, Congress determines its own federal budget for the fiscal year—revenues to be raised, monies to be spent for needed programs, and the resulting federal deficit. Once these determinations are made, they become binding on the Congress.

Unfortunately, last year when the process was first tried, Congress focused its attention on the wrong issue. Bowing to Administration pressure, it concentrated on the size of the deficit rather than on the needs of the nation—economic, educational, social, national defense and full employment.

Given the depressed state of the economy, the $74.1 billion deficit limit approved by the Congress late last year made the budget totally inadequate to meet the nation's needs. With unemployment high, it makes no sense to hold down spending in an effort to reduce the deficit. What is needed is sufficient economic stimulus to put America back to work, so that a full employment economy will produce additional revenues while lowering costs of unemployment.

As the AFL-CIO has repeatedly pointed out, it costs America billions to keep millions unemployed. For each 1 percent drop in unemployment, the federal government gains $16 billion—$14 billion in tax revenue and $2 billion in lower social costs.

Congress has now had one year of experience with the new budget act. It is time to utilize the act to promote federal policies and programs aimed at restoring a full employment economy. It is up to the budget committees to propose, and Congress to enact, a budget resolution providing the funds necessary to put America back to work. This would demonstrate to the nation that full employment is the country's first priority.

The new congressional budget process is complicated, strict and will require strong, concerted legislative action by organized labor to meet our goals of full employment, expanded production and a balanced economy.

The congressional timetable means there will be legislative fights involving organized labor on each of these dates:

Mar. 15, when all committees must submit estimates and views on proposed legislation to the budget committees.

Apr. 15, when the budget committees report their first resolutions based on proposals received from other committees as well as other data.

May 15, when legislative committees must report bills within their jurisdiction and Congress must complete action on the first budget resolution.

The seventh day after Labor Day, when Congress must complete action on all bills providing budget authority and entitlements.

Sept. 15, when congressional action on the second budget resolution must be completed.

Sept. 25, when Congress must act on any reconciliation resolution implementing the second budget resolution.

Oct. 1, which is the start of the new fiscal year.

THIS TIMETABLE makes it clear that there are now three critical steps in the enactment of needed federal programs. The budget process has been added to the long-established requirements of authorizing and appropriating legislation.

Labor-backed measures must be included in proposals submitted to the budget committees by the legislative committees by Mar. 15 in order to have the best chance of inclusion in the budget resolution. In addition, bills must be reported by the legislative committees by May 15, otherwise they can only be acted upon if they receive an emergency waiver.

The AFL-CIO calls upon all its affiliates to pay close attention to the new budget process to make sure that all needed legislation meets the required timetables and can become enacted into law following the authorizing, appropriating, and budget act procedures.

The AFL-CIO also calls upon the Congress to continually weigh and review its budget processes to make them more flexible, more effective and more responsive to the changing economic needs of the nation.

Higher Medicare Fees:

Ford's Social Insurance Plan Scored as Setback for Elderly

ELDERLY AND DISABLED Americans would suffer a major setback if President Ford succeeds in pushing through his social security and Medicare changes, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman charged.

Seidman said it's impossible to square the Ford-backed measures with the President's claim that "he owes a very deep debt of gratitude to all older Americans" and that his plan offers them "significant improvements in the quality of life."

The social insurance expert said on Labor News Conference that the Medicare changes would add from $55 to $70 a year to what the average Medicare-covered person, old or disabled, now has to pay for that protection, "and they are now paying a lot for their Medicare."

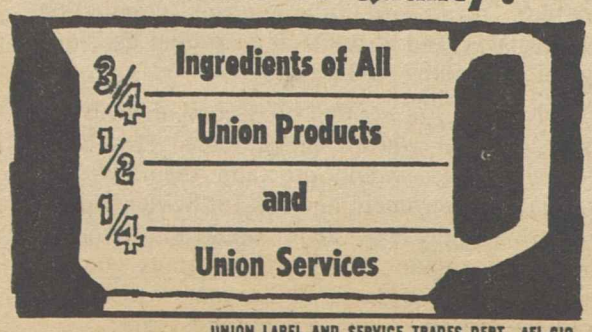
Noting that the President would trade off so-called catastrophic insurance for higher fees for short-term care, Seidman said the President's plan would be "taking more out of their pockets than he's proposing to give them" in the form of improved benefits. In addition, he noted, the President urges "unrealistic limits on Medicare payments to hospitals and physicians" that will do nothing at all to hold down the fees they actually charge their patients.

"We are in favor of rational programs to control physican and hospital costs," Seidman declared, not the kind of so-called controls Ford wants, which would "take it out of the hides of the very people that the programs are supposed to help."

Turning to social security cash benefits, Seidman stressed that the higher tax rates that Ford wants are not linked to any improvement of benefits. He pointed out that although the President urges full cost of living increases on social security benefits in the coming years, that is "what the law requires" now. In fact, he said, "The only person who has ever proposed not paying the cost of living increases" since it became part of the law "was President Ford," and that he was forced to retreat from that position after "a very justified howl of protest from the elderly, from organized labor and from everybody else who was looking for justice for the elderly, for disabled people and for the other beneficiaries of social security."

Reporters questioning Seidman on Labor News Conference were Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Donald Barnes of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Full Measure of Quality!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

CORPORATIONS, business firms of all types and sizes, and the fat cats—burned by the Watergate scandals of 1972—are moving back into the game of politics.

Thanks to the Supreme Court and the Federal Election Commission, organized business and rich contributors can put their money power to work in a legal and respectable way.

Congress passed the 1974 campaign finance law against a background of public shock and anger over the corruption and excesses of the Nixon Administration. Private contributions to Nixon's reelection campaign financed the June 1972 break-in at the Watergate headquarters of the Democratic National Committee. Other campaign abuses included the diversion of contributions to Nixon's personal use. Illegal contributions from corporations and individuals in exchange for favors and non-enforcement of laws were numerous.

The Supreme Court, in reviewing the 1974 law, attempted to balance free speech rights guaranteed by the First Amendment with the government's need to deal with Watergate-style corruption stemming from big campaign contributions.

In its landmark ruling, the court rewrote the rules of political campaigns in a way that satisfied no one completely.

The court upheld certain health reforms such as the public financing of presidential primary and general election campaigns. It upheld the "sunshine" provision requiring strict reporting and disclosure of campagn contributions and expenditures. It upheld the provision which set limits on how much individuals and political committees may give directly to candidates.

However, the court struck down limits on spending "on behalf" of a candidate as an unconstitutional abridgment of free speech. This means that Clement Stone, for example, the Chicago insurance executive who gave $2 million to Nixon in 1972, can resume his spending without limit to advocate the election or defeat of candidates for federal office. While Stone is limited to $1,000 in direct contributions to a candidate, he can spend as much as he wants on his own for radio, TV, billboards, etc.

IT WAS AN FEC OPINION on a Sun Oil Co. political action committee last November that spawned hundreds of business-controlled political committees.

The 4-2 opinion, which has organized labor and several members of Congress in a stew, said that companies could use their own funds to set up committees to collect money not only from stockholders but from employes—and use a paycheck deduction to do it.

Once registered with the FEC for six months, a single committee can give up to $5,000 per candidate for each election.

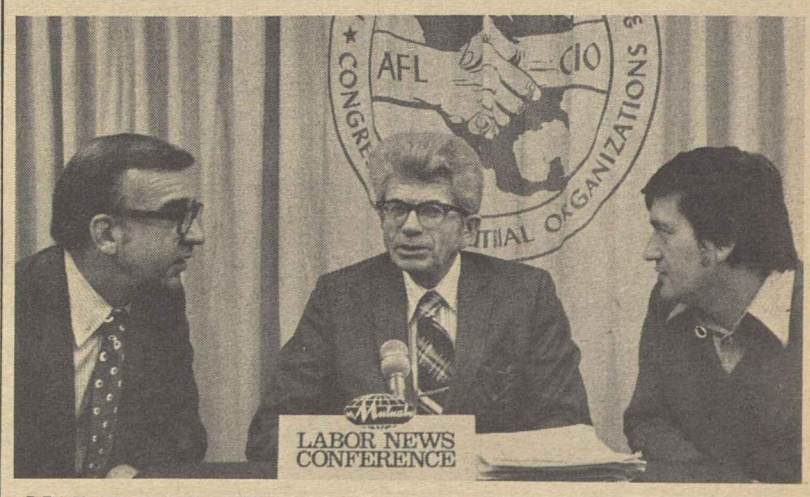
Thus the initial impact of this new apparatus of hundreds of corporation and business political action committees will begin to be felt about mid-1976. The full impact is expected by the 1978 congressional elections unless Congress amends the law to prohibit employer solicitation of employes.

Labor people feel that the real pressure will be exerted on middle management personnel, whose promotions and "team" attitudes will be evaluated in terms of their contributions.

At any rate, the FEC and the court have paved the way for the sizable and systematic flow of money to conservative-oriented candidates. A Dow Chemical spokesman has made it clear that Dow's contributions would go "to free enterprise candidates." A U.S. Chamber of Commerce spokesman sees the money going "to elect a compatible philosophy."

All this will operate behind such high-sounding names as Quaker Oats Public Interest Committee, McDonnell-Douglas Good Government Fund, the Budd Citizenship Committee and hundreds of others.

The crowning touch, perhaps, comes at a company that has bribed foreign government officials with millions of dollars to win airplane contracts. It is the Lockheed Good Government Committee.



MAJOR SETBACKS are sure to hit elderly and disabled Americans if President Ford succeeds in persuading Congress to adopt his social security and Medicare changes, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Jerome Brazda, left of Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Donald Barnes of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



PUBLIC RELATIONS and publications problems of local unions are explored by affiliate representatives of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. at Bal Harbour, Fla. Addressing the meeting is Michael C. Grace, department public relations director.

Expedited Arbitration Plan Backed

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO urged affiliated unions to incorporate an expedited approach to arbitration in their collective bargaining agreements as a proven method of solving the mounting problems connected with arbitration.

The Executive Council approved the resolution on arbitration referred to it from the 1975 convention as well as two other referred resolutions dealing with Panama Canal Zone problems.

The council acted on 21 of the 41 resolutions referred by the San Francisco convention, holding 20 for further study and later action. At its meeting here it approved recommendations by a subcommittee of Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Vice Presidents Martin J. Ward, Glenn E. Watts and George Hardy to adopt three resolutions, nonconcur on 11 and that no action was necessary on seven others.

The arbitration resolution noted that employers are more and more willing to force cases to arbitration where union treasuries can be weakened and depleted, that the costs of arbitration are mounting and "are plainly excessive" and that there is a great deal of undue delay.

The use of expedited procedures for those cases reaching arbitration is working and has been successfully pioneered by the Steelworkers to achieve quick decision at a minimum of cost, without lawyers, briefs, court reporters or transcripts.

The resolution called for an exchange of experiences and a pooling of information among unions to help incorporate the approach in a greater number of contracts so that basic arbitration can be retained as a useful tool.

The Canal Zone resolutions supported the construction of a Third Lock Plan as spelled out in legislation before Congress and called for specific recommendations to be included in the Canal Zone treaty based on an AFL-CIO committee study of a few years ago.

Among the resolutions in which the council voted to non-concur were ones urging a ban on meetings in states that had not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment, a presidential succession amendment, involvement of the AFL-CIO in the internal affairs of political parties and changes in methods of selecting members of the council and providing for minority representation.



Support for Soviet Jews Pledged by U.S. Labor

Brussels—The AFL-CIO, condemning the Soviet Union for trying to "turn back the clock on human rights," declared its solidarity with the World Congress on Soviet Jewry in mobilizing world opinion on behalf of the long-suffering Jews in the Soviet Union.

"The rights we join you in demanding for Soviet Jews we also demand for all other people everywhere," declared Irving Brown, the federation's European representative, in an address here at the second world meeting of the congress.

"They are human rights. They are trade union rights," Brown said. "They are the lifeblood of our own movement's existence. They are not to be compromised in the name of any ideology."

Brown noted that Jews seeking to leave the USSR are regularly harassed and intimidated. In recent months, he said, there has been at least one trial a month designed to frighten Jews who want to emigrate.

"These policies are not merely the extension of the ancient curse of a total system which is designed to maintain the totalitarian power of the Communist Party."

The Communists cannot coexist with a decent respect for human rights, Brown said. In this sense, he noted, the cause of Soviet Jewry cannot be separated from the cause of an Andrei Sakharov, the former Russian nuclear physicist who is one of the staunchest defenders of human rights in the USSR. Soviet leaders denied him permission last December to go to Oslo to accept the 1975 Nobel Peace prize.

"If a Soviet citizen as world-renowned as he cannot leave his country to accept the Nobel prize," Brown asked, "then what rights does any Soviet Jew have that the authorities are bound to respect?"

Brown stressed that the plight of Soviet Jews is linked with "the unheard, unspoken aspirations of millions of Russian workers who are denied trade union protection against the exploitation of their commissars."

For all of these victims of the Soviet system, Brown said, "the ultimate hope lies not in a beneficent change of heart in the Communist leadership but rather in a stronger commitment on the part of the free world to democratic values and in a determination to defend these values."

Pension Plan Protection Pushed in Public Sector

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Effective and appropriate protection for the pension rights of state and local government workers should be enacted by Congress as quickly as possible, the AFL-CIO declared.

The Executive Council said the first step must be speedy completion of a congressionally authorized study of public employe pension plans to lay the groundwork for new legislation. The study was set up under the 1974 pension law.

At that time, the council pointed out, the Congress rejected proposals to cover retirement systems of state and local governments on the ground that the financial stability and strength of these governments made the protection unnecessary. "Recent developments," the council noted, "have made readily apparent the fallacy of this argument."

Pension plans of state and local governments are "badly in need of reform," the council said, because of past underfunding and pay-as-you-go financing. These governments "have too often tolerated flagrant abuses of fiduciary responsibility and unauthorized use of pension funds," the council said.

Contrary to "widespread myth," the council added, "most public employe pension plans are not generous in benefits, vesting and other provisions and have not contributed to the financial crisis of state and local governments."

It said that the average monthly benefit for all state and local government employes was only $223 in 1972, that more than 90 percent of public employes make pension contributions and pay for a large portion of their retirement benefits contrasted to 10 percent in private pension plans, and that public employe fringe benefits lag behind private industry.

"Blaming public employes for financial troubles in a frequent cop-out for public administrators. Public employes did not create the often inefficient, costly, fragmented structure of state and local governments; nor are they responsible for the underfunding of pension systems," the statement noted.

Public employes need pension protection on reporting and disclosure, fiduciary responsibility, participation and vesting, funding and plan termination insurance, the council declared.

'No Solutions':

Public Employes Hit Ford Budget Crunch

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Ford Administration's proposed budget poses an economic threat to all public employes and a continuing financial crunch for state and local governments, the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. declared.

The department's executive board meeting here said that the President's fiscal year 1977 budget "presents no solutions" to the problems of recession and unemployment especially as they affect local governments and public workers.

Unemployment rates for public employes "are at record highs," the PED statement said, "exceeding by one-third the previous record high in 1950." It added that inflation has seriously eroded the "already meager living standards of public employes."

Along with the effects on workers in state, local and federal governments, the Ford budget would "severely affect the quality of services provided" by the various governments, it added.

"The PED and its affiliates will strongly urge Congress to reject President Ford's economic program and implement the fiscal and monetary policies needed to create a general turn-around in the American economy," the statement said. The department will press for employment protections for public workers, expansion of public service employment programs, long-term federal assistance to financially troubled state and local governments and opposition to Administration attempts to deny federal workers full pay raises provided by present law.

The day following the meeting the top officers of the State, County & Municipal Employees wrote PED President William H. McClennan that the union was withdrawing from the department. They charged that because of the "domination of the department by private sector unions, the lack of leadership and the department's inability to develop and carry out a coherent program . . . that participation in the Public Employee Dept. has become a waste of time and money."

The letter dated Feb. 15, 1976, signed by AFSCME President Jerry Wurf and Sec.-Treas. William Lucy, said the union intended "to continue speaking out within the AFL-CIO for a better understanding of and stronger commitment to meeting the needs of public employes in the U.S."

McClennan, president of the Fire Fighters, who received the AFSCME letter a few moments before holding a scheduled press conference to discuss the PED meeting, told reporters that the department had voted on Feb. 14 to find AFSCME in noncompliance with the constitution for failure to pay full per capita on its membership and that the union would be suspended in 10 days unless it came into compliance. Of the 24 unions represented at the meeting, McClennan said, Lucy for AFSCME abstained and there was one no vote.

McClennan said that since September 1975 AFSCME had reduced its per capita payments to the department from about $13,000 to $2,000 a month. Per capita is based on 2 cents per member per month for public employe members, and AFSCME decided to pay on 100,000 members instead of the almost 700,000 it has, McClennan said.

He noted that he and Clyde Webber, PED treasurer and president of the Government Employees, talked earlier with Wurf about the reduction and the AFSCME president said that "prudence dictated" that $2,000 a month was all they should pay. The question did not come before the PED until the executive board meeting here.

McClennan said it was a good meeting with extensive discussion keyed to the need for a closer relationship among the various members of the department on public relations and publications in dealing with difficult problems of state, local and federal workers. He said the department was in good shape financially with the membership now at about 1.8 million with AFSCME out. Prior to the withdrawal the department had 2.5 million members.

He said the department's budget was based on the probability that AFSCME would pull out.

The department had also issued a statement supporting as a "sensible solution" to problems of the postal service legislation proposed by Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.) to finance 10 percent of the Postal Service operating budget from general revenues for three years while a committee of qualified experts investigates all aspects of Postal Service operations and finances and recommends appropriate congressional action.

The PED statement also voiced opposition to the elimination of services now performed by the Postal Service in favor of performance of those services by private carriers; refusal of the Administration to permit continuation of Postal Service subsidies in the budget, and the Postal Service's "repressive manpower programs."

The department announced the affiliation of the Chemical Workers Union, bringing the number of unions affiliated to 29.

Ford Rebuffed On 'Impact' Aid

The House blocked President Ford's plan to cancel $243 million in funds for "impacted" school districts, where many students come from families of federal employes or the military.

Ford asked Congress to rescind the appropriation, but was turned down. A Republican-sponsored amendment to cancel $97 million of that amount was defeated, 267-134.

Label Trades Expand Board By Four Seats

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. has named four new vice presidents to its board.

The new officers are Henry Segal, secretary-treasurer of the Paperworkers; Rene Rondou, president of the Tobacco Workers; John Mara, president of the Boot & Shoe Workers, and Eugene Glover, secretary-treasurer of the Machinists.

The addition of four new spots on the board—bringing the total number of vice presidents to 11—was authorized at the department's convention in San Francisco last October. The new officers were named at the department's meeting here and will hold office until the next convention in 1977.

To Halt Decline:

Maritime Unions Push Plan To Revitalize U.S. Shipping

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A nine-point program to stimulate the growth of the U.S. merchant marine and overcome the "retreat and decline" of 1975 was adopted by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

The MTD executive board, with Department President Paul Hall presiding, said in adopting the "minimum objectives," that the implementation of the program outlined in the Merchant Marine Act of 1970 "has largely come to a halt."

Last year there were 44 fewer merchant vessels flying the U.S. flag and actively engaged in ocean commerce than in 1974. President Ford's veto of the Energy Transportation Security Act accelerated the decline in merchant marine activity and without an equitable national cargo policy "it is not likely that the declining trend of 1975 will be reversed," the MTD board said.

The statement pointed out that the Russians have captured a significant share of U.S. liner trade in the Pacific "and are emerging as a serious competitor in the North Atlantic trade and other routes." The board also warned of a substantial downturn in shipbuilding activity.

The nine-point program presented to the board by Department Administrator O. William Moody, Jr., calls for:

- Creation of a single agency or an Office of Maritime Affairs in the White House to deal with the problems of the industry.
- Enactment of oil cargo preference legislation.
- Development of a national cargo policy to provide for extension of cargo preference legislation.
- Strengthening of the Jones Act to apply it to the Virgin Islands.
- Taxing in full the income of runaway ships and an investment tax credit for ships built with capital construction funds.
- Legislation to apply the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act to U.S.-owned foreign-flag ships.
- Outlawing the predatory practices of Soviet and other state-owned fleets.
- Requiring the U.S. Navy to contract for its noncombatant support services from the privately owned U.S. merchant marine fleet.
- Development of a policy position in both major political parties to guarantee a strong and operating merchant marine.

In other actions the board called again for maintenance of Public Health Service hospitals and warned of a new move by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to enlist local health agencies in its campaign to close the hospitals.

It urged also repeal of Section 807 of the U.S. trade law so that "the jobs of thousands of Americans can be protected against the predatory effects of low-cost imported products assembled by low-wage foreign workers and peddled to American consumers at profiteer-level high prices."

In a report on developing energy resources, the department stressed the need for the forming a quasi-government energy development corporation to find new sources of energy. The national security need for such a move is clear, the MTD said, and the government corporation "could determine the development priorities and allocate products as the nation's needs required."

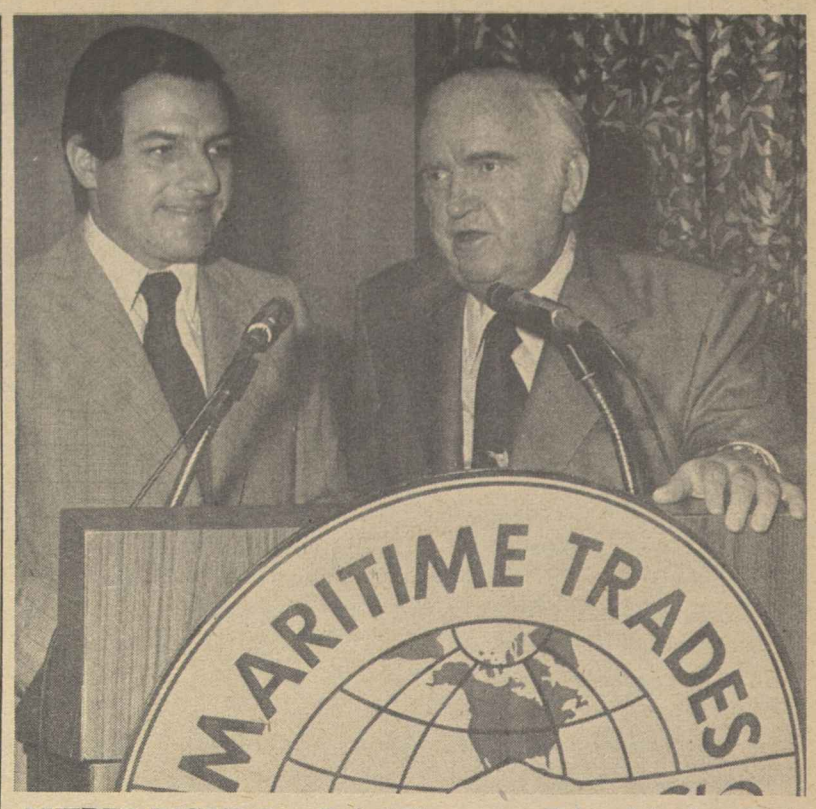
Another report traced the current trend in multilateral trade negotiations and concluded that the "prospects are dim in this round of trade negotiations for any progress toward diminishing unemployment and easing the plight of the American worker."

AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger told the board that the Trade Act of 1974 had failed to prevent the export of jobs or to make whole American workers injured by imports and discussed in detail various sections of the act and their effects on American industry and workers. On the "good news" side he said that more economists and academicians are beginning to support the labor movement's position on trade as the evidence mounts of the growing danger of the multinationals and foreign investment policies.

Gov. Rafael Hernandez-Colon of Puerto Rico described the economic plight of the island, where the unemployment rate hit 20 percent last May, and the role of U.S. trade policy in aggravating the situation.

He said that competition from Taiwan, North Korea, Haiti, Hong Kong and Spain "has sapped our once vibrant textile industry and is destroying our shoe and leather industry. This policy of exportation of jobs is particularly costly to Puerto Rico. . . ."

He warned that the United States "must not pursue a policy which will improverish Puerto Rico and many areas of the mainland for quick profits for multinational corporations."



PUERTO RICO'S Gov. Rafael Hernandez-Colon, left, described the impact of the 20 percent unemployment rate on the island's economy at the Maritime Trades Dept. meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. He was introduced by MTD President Paul Hall.

ILO Moves to Update Safety Code for Docks

Geneva — A worldwide strategy to protect the safety and health of dock workers was charted at an eight-day meeting of experts assembled by the International Labor Organization.

The nine experts, drawn from trade union, industry and government ranks, found an "urgent need" to update the 1932 convention binding ILO member states to take accident - prevention measures in dock work.

In addition to outlining the scope of the projected new convention the experts redrafted the ILO's 1958 Code of Practice on Safety & Health in Dock Work to meet the technological developments that have radically changed cargo handling.

President Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen said the program is designed to meet new safety requirements "demanded by the sophisticated machinery now being introduced on the docks and in the warehouses."

Gleason, Charles H. Fitzgibbon, secretary of the Australian Waterside Workers Federation, and Thomas Cronin, a national secretary of Britain's Transport & General Workers Union, represented all longshoremen at the meeting of experts.

"We worked with the next 10 to 15 years in mind," Gleason said of the paragraph-by-paragraph revision of the code that serves as a guide for governments, trade unions and employers in their efforts to make the docks healthier and safer places to work.

"It will mainly benefit the developing countries," Gleason continued, "as they turn to the new cargo handling equipment. In this way it will promote uniformity in the safety and health regulations throughout the world—one of our main aims."

In the report on their work to the ILO Governing Body, the experts said that when amending and adding to the code they had given particular attention to such new developments as containerization and roll-on/roll-off operations.

But they also noted that many provisions of the old code remained valid because a large amount of some types of cargo is still handled by methods that have been long used.

The discussion on the code made clear that the 1932 convention must be revised to meet the safety requirements of new technology, the experts said. The frequency and nautre of the examinations and tests of cargo-handling machinery and gear are among the requirements to be stipulated in the convention, they stressed.

The meeting agreed that "primary responsibility for applying the prescribed measures for enusring adequate levels of safety and health lay with the employers."

Wholesale Price Index Unchanged Over Month

Lower prices for farm products and processed foods and feeds offset increases in the prices of industrial commodities in January, leaving the government's wholesale price index unchanged over the month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The January index remained at 179.4 percent of its 1967 base, or 4.4 percent higher than a year earlier, BLS said. This meant that a representative sample of wholesale prices has risen from $100 in 1967 to $179.40 today.

Since last October, wholesale prices have shown little change. The all-commodities wholesale price index was unchanged in November, after rising 1.8 percent in October. In December, the index dropped a slight four-tenths of 1 percent.

BLS reported that a drop of 1.8 percent in farm and wholesale food prices for the month offset a rise of four-tenths of 1 percent in the prices of manufactured goods. Prices declined 2.8 percent for farm products and 1.5 percent for processed foods and feeds.

The decline in prices of agriculture-related commodities continued a downward trend that began last November.

The four-tenths of 1 percent rise in prices of industrial commodities compared with an increase of six-tenths of 1 percent in each of the two previous months and a sharp increase of 1.2 percent last October.

Industrial commodity prices account for 77 percent of the weight of the wholesale price index. The WPI is based on a monthly sample of about 2,700 items selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing, agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, gas and electricity, and public utilities sectors.

The largest increases among industrial commodities last month occured among lumber and wood products, hides, skins, leather, and related products, and the nonmetallic mineral products groups, the government said.

Four other major industrial groups rose more than the average for industrial commodities in January: pulp, paper and allied products; transportation equipment; textile products and apparel; and furniture and household durables.

Senate Urged To Lift Curbs Of Hatch Act

The AFL-CIO has urged senators to support "without weakening amendments" a bill that would revamp the Hatch Act and allow federal and postal employes to take part in the nation's political life.

A companion bill was passed by the House last fall. It would continue existing safeguards that prohibit coercion or political pressure on federal workers. But it would restore their right to participate voluntarily, as private citizens, in political activities.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said denial of these rights has resulted in making "second-class citizens" of federal workers.

The AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. and its affiliates have actively worked for Hatch Act revision.

Long-Term Jobless Aid Termed Indispensable

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Both long-term unemployment insurance and public-service jobs are essential to meet the needs of America's millions of jobless workers, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared at its winter meeting here.

"In this time of continued, unacceptably high unemployment," the council said, "we insist the Congress not choose between these programs, but that it must fund both."

Congress has interpreted its budget procedures to claim that it must choose between expanding public-service employment for as many of the jobless as possible and extending unemployment insurance benefits for the long-term unemployed, the council observed.

"This is an unconscionable choice," the council declared. The true level of unemployment in the nation last month was closer to 10.6 percent than the 7.8 percent officially reported by the government. And many jobless workers have been out of work so long, they no longer are eligible for unemployment benefits.

"At least a million jobless workers have exhausted their unemployment insurance but are still unable to obtain jobs," the council said.

Legislation enacted last year reduced the maximum benefit period for jobless workers from 65 to 52 weeks in some states and to 39 weeks in others, as of last Jan. 1.

"Even with the 65-week maximum, many have exhausted their benefits," the council said. "Obviously, anything less than 65 weeks is clearly inadequate.

"We urge the Congress to immediately restore the 65-week maximum duration, retroactive to Jan. 1, including workers excluded from the regular program now receiving Supplementary Unemployment Assistance. If 65 weeks proves inadequate, there should be an additional extension."

Steelworkers Fill District Vacancy

Pittsburgh—Bruce Thrasher was named temporary director of Steelworkers District 35 after the USWA executive board accepted the resignation of District Director M. C. Weston, Jr.

Weston, who has headed the six-state southeastern district since 1965, cited personal reasons for his resignation. Thrasher has been on the USWA staff for 22 years, including service as an international representative and assistant director of District 35. He will complete Weston's unexpired term, which ends May 1977.

Jobless Rate 27.2%:

Building Trades Call Parley on Economy

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Building & Construction Trades Dept., confronted with results of a 41-city survey showing an average 27.2 percent jobless rate among construction workers, has called a national economic conference for Apr. 5 in Washington, D.C.

BCTD President Robert A. Georgine told a news conference here that the meeting will deal with jobs, housing, energy, public works, environment, multi-employer pensions, occupational safety and health, and transportation. More than 3,500 delegates from every state are expected to attend, he said.

Georgine told reporters the Administration has "no credibility" now in light of the President's veto of the construction-site picketing bill and its general economic program. The site-picketing veto "woke our people up," he said, and has led to stepped-up emphasis by the department on political action.

He termed Ford's subsequent veto of the public works bill "criminal" and urged Congress to override the President. The measure would have provided some 600,000 jobs, mostly in the depressed construction industry.

A campaign of thoroughly informing building trades workers on the issues, presidential vetoes and other information will produce activity at the polls, Georgine said. "We must get someone" in the White House to restore the country's economic health, he declared.

Georgine noted that the BCTD had produced its first voting record as part of the campaign to educate and activate its membership politically.

Papers that will form the basis for discussion at the BCTD's national conference are now being drafted by the department's research bureau. One of the completed papers, "The Economic Profile of the Construction Worker," was discussed at the Feb. 9-10 sessions of the BCTD Executive Council here.

The paper, which includes survey results showing unemployment among construction workers running at an average 27.2 percent, discloses that in some cities certain crafts have jobless rates as high as 90 percent. Many crafts in a number of communities have rates upwards of 50, 65 and 75 percent.

Other highlights of the "profile":

● Nearly 700,000 building tradesmen are idle today. "This means the nation's largest industry, the one industry unanimously singled out as being central to any viable economic recovery, is still in the depths of a deep depression."

● Another 500,000 skilled tradesmen are working shortened hours, less than a 40-hour week.

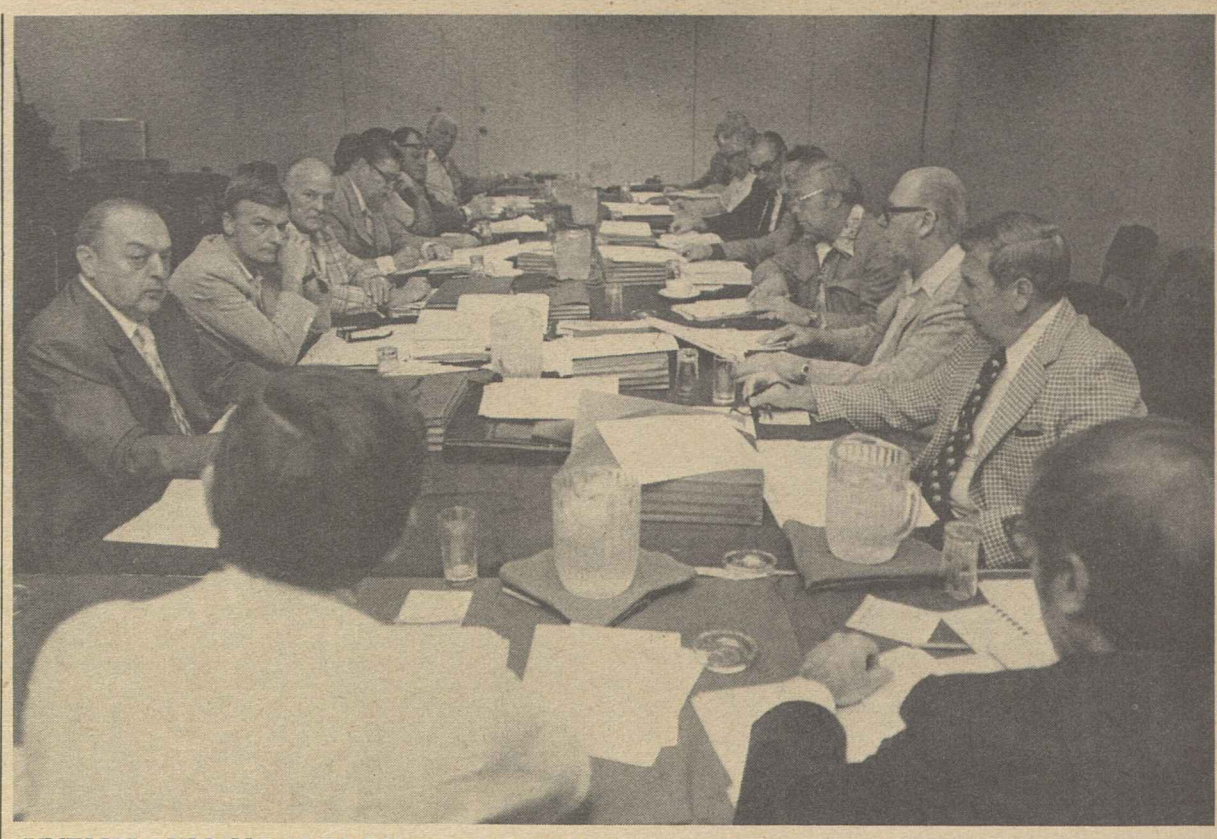
● In the first half of 1975, vetoes by President Ford cost an estimated 638,500 jobs. "As a result of Administration negativism, the public's confidence in the economy remains low."

● More than 450,000 unemployed workers will lose jobless insurance benefits in 1977. Of this number, 110,000 will be building tradesmen.

The paper also debunks the criticism from some quarters that the income of construction workers is "high." Such criticism is not rooted in fact, the BCTD paper stresses.

"An examination of the last four years demonstrates that the wage gains in the building industry have not only failed to keep pace with the cost of living, but in three of the past four years they even lagged behind those in other industries," the BCTD declared.

Those who protest high wage rates in the construction industry overlook the fact that the industry suffers from an extremely high amount of seasonality, more so than most other industries, the BCTD noted.



UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY covering 41 key cities with an average jobless rate among construction workers topping 27 percent is analyzed by officials of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. at Bal Harbour, Fla.

Move to Curb Use of Nuclear Power Scored

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Sharp limitations on nuclear energy contained in a California initiative measure would injure the drive for energy independence, the AFL-CIO executive council declared as it strongly endorsed efforts of the state federation to defeat the measure.

The restraints contained in the California measure, the council said, are "extraordinarily and unnecessarily severe" and could possibly lead to the end of nuclear power in the state. It noted that similar unnecessary restraints are being attempted in other states.

The council pointed out that the nuclear industry has operated for years under very close supervision and has been subject to most rigid safety standards and that as a result there have been "no serious accidents stemming from the operation of nuclear plants."

Labor Prods For Action on Health Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

protection against hospital and medical bills."

The council said Ford was "deceitful" when he described his proposal as "protection" for the elderly. It noted that the out-of-pocket cost for the average Medicare-subsidized hospital stay would be twice as much under Ford's plan as it is now.

Ford's proposal to substitute $10 billion in block grants to the states for 16 existing federal health programs was also sharply criticized. The programs Ford wants to abolish by this substitution include Medicaid, comprehensive health planning, maternal and child health, migrant workers' health, neighborhood health centers, emergency medical services and mental health.

The AFL-CIO noted that the budget request "is less than present expenditures."

The council statement said the federal programs "were created in the first place because the states were unable to meet those responsibilities."

A separate council statement, on social security, included a proposal to cover the cost of prescription drugs under Medicare, to eliminate the monthly premium for the physician services (Part B) of Medicare, and reduction of the waiting period for disability coverage.



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE award of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service is presented to AFL-CIO President George Meany by Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., at the federation's Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. Usery, former head of the FMCS, called Meany "a peacemaker in labor-management affairs" through his efforts to advance collective bargaining.

Jobs Bill Veto Sustained By Thin Senate Margin

(Continued from Page 1)

The vetoed bill had these key ingredients:

● Up to $2.5 billion in grants to local and state governments for public works projects that could put the unemployed to work quickly. The program would have continued while unemployment was at least 6.5 percent.

● A "counter-cyclical" program of federal grants that would allow communities and states with at least 6 percent unemployment to continue basic services without the cutbacks that otherwise would be necessary because of a revenue-squeeze. The higher the unemployment rate, the larger the amount of the federal grants—up to a ceiling of $1.5 billion over 15 months.

● An added $1.4 billion for construction of wastewater treatment facilities in the 1977 fiscal year, and further funds for the Job Opportunities Program, an ongoing public works program.

Ford had sought to head off the veto override by promising to sign a Republican "compromise" bill that would have provided countercyclical funds under somewhat more restrictive conditions, but would scrap the public works portion of the vetoed bill.

The Ford-endorsed alternative was sponsored by two Michigan Republicans, Garry Brown in the House and Robert P. Griffin in the Senate. It carried a $780 million spending ceiling, with money channeled to eligible states and cities through the existing Housing & Community Development program. But only areas with unemployment over 8 percent would be eligible, and then only while the national unemployment rate stays above 7 percent.

Administration lobbyists tried to persuade Republicans in Congress that the Brown-Griffin bill would give them an acceptable excuse for sustaining Ford's veto of the $6.1 billion bill.

They failed in the House, but succeeded in the Senate—with the help of Democratic defectors. Voting to override were 51 Democrats and 12 Republicans. Supporting the President's veto were 25 Republicans and 10 Democrats.

The vetoed bill had strong support from the nation's mayors and most governors. Milwaukee's Mayor Henry Maier, who led a group of mayors that came to Washington to urge Congress to override the veto, told reporters that the legislation was urgently needed. "Our cities are in desperate financial condition," he said, with unemployment in some sectors of the major cities "as high as 30 and 40 percent."

Maier said the "so-called compromise" backed by the President "won't work." It is hampered by cumbersome restrictions on the use of the money "and it does not address the needs of the cities which are suffering from high unemployment, declining revenues and increased costs."

Energy Plan Termed Key to Independence

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO reaffirmed its strong support for the creation of a $100 billion Energy Independence Authority to resolve the energy crisis, warning that the nation "is more vulnerable than ever to oil blackmail."

"Because gasoline lines have disappeared," the Executive Council said, "the nation should not delude itself into believing that the energy crisis is over." It pointed out that domestic production of oil has been declining steadily and dependence on foreign sources has been increasing.

Private industry, left to itself, the council asserted, "cannot and will not resolve the energy crisis. We urge Congress to establish" the authority as proposed by Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller to operate through direct loans, loan guarantees, price guarantees and other financial assistance to groups unable to secure private capital.

The council said that the authority should provide assistance for "the whole gamut of energy technologies" including construction of plants that use nuclear, oil, gas and coal, as well as coal liquefaction and gasification, shale oil and solar heat.

It said the corporation should provide financial assistance to convert oil or gas-using power plants to alternative sources of energy, aid in construction of energy efficient buildings and engage directly in the "production and distribution of energy whenever the national interest calls for it and private industry is unwilling or unable to do so."

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Council Hits Ford Failures On Critical National Issues

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Unions Gain In Federal Agencies

The number of federal government employes represented by unions rose 58,000 last year to a record 1.2 million.

A Civil Service Commission tally showed unions held bargaining rights for 59 percent of non-postal federal workers as of last November, up from 57 percent the previous year.

Since about 10 percent of the federal workforce is made up of supervisors not eligible for union representation, unions actually hold bargaining rights for close to 70 percent of the eligible workers.

The AFL-CIO affiliated American Federation of Government Employees remained the dominant union in the federal field, holding bargaining rights for 670,000 workers—up 20,000 from the previous year. Its leading unaffiliated competitor, the National Federation of Federal Employees, held bargaining rights for 136,000 workers.

Among the predominantly blue-collar AFL-CIO affiliates, Metal Trades Councils held bargaining rights for 58,600 workers and the Machinists for 32,900 — both higher than the previous year despite a drop in the government's blue-collar workforce.

A number of other AFL-CIO unions represent smaller groups of federal employes. The initial Civil Service Commission tally covered only unions representing more than 30,000 non-postal federal workers.

For the first time, the percentage

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NEW VICE PRESIDENTS of the AFL-CIO are welcomed by George Meany. Angelo Fosco, left, is president of the Laborers and Charles H. Pillard is president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. **(Story, Page 2)**

Basic Problems Unsolved:

Recession Continues Despite Mild Pickup

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The American economy remains in a very weakened condition with a vast amount of slack after its longest and deepest slide in 40 years, the AFL-CIO warned.

Despite modest improvements since last spring the recession continues, the Executive Council declared.

No basic economic problems have been solved since the economy's brush with near-disaster during the winter of 1974-75, the council statement said.

"Thus, the economy is vulnerable to possible adverse events at home or abroad," the AFL-CIO warned.

Deploring the Ford Administration's "very definite shift to economic restraint," the Executive Council noted that the President's budget proposals for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 include a $29 billion cut in federal programs below this year's level of services, with spreading adverse impact after the November elections.

The council said that, if the President's program of "go-slow negativism" were adopted, there would be cuts in federal programs concentrated in employment, education, health care, income security and grants-in-aid to state and local governments. And it would lead to "rising unemployment during the latter part of 1977 and the possibility of a deeper recession," the council predicted.

"For seven years, the Nixon and Ford Administrations have given the nation the exact economic medicine once again proposed by the President. The record has been one of failure, recession, unemployment, inflation and huge budget deficits."

The council said that further deficits could be wiped out by a rapid reduction of joblessness, but the Administration has no plans to cut unemployment. Each one percent cut in the jobless rate would reduce the federal budget deficit by about $16 billion—$14 billion in added tax receipts and $2 billion in reduced expenditures for unemployment compensation and welfare, it said.

(Continued on Page 5)

Action Pushed to Aid Ailing States, Cities

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Decisive federal action to meet "the fiscal emergencies of state and local governments" was called for by the AFL-CIO which warned that failure to act would lead to further deterioration of public facilities and services.

The federation's Executive Council called on Congress to reject proposals to shift responsibility back to the state and localities "for problems that are national in scope and effect." It specifically called for:

- Immediate Senate passage of legislation to provide federal funds to states and localities to protect present public service jobs and provide additional employment in the public and non-profit sectors of the economy.

- Rejection of the Ford proposals to shift present welfare and Medicaid costs to the states and localities, and "immediate substantive relief" through the federal government's "complete assumption of the full cost of Medicaid and welfare."

- Improved formulas under the Revenue Sharing Act to assure that funds are targeted to areas most in need, particularly the nation's urban centers.

- Establishment of a new agency like the Reconstruction Finance

(Continued on Page 4)

Negative Approach To Needs Assailed

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has subjected the programs and policies of the Ford Administration to searching examination and found them lacking in almost every area of national concern.

This theme emerged from the mid-winter meeting of the Executive Council here as it reviewed the state of the economy, the nation's social needs, international problems, the state of the unions and the preparations for the 1976 elections.

In a series of statements, the council assailed the Administration's go-slow negativism on bringing the country out of recession, the tax and budget policies tied to the long discredited "trickle-down" theory, the failure to help the financially ailing states and cities or to develop an adequate and meaningful housing policy.

It scored the Administration for its phony program on health and social security, its limited approach to improving unemployment insurance and its unfeeling cutbacks on food stamps and programs for children.

Meeting as the Administrative Committee of the Committee on Political Education, the council and members from affiliated unions received a thorough report on the preparation for the 1976 elections—the results of which could bring new programs and policies. AFL-CIO President George Meany said he found COPE organizationally "in the best condition it has ever been in at the beginning of an election year."

Assessing the state of the trade union movement at a press conference, Meany said "I feel that we have good unions, good policies . . . what I am concerned with is not so much the image—we can't control our image—but . . . with the stability and the character of the trade union movement. I look at it and find it quite good."

The AFL-CIO president touched on a number of topics in the wide-open press conferences, including former President Nixon's trip to China. Characterizing Nixon as "the most corrupt President who ever sat in the White House," Meany observed that Nixon travelled thousands of miles outside the country "to criticize our foreign policy, which is something that I don't think anyone should do" especially in a country "where human freedom is denied."

Nixon's actions "are not very friendly toward the Ford Administration for whatever the reason," Meany said, adding that Nixon went to China to criticize the Helsinki agreement, "but I did it here at home quite often and quite loudly."

In international affairs, the council reaffirmed the federation's position of giving the ILO every opportunity to return to its original goals in the next two years before considering terminating membership, warned of blackmail by developing nations that is confusing U.S. foreign policy, called on Western European trade union movements to reject popular front arrangements with "national Communist" parties and reiterated its earlier calls for all-out support for Israel in light of the developments in Lebanon.

The council outlined federation policies on prepaid legal care, highway safety, the Postal Service, airline deregulation, bilingual education, TV reruns, copyright revision and government aid for the arts.

It elected two new members—Angelo Fosco of the Laborers and Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—received a report on the functioning of the Internal

(Continued on Page 3)

Food Stamps Defended Against 'Vicious Attack'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—America's unions defended the food stamp program from a "vicious attack" by the Ford Administration and congressional conservatives.

Unemployed workers, many of them "people who once thought they would never need food stamps," depend on the program "to keep their families from going hungry," the AFL-CIO Executive Council stressed.

The food stamp program has been a favorite target of conservatives of all stripes who have sought political mileage by attacking it.

Thus, GOP presidential challenger Ronald Reagan's gibes at the program were topped by Treasury Sec. William Simon, who called it "a haven for cheats and ripoff artists." And on the eve of the New Hampshire primary, Ford announced that the Agriculture Dept. will impose new cutbacks on food stamps by administrative dictate.

The Agriculture Dept. followed through by proposing new regulations that would "save" $1.2 billion by dropping 5 million persons from the food stamp eligibility rolls. Interested parties were given

(Continued on Page 5)

Labor Pushes Bill for Mail Registration

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO urged prompt action by Congress to enact voter registration by mail to "remove the last artificial barriers to voting that remain among state election laws."

Such action is particularly appropriate in the nation's bicentennial year, the Executive Council said in a statement. It noted that legislation to provide for mail registration in federal elections has already been cleared by House and Senate committees.

The council also refuted objections that have been posed against mail registration, citing a new study by the Ford Foundation of 14 states that have already adopted such legislation. The study shows that mail registration avoids fraud, reduces cost and improves administration procedures, the council said.

It was noted, too, that mail registration improves voter participation—the goal of organized labor in its longstanding effort to get the legislation through Congress and signed into law.

Careful study of the experience of Maryland and Minnesota since mail registration was adopted reveals "only one case of deliberate fraud," the council noted.

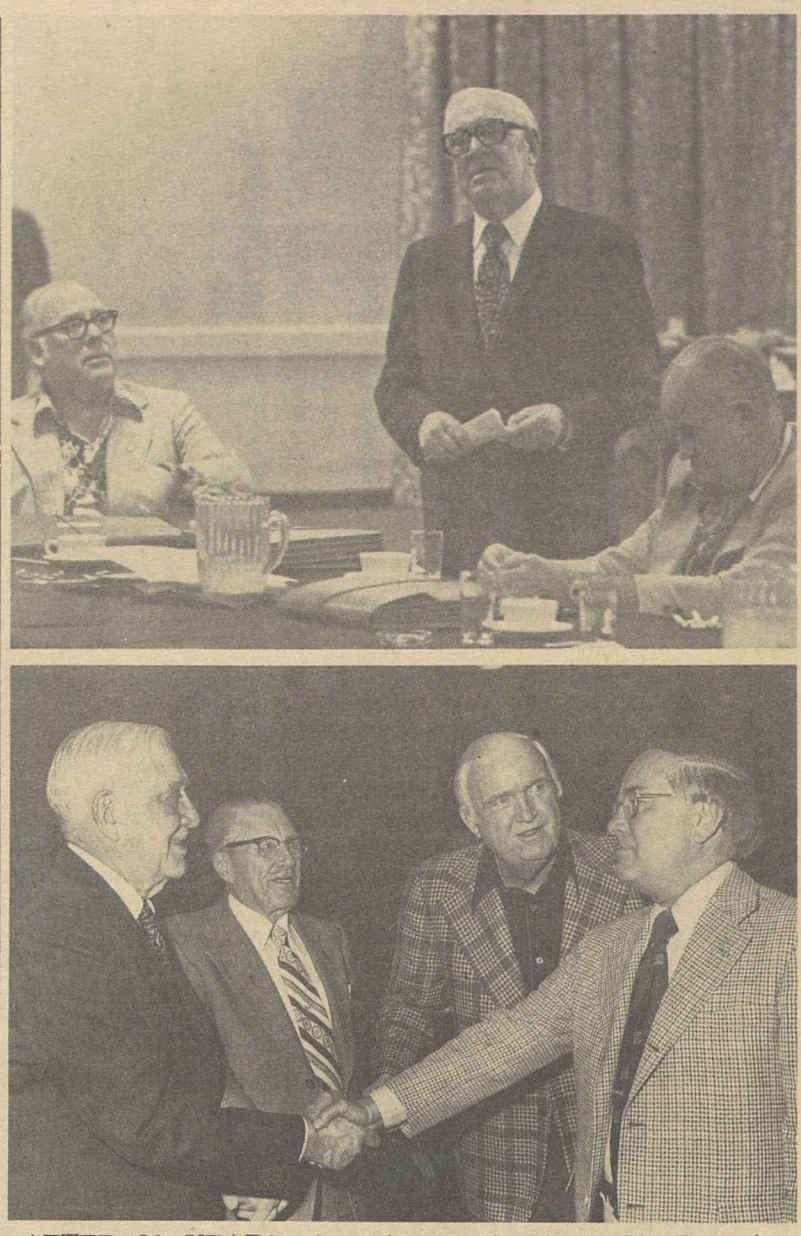
"Mail registration is not more costly than traditional procedures," the council said. "In fact it is less costly.

"The average cost in the states studied was $1.54 per registration in 1972 before registration by mail. In 1974, under the new procedures, the average cost dropped to $1.09."

The major administrative gain, the council noted, is that mail registration would space out the workload and avoid "the last-minute registration rush and the burden it imposes on election officials."

The ideal test of the efficacy of the mail registration laws comes in Maryland, the statement said, since it allows county option on use of mail registration. And the Ford Foundation study shows that voter registrations were "substantially higher" in counties using the mail registration.

"Perhaps apathy will always keep some citizens from voting, regardless of what is done to ease procedures," the council said. "But obviously everything reasonable should be done to make the path to the voting booth smooth and direct for all those who wish to participate in the decision-making process in this democracy."



AFTER 20 YEARS of service on the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Vice President Joseph D. Keenan announces his retirement. He is flanked in the top photo by Federation Vice Presidents S. Frank Raftery, left, and Martin J. Ward. In the lower photo, best wishes are extended to Keenan by Vice Presidents Thomas W. Gleason, Paul Hall and Glenn E. Watts.

Keenan Bids Farewell In a Moving Moment

Bal Harbour, Fla.—When AFL-CIO Vice President Joseph D. Keenan rose to his feet at the Executive Council session on Feb. 19, 1976, it was a moment of labor history and high emotion. Joe Keenan, 80, was announcing his retirement; he was the last of the vice presidents elected at the merger convention in December 1955.

Keenan told the council in a slightly choked voice what it had meant to him to serve all those years and of the earlier years in the movement, the war years, the years in Germany, the beginning of Labor's League for Political Education, the campaign for decent housing. It was a brief speech made against a backdrop of absolute quiet.

As Keenan finished and sat down at his familiar seat, the council rose as one and applauded him, a demonstration that none could remember previously in the 20 years of the AFL-CIO. The applause was long and fervent and then members came by to shake his hand as a camera shutter clicked.

AFL-CIO President George Meany formally accepted the resignation, named the requisite committee to fill the vacancy and the moment passed into history. But not quite.

The next day Meany was asked at a press conference about his thoughts "on being the only remaining original member" of the council. Meany spoke of his regret at Keenan's retirement, noting they had worked together for "many, many years." Tracing Keenan's career, Meany said "he's been into everything. He's been a very busy man and a hard worker—very, very sincere. It is with great regret that I saw him depart yesterday. That's the last of the vice presidents of the original merger back in 1955. As for myself, it is just a reminder that, some day, that day is going to come true to me."

The council marked the occasion further with a special resolution noting that "the history of the trade union movement and this nation will record that Joe Keenan well and truly served his fellow man, his union, the entire trade union movement and his country." The council thanked Joe Keenan "on behalf of the millions of workers and others whose lives have been enriched and whose futures have been made more secure by his long and dedicated service."

Fosco, Pillard Elected To Executive Council

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council elected two new vice presidents and members of the council filling vacancies caused by death and retirement.

The council elected Angelo Fosco, president of the Laborers, and Charles H. Pillard, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. They replace Peter Fosco of the Laborers who died in October 1975, and Joseph D. Keenan, who announced his retirement at the council meeting. Keenan served as secretary of the IBEW.

Angelo Fosco, 54, is a native of Chicago where he served for more than 25 years in a variety of posts in the Laborers, including seven years as a vice president and manager of the Chicago regional office. He was elected general president of the union on Oct. 30, 1975.

He serves on the executive board of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. and is also a member of the executive council of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Pillard, 57, is a native of Buffalo who served as business manager of Local Union 41 in Buffalo after holding a number of other posts. He was elected a member of the IBEW Executive Council in 1961 and appointed to the presidency in 1968, winning election to the post at the union's 1970 convention.

He serves as a vice president of the Building & Construction Trades, Metal Trades and Industrial Union departments of the AFL-CIO and on the executive board of the National Council of Senior Citizens. He has been a member of numerous industry and governmental commissions.

Weapon Against Recession:

Congress Pressed To Retain Tax Cut

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO asked Congress to avert a job-destroying income tax rise in mid-year by extending present withholding rates. But it termed President Ford's demand for matching budget cuts to accompany any tax "reduction" a political maneuver intended "as an excuse to dismantle vitally needed social programs."

The tax cut enacted last year kept the nation's economy from plunging even deeper into recession, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said. "In light of continued high unemployment and the need for consumer purchasing power, the tax cut cannot be allowed to lapse in June."

Its statement reiterated labor's call for tax justice. "Despite years of rhetoric, campaign promises and some small improvements recently adopted by Congress," the council said, "the federal tax structure continues to be riddled with injustices."

As examples, it noted cases of individuals with incomes over $1 million paying no taxes, corporations with hundreds of millions of dollars in profit going untaxed, and U.S.-based multinational corporations paying an effective tax rate of only 4.2 percent on earnings abroad.

Such inequities mean that "working families pay much more than their fair share of the load," the Executive Council said.

This imbalance would be compounded under the Ford Administration proposals for "new tax giveaways to benefit corporations, banks and wealthy individuals," the statement charged.

The corporate share of the nation's income taxes has slipped from one-third of the total in the 1960s to about 25 percent in recent years, the council said. It noted that the Administration wants the corporate share of the tax load reduced to less than 20 percent by 1981.

Labor's call to Congress to move ahead on tax justice asked that "top priority" be given to eliminating tax subsidies for overseas operations of multinationals.

"These preferences have eroded the tax structure, destroyed American jobs, spurred the outflow of U.S. capital, technology and know-how."

It urged an end to the indefinite tax deferral privileges of multinationals and called for elimination of the Domestic International Sales Corp. program, a special tax deferment opportunity on export profits.

Other planks in labor's tax reform platform included:

- Ending the depreciation speed-up enacted in 1971 that is costing the government $1.5 billion a year in revenue. Furthermore, the $8 billion-a-year investment tax credit to business "should be ended as soon as the economy returns to high levels of production and employment."
- Closing the capital gains loophole that taxes profits from stock or property sales at half the normal rate.
- Substituting a less costly direct interest subsidy on state and local bonds for the present tax exemption "which benefits only banks and the very wealthy."
- Limiting the corporate surtax exemption to small corporations.
- Ending an assortment of tax provisions which benefit only the wealthy, closing big loopholes in federal estate and gift taxes, and strengthening the requirements for a minimum tax payment from the wealthy who otherwise would pay little or no taxes.

The Executive Council noted that some "small steps" taken in 1969 toward reducing some of the major tax loopholes "were completely reversed" in 1971 by "the Nixon Administration's tax giveaways to business."

Nursing Home Scandal Prompts Clean-Up Drive

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A national effort to clean up the nation's nursing homes will be mobilized by the AFL-CIO to focus the country's attention on what has become a scandal and a national disgrace.

The federation's Executive Council said it is time for action and called on all AFL-CIO state and local bodies working through their community services committees "to investigate conditions in nursing homes" and touch off remedial action at the local, state and federal levels.

The council pointed out that the AFL-CIO and other groups have long pressed for legislative and administrative action. The AFL-CIO has testified on many occasions and exposed "fraud and ripoffs" in its publications, the council said.

There are some good nursing homes, especially among those operated on a non-profit basis, the statement said, but scandals continue to mount. "Unscrupulous nursing home operators, medical laboratories, clinics, doctors, medical appliance salesmen and insurance company executives are skimming their share off the top of the Medicare and Medicaid programs, reducing care for the elderly and subverting public support for these important programs."

The council called on AFL-CIO state and local bodies to work on the nursing home investigations with the National Council of Senior Citizens and other like-minded organizations. The objective is not the "spit-and-polish tours," but getting inside the homes for talks with patients and employes and getting answers to a checklist of important questions on the nature and quality of the care, the statement stressed.

"We will encourage our local committees to make their findings public," the council said, in order to achieve action by official investigatory bodies. It added that the AFL-CIO will compile the findings on a national basis and make a report to the Congress."

The federation program is no substitute, the statement said, "for the extensive investigations which the Administration can and should have undertaken, and which it has shamefully ignored."

The council said it hoped to achieve extensive congressional investigations of the conditions in nursing homes and the frauds committed against Medicare and Medicaid.

Ford Program Branded Total Failure

Council Denounces Go-Slow Negativism

(Continued from Page 1)

Disputes Plan and heard two appeals under the plan, called for binding arbitration to settle the Washington Post strike, and rallied support for the Textile Workers in their long battle with J.P. Stevens.

Meany, in sessions with reporters, touched on the growth of corporate corruption (see editorial, Page 6) and the Agricultural Dept.'s inability to administer the food stamp program, calling for a congressional investigation to determine the "real culprits."

He termed President Ford's veto of the public works bill and the failure of Congress to override a "sad commentary on our system where 515 elected representatives of government meet and 382 of them disagree with the President and only 133 agree with him, and still the President prevails in his policy of callous disregard for the condition of the unemployed."

He commented that collective bargaining is not in jeopardy in the cities, particularly New York City, because of the financial crisis, that "if the unions gave up the right to bargain collectively that wouldn't cure New York City's present problem" brought on by losing taxpayers, a squeeze by the banks and the general economic picture.

Asked about the effectiveness of the Right to Work Committee, he said "their main job is to issue propaganda and to collect money. . . . They get money. We get people. And I'll bet on people against money any time."

In other actions the council upheld Meany on his ruling that the elections in Directly Affiliated Local Union 3036 were valid. The local is made up of New York City taxi drivers, and the appeal by the losing candidate also was carried to the Labor Dept. and rejected by the government agency as well.

It voted also to issue a charter to the School Administrators & Supervisors Organizing Committee set up four years ago. The new union, with 44 locals in 14 states and a membership of about 9,000, will be known as the American Federation of School Administrators & Supervisors. The group has scheduled a convention for July in New York.

The council voted contributions of varying amounts to the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, CARE, National Council for Resource Recovery, National Urban League, Atlantic Council, Southern Regional Council, National Housing Conference, Committee for National Health Insurance, National Council on Crime & Delinquency, Conference for Economic Progress, National Urban Coalition, Full Employment Conference, United Way of D.C., National Council of Senior Citizens, Coalition of Labor Union Women, Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services, NAACP, United Negro College Fund, Asian-American Free Labor Institute Impact Fund.

The council set the next meeting for May 19 in Washington.



INTERNATIONAL ISSUES were aired during a visit to the Executive Council meeting in Florida by Scandinavian trade union leaders. Conferring with AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland is Thomas Neilsen, president of the Danish Federation of Trade Unions (LO-Denmark). Others in the delegation were Chairman Pekha Oivio and Kari Tapiola of the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions; President Gunner Nilsson and Thornbjerg Carlssen of LO-Sweden; President Lennart Bodstroeum of the Swedish Central Organization of Salaried Employees, and Kjeld Aekjaer of LO-Denmark.

Prepaid Legal Service Group Gets Backing

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services, established to help union and other groups set up prepaid legal service delivery plans, has been endorsed by the AFL-CIO.

The Executive Council recommends that all affiliates support the center in developing effective programs of information, guidance and assistance in the area of legal services.

The council noted that the labor movement is "concerned with the quality and cost of legal services" for workers. It said that prepaid group legal service has been incorporated into the collective bargaining programs of a number of unions.

These prepaid plans, whether union or community sponsored, the statement said, benefit the union member in contrast to the open-ended, fee-for-service arrangement that permits no cost controls and would "lead to the same kind of runaway cost escalation many unions have suffered in fee-for-service medical programs."

'Government by Minority' Prevails on Public Works

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the failure to override President Ford's veto of the Public Works bill, Feb. 20, 1976, Bal Harbour, Fla.

Yesterday's vote in the Senate means America has government by minority. The desires of more than two-thirds of the House and almost two-thirds of the Senate, to put America back to work, were once again thwarted.

The failure of the Senate to override the President's veto of the Public Works bill is a tragic loss for the American people.

The President may consider he won a political victory. We believe he has further damaged the economy and we consider it further evidence that America must have a President who understands the needs of the people and has some compassion for them.

It will now be harder than ever to restore health to the economy. But we will not stop fighting for the jobs America needs to achieve full employment, full production and a balanced economy.

We believe that on Election Day 1976, the American people will vote for candidates for the presidency and the Congress who have compassion for the jobless and a determination to put the nation back to work.

Washington Post Urged to Abandon Union-Busting Against Pressmen

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on the Washington Post to agree to final and binding arbitration of its dispute with the Printing Pressmen and "retrieve its reputation for fairness in labor-management relations."

The council unanimously adopted a statement tracing the history of the five-month-old strike and the paper's planned and "vicious campaign" to break the Pressmen's union, commenting that "the Post's liberalism can't be expressed on its editorial pages in defense of human rights and then denied in its labor relations policies."

Pointing out that the union has agreed to a final and binding arbitration approach recommended by a citizens' committee, the council urged the Post to "do likewise."

AFL-CIO President George Meany, asked by reporters if there was any possibility that the paper would consider binding arbitration, said "we hope in the long run the Post will be forced by public opinion to reconsider their position . . . we will do whatever we can to be helpful. We will keep the pressure on the Post and hope that somewhere down the line this business will change."

Meany told reporters of his personal efforts to convince Post publisher Katharine Graham to accept binding arbitration and that she "adamantly refused to even consider it." He said the Post's plans were well laid out in advance and that "it was quite obvious to me the management of the Post never intended to bargain in good faith."

The council statement also stressed this point, declaring that "it is clear that the Post management wanted a strike, hoped for a strike and long planned to replace union members with scabs trained especially in an effort to break the pressmen's union."

The Post refused to engage in real collective bargaining and presented the union with a take-it-or-leave-it proposal "which destroyed working standards achieved over the years and eliminated the jobs of many workers," the statement said.

The charges of violence against Post property, the council said, "can and should be adjudicated in the courts" but have been used as "an alibi for not engaging in genuine collective bargaining."

The paper had earlier rejected a recommendation by a committee of leading citizens for arbitration, declaring it would serve no useful purpose.

Pointing to the Post's carefully laid plans against the Pressmen, Meany said that the paper's final offer to the union before advertising for replacements was more unfavorable than the original offer in August guaranteeing the union's rejection. "I don't think they (the Post) had any illusions about what would happen to the offer," he said.

The AFL-CIO President, asked by a reporter to explain why a number of pressmen who staged a sit-in at the AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington Feb. 20 were ordered removed, said: "I was not in touch with these people although members of my staff were there, and they were there all day. They (the pressmen) insisted that they were going to stay there until they got some kind of a statement from me. And they delivered what they characterized as an ultimatum. I refused to respond.

"I don't know what they expected me to say, but when the time came for closing the building, the police told these people that once the building was closed they couldn't stay there. Some of them left quietly and others were escorted out by the police. And that was on orders of one of my staff of which I approved."

Special Panel Appointed To Aid in Stevens Talks

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has created a special subcommittee of its members to work with the Textile Workers and the Industrial Union Dept. to help employes of the J. P. Stevens & Co. at Roanoke Rapids, N.C., secure a contract.

Federation President George Meany announced that the panel would be composed of AFL-CIO Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, Murray H. Finley, James T. Housewright and Edward T. Hanley.

The subcommittee, which may be expanded, will develop an action program to help the Stevens workers in their struggle with the notoriously anti-union company, submitting its recommendations to the federation's executive officers.

"No U.S. company is a more consistent, more willful, more malicious violator of the labor laws of this country than J. P. Stevens & Co.," the Executive Council declared.

The Textile Workers won bargaining rights for some 3,600 employes of Stevens's seven plants in the Roanoke Rapids area more than a year ago, but the workers still are without a contract.

Twice Stevens has been cited by a federal appeals court for refusal to bargain in Roanoke Rapids, but still it continues to "go through the motions of only superficial bargaining," the council charged.

The National Labor Relations Board has found Stevens guilty of massive violations of the law 13 times. Eight times these decisions were upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals and three times by the U.S. Supreme Court.

"Stevens's actions are unprecedented in modern labor relations," the council said. "It is, without question, the nation's number one scofflaw.

"Even today, Stevens thumbs its nose at the law of the land. Hundreds of pro-union employes have been discharged; coercion and intimidation run rampant."

The council observed that in their 13-year struggle to organize and build a union of their own, the 46,000 workers employed by Stevens have looked to the labor movement for help and support.

"We will not abandon them," the council said.



REPORT ON PREPARATIONS for this year's elections and political campaigns is reviewed by the Administrative Committee of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education at Bal Harbour, Fla. In addition to Executive Council members, the session heard from COPE representatives of federation affiliates on registration and get-out-the vote efforts.

Key Standards Lacking In Jobless Benefits Bill

Bal Harbour, Fla.—An unemployment insurance bill awaiting House action fails to remedy "glaring deficiencies" in the 50 state programs, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

It urged Congress to add to the bill federal standards covering the amount of unemployment benefits, duration of benefits, and rules for eligibility.

The council noted some good features in the bill drawn up by the House Ways & Means Committee. Coverage would be extended to an additional 9.5 million workers, including public employes, farm workers and domestics. The wage base on which employers are taxed would be raised from the present $4,200 limit to $8,000. This would bring in funds to replenish recession-drained reserves and finance higher benefits.

But "substantial improvements" are needed before Congress completes action on the legislation, the AFL-CIO insisted.

The council reiterated its advocacy of a single federalized unemployment compensation system. But "until that step is taken," it asked Congress to improve the Ways & Means Committee bill by:

- Setting minimum weekly benefits at two-thirds of former wages up to 75 percent of the average state wage.
- Providing a benefit duration of at least 26 weeks for every jobless worker who has had 20 weeks of employment or more.
- Replacing the present federal-state extended unemployment compensation that is triggered by high jobless rates with a 100 percent federally financed system. The extended benefits of up to 26 weeks should be available to all workers who exhaust their regular state benefits. It should be coordinated with job counseling, training, skills upgrading, rehabilitation if needed, relocation assistance and job placement.
- Strengthening the financing of the system in future years to gradually reach the same taxable wage base used by the social security system.
- Eliminating "harsh and arbitrary disqualifications" and assuring "a full hearing before any worker is disqualified for any reason."

The council also urged that Congress extend unemployment compensation to new entrants into the labor force and to former workers seeking re-entry.

Copyright Law Change Asked To Aid Artists

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO looked to the House to include in a pending revision of the copyright law "provisions guaranteeing performing artists a share in the profits made from commercial exploitation of their creative efforts."

A non-controversial bill that the Senate passed, 97-0, on Feb. 19 takes a few small steps in the direction the AFL-CIO and its performing arts unions have urged.

It includes a requirement that cable television operators pay for the privilege of picking up programs broadcast over the airwaves. It requires for the first time royalty payments from jukebox operators and raises the royalty payments on phonograph records.

But most of these benefits flow only to the composers and lyricists and not to performers even though it may be their unique talent that makes a work popular.

The Executive Council statement noted that "performing artists receive nothing for their work that is captured in sound recordings, tapes and films to be exploited by broadcasters, juke box operators and others." Their only payment comes from the sale of the records they have made, with no extra payment if a record is broadcast to hundreds of thousands of listeners.

It termed the fact that performing artists do not share in the distribution of royalties "unjust and inequitable."

The House has not yet acted on copyright law revision.

Highway Safety Support Pushed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Wide support and cooperation is essential in the nationwide campaign to reduce the needless slaughter of 50,000 Americans on the highways each year, the Executive Council declared.

Noting that hundreds of thousands more are injured in accidents, the council said strict enforcement of the 55 mile-an-hour speed limit would help make roads safer and reduce energy consumption.

The council called on union members and all Americans to participate in community programs to promote highway safety. It also urged Congress to immediately extend the Highway Safety Act.

Council Votes Aid To Quake Victims

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO voted $50,000 for Guatemala earthquake relief and will ask all its affiliates to join in the effort with their own contributions.

AFL-CIO President George Meany said the funds will be sent to the Guatemalan unions in the form of blankets, tents, hand tools and other items that they need to rebuild their homes and gain some shelter.

Federal Aid Held Vital to States, Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

Corp. to provide government guarantees of state and local bonds as well as loan guarantees and low-interest, long-term loans for the preservation and creation of jobs in the private sector, including housing.

The council called also for overriding the President's veto of the public works bill which would have provided $2.5 billion in funds to states and cities, an attempt that fell three votes short in the Senate.

The council statement laid the fiscal crisis in the states and cities squarely on the doorstep of the Nixon-Ford policies that created back-to-back recessions, continuing inflation, usurious interest rates and massive unemployment.

It noted the rise in joblessness at the state and local level, the reduction in hours, the freezes on personnel and wages, and the rejection of bond issues by both the money markets and the voters coming with an end of meaningful federal government help in the early 1970s.

The huge costs of welfare and Medicaid borne by the states and localities have been greatly magnified by the Nixon-Ford recession, the council said, and even with slashes in health services and welfare payments the increased financial burden on the states and cities has been "intolerable." The council analysis concluded:

"The financial problems of state and local governments are not insoluble, but they cannot be resolved by Administration rhetoric, media distortion, cuts in public services or by making public employes scapegoats. Resolution of these problems rests most importantly on a national commitment to end the disastrous economic policies of the Nixon-Ford Administration and return to a full employment, full production, balanced economy."

Hidden Jobless:

AFL-CIO to Report Real Unemployment

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO charged that the government's official monthly statistics on unemployment "seriously understate" the true extent of joblessness, and announced that henceforth each month it will calculate the "real measure" of unemployment in the nation.

"Unemployment has been much greater and has had a much wider impact on American families than the Administration admits," the Executive Council declared.

The AFL-CIO has for some time criticized the Bureau of Labor Statistics for its failure to factor into the jobless rate the large number of "discouraged" workers who have left the labor market and part-time workers who are involuntarily without employment part of the workweek.

The federation also questions BLS's new seasonal adjustments of reported statistics, claiming the revisions distort changes in the jobless rate and produce statistical "gimmickry."

"The vast economic and social waste of human resources caused by unemployment must not be understated," the council declared.

"If the statistics more accurately reflected the range and depth of the unemployment problem in the United States, the American people would have a better understanding of the personal hardship and tragedy that joblessness causes."

Citing official BLS reports, the council noted there was an average of 7,830,000 workers without jobs each month in 1975, or 8.5 percent of the nation's workforce of 92,613,000. But during the same period there also was an average 1,082,000 workers too discouraged about job prospects to continue their search for work.

The government counts such workers every three months but substantially understates their number because many inner-city residents are missed by the counts, the council said.

"This number of discouraged jobless workers is not even added to the Labor Dept.'s official report on the number of unemployed," the statement pointed out.

"If these discouraged workers had been added to the jobless total in 1975, the average number of unemployed would have been 8,912,000, 9.5 percent of the adjusted civilian labor force of 93,695,000—or about one out of every 11 workers."

Even this accounts for only part of the understatement of the official jobless figures, the council said, because BLS does not give proper weight to the number of "involuntary part-time" workers counted each month.

In 1975, BLS reported an average of 3,748,000 workers were compelled to work part-time because full-time work was not available for them, the council noted.

But the government officially counts a worker as "employed" even if he works for as little as one hour during the surveyed week. Last year 3,748,000 workers put in an average workweek of approximately half the standard 40 hours.

"In terms of time worked, therefore, half the number of 'involuntary part-time' workers should be considered as unemployed," the AFL-CIO said.

"Adding that figure to the adjusted unemployment total, there were 10,786,000 unemployed people, 11.5 percent of the civilian labor force, or about one out of every nine workers."

Thus, the Executive Council concluded, 11.5 percent—not 8.5 percent—is the true measure of unemployment for 1975 when President Ford vetoed a series of job-creating bills "and condemned millions of Americans to the tragedy and waste of prolonged joblessness."

The council noted that not even the true measure of joblessness adequately reflects the impact of unemployment on workers and their families, since many workers are hit by two or more periods of layoff in a single year.

Council Stresses Effort To Restore ILO Integrity

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The American labor movement is determined to build an "effective working alliance of free workers, employers and governments within the International Labor Organization" to restore it to its original purposes and organizational integrity.

But the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned that if that effort should fail "continued U.S. membership in that body will no longer serve any useful purpose and should be terminated."

The council pointed out that the ILO has within it both progressive and regressive elements in open confrontation and that the issue is clear and precise:

"Either the ILO must return to the constitutional tripartite purposes and procedures which have made it the hope of oppressed working men and women the world over, or it will continue to slide into the control of the dictatorships and monolithic governmental powers whose oppression of workers is current as well as historic.

"For these reasons, the AFL-CIO, together with the government and employers' organization of the U.S. has committed itself to a two-year undertaking, the thrust of which is to restore the ILO to its original purposes and organizational integrity."

The council said that "no honorable means will be left untried" to reverse the course charted by those nations seeking to enslave workers and to destroy their human rights.

The U.S. government filed the required two-year notice of terminating its membership in the ILO on Nov. 6, 1975, in a letter from Sec. of State Henry Kissinger.

Women in Workforce Double Total of 1950

The number of women in the civilian labor force has nearly doubled since 1950, the Labor Dept. said, with women workers numbering 35.8 million.

At the same time, jobless rates for women generally are higher than for men, the department notes.

Basic Problems Unsolved:

Recession Continues to Sap Nation's Economic Vitality

(Continued from Page 1)

Instead of solving the problem of inflation, the council added, the President's austerity approach to the budget and economic needs will aggravate it. The council said it agreed with Dr. David L. Grove, vice president and chief economist of International Business Machines, who told the House budget committee on Jan. 27:

"In my judgment, the inflation rate over the next few years will not be made worse by more expansionary policies. . . . In fact, running the economy at too low a level too long may well make inflation more intractable.

"The smaller the size of the pie, the more intense is likely to be the struggle over shares. In addition, the smaller will be the growth in productivity. . . . Finally, investment may be inadequate to prevent many future bottlenecks and shortages unless the near-term economic environment improves."

Unemployment in January, officially reported as 7.3 million workers, or 7.8 percent, is undoubtedly much higher, the council said. A true measure of unemployment would put the jobless rate at 10.6 percent, it said, since the government does not count discouraged workers and ignores millions of others who are involuntarily working part-time because they cannot find full-time jobs.

But even at 7.3 million unemployed workers, or a jobless rate of 7.8 percent, unemployment last month was higher than in any earlier period since 1941, when the economy was emerging from the Great Depression.

Industry was operating at only 71 percent of its productive capacity in the last three months of 1975, according to the Federal Reserve Board.

"This under-use of America's industrial capacity, as figured on an annual basis by the conservative Dept. of Commerce, represents a loss of $221 billion—or $1,000 per man, woman and child," the council said.

A large number of banks and large companies, as well as most large cities and some state governments, are financially strained. Forced liquidations, such as that involving the W. T. Grant chain, threaten other firms, the council observed.

Meanwhile, the nation still has no comprehensive energy policy more than two years after the Arab oil embargo, and the country is more dependent on imported oil than it was at that time.

Benefits under the unemployment insurance system served as cushions and prevented a complete collapse of purchasing power for millions of families at the depth of the recession, the council said. The combination of last year's tax rebates, payments to retired people and lower tax withholdings on paychecks lifted consumer confidence and provided a measure of stimulus to the economy.

But, the council declared, the economy urgently needs substantial measures to create jobs and generate incomes "to restore the confidence of the American people in their government's ability to manage the economy and to lift the economy to full employment, full production and balanced growth."

Among the proposals of the Executive Council were the following:

- Congressional passage of an expanded public-service employment program for the unemployed.
- Continuation of the lower withholding tax rate past July 1 when the lower rate is scheduled to end.
- Full implementation of the government's housing programs to boost residential construction and prevent the further spread of today's housing shortage.
- Lower interest rates and a sufficient growth of the money supply to promote rapid expansion of the economy and job opportunities. Congress should direct the Federal Reserve System to achieve these ends. It should also direct the Fed to allocate available credit for such high-priority purposes as housing, state and local government needs and business investment in essential plant and equipment, while curbing the flow of credit for land speculation, inventory-housing and foreign subsidiaries.
- An increase in the federal minimum wage to $3 an hour, plus an automatic escalator provision for the future.
- Job programs especially designed for unemployed youths.
- A comprehensive energy policy and program to reduce rapidly the nation's dependence on imported oil and to establish U.S. energy independence.
- A new government agency, along the lines of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., to provide long-term low-interest loans in the private sector as well as to assist state and local governments.
- Authorization and appropriation of federal funds for the restoration of railroad track and roadbeds.
- Basic improvements in the outmoded unemployment insurance system.
- An end to major loopholes in the federal tax structure to raise as much as $20 billion of additional federal revenue and to take a giant step towards achieving tax justice.



COMMON UNION ISSUES in the service trades are explored by AFL-CIO Vice Presidents James T. Housewright of the Retail Clerks, left, and Edward T. Hanley of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees during the Executive Council meeting.

Firm Policy Demanded On Foreign Blackmail

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on the Administration and Congress to set a firm course on foreign policy that will not yield to threats of blackmail by developing nations.

The Executive Council declared that it is "essential that the developing nations of the Third, Fourth and even Fifth World understand that U.S. foreign policy does not yield to blackmail and that it will confront the enemies of freedom with firmness."

The council warned that U.S. government confusion and ambivalence, "cloaked by an official policy of detente," defeats our national policy and weakens the free world.

The council statement pointed out that a growing number of leaders of developing nations "have imposed authoritarian regimes, maintaining power through the forceful suppression of human rights and democratic institutions." Many of these nations seek economic and military aid to buttress despotic leadership and inept management rather than to alleivate human suffering, the council said.

The governments of many developing nations frequently "employ the blackmail threat of alignment with the Communist dictatorships, principally the Soviet Union," the council declared. The Soviet Union is successfully expanding its influence through weak regimes dependent on Soviet subsidies and arms, it added.

Angola, it noted, has fallen to Soviet control because of the opportunity created by Portugese withdrawal, and the control is enforced by Soviet weapons "manned by Cuban proxies."

The United States, the council said, is in the position of making the decision on the "final state of world politics and economics for the remainder of this century" because there is no single nation, "and no visible cohesion between capable free nations," that will undertake to preserve human rights and human freedom when confronted by conservative and regressive dictatorships, principally the Soviet Union. The U.S. government must awaken to this situation, the council stresed, if the prospect of global warfare is to be kept at a safe distance.

Food Stamps Defended Against 'Vicious Attack'

(Continued from Page 1)

until Mar. 29 to comment on the proposed changes. But a legal challenge to the attempt to bypass Congress is expected before then.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told reporters covering the Executive Council meeting that the Agriculture Dept. is the chief culprit for not cracking down on fraud if there has been any significant amount of chiseling. But Meany said it would be "unconscionable . . . to punish all of the people who depend on the food stamp program to keep their children from going hungry."

In fact, as the council resolution noted, the government has found fraud in less than one-tenth of 1 percent of participating households. On the other side of the coin. the council said, millions of families are eligible for food stamps but are not receiving them.

There were signs, however, that the wild-swinging conservative attacks on the program were having an impact in Congress.

A year ago, the Agriculture Dept. tried to make poor families pay more for food stamps and a bill blocking that move was quickly rushed through both the House and Senate by margins so big that Ford did not bother to veto it.

But on Feb. 24, the Senate Agriculture Committee approved a bill that would force more than 3.5 million families from the food stamp rolls and make most others pay more for their stamps.

While not as drastic as an Administration-backed bill that would cut off nearly 10 million of the 18.5 million persons now being helped, it would bring the test of eligibility close to the poverty level. At present, many families with modest earnings but heavy esential expenses are able to buy food stamps at a discount.

The committee bill would also count family earnings in the 30 days before application for food stamps in determining current income—in effect disqualifying persons who recently lost their jobs. An even more stringent 90-day retroactive income test is proposed by the Administration.

The Agriculture Committee bill is certain to be the target of amendments from both friends and hard-core foes of the food stamp program when it reaches the Senate floor, probably about mid-March.

The Executive Council statement suggested that one area for legitimate reform would be to crack down on fraud by food stamp vendors—including banks and other institutions that sell the stamps to the poor, but sometimes have been found lax about turning the money over to the government. "Food stamp money is for feeding the poor and not for making stamp vendors rich at the expense of the taxpayers," the AFL-CIO said.

'National Communism' Seen New Soviet Ploy

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on the democratic trade union leadership of Western Europe "to awaken to the danger" of popular fronts or coalitions with Communist parties—"the worst enemies of free labor."

The council adopted a statement calling attention to the appeal of so-called "national communism" to some democratic political elements and leaders of some free trade unions in Western Europe, especially Italy and France. These leaders seem to think, the council said, that "national communism" signifies a change in the "nature of totalitarian force," that Communists participating in an Italian government would not seek to change democratic procedures.

These professions of a "new liberalism," the council said, "have captured the imaginations of many West European Socialists and Christian Democrats who would perfer to take on new allies in the Communists rather than coalesce against them."

The council warned that an unwillingness to close ranks and form a common defense against the "Soviet-directed CP effort in the West will lead to a willingness to accept 'national communism' as they have accepted the illusion of detente."

The Soviet efforts in Italy, France, Spain and Portugal "are related totalitarian models, deadly in their intent," the council declared, adding that these Soviet initiatives, designed to weaken the structure of democracy in Europe, "will certainly lead to Soviet conquests" as the USSR assimilates nations ruled by 'national Communist' parties."

U.S. Aid Termed Critical To Assure Israel's Safety

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"The world today cannot accept a PLO terrorist gang in the family of nations," the AFL-CIO declared, strongly reaffirming its call for every necessary economic and military assistance to maintain Israel as a viable, democratic state.

The Executive Council emphasized that Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization are playing "a deadly game" with the sovereignty and integrity of Lebanon with the ultimate purpose of creating a hostile community on Israel's northern border. Other enemies of Israel, the council said, are seeking military and economic credits from the United States to try and create a divided U.S. foreign policy based on "sales and greed."

Under these stresses Israel is becoming increasingly tense "knowing that its very existence depends upon the unstinting support of the U.S. to preserve its freedom." That support must be continued and extended until Israel's security is assured and internationally recognized, the council said.

Oregon AFL-CIO Shifts Headquarters Office

Salem, Ore.—The headquarters office of the Oregon AFL-CIO has moved to 530 Center St. here. State AFL-CIO President R. G. Kennedy said the phone numbers and zip code will not change.

The state federation's main office has been located at 105 High St. S.E. in Salem since 1966 and a sub-office was maintained in Portland until this year.

Corporate Morality

THIS NATION WAS FOUNDED by people who believed in certain moral standards. The American people as a whole are opposed to bribery and corruption.

The record of America's large corporations, the record of corporate morality that has been exposed in the last few years, is very, very discouraging. I think that American corporations that go abroad and take the position that the only way they can do business abroad is by bribing public officials, that this certainly does not square with American moral standards. I think Congress should take a look at it.

I think if it's a crime for a corporation to pass out a bribe to a public official in this country, it should be a crime for a corporation to pass out a bribe to a public official in another country, especially in view of the fact that these corporations enjoy a great tax advantage by doing business abroad.

One particular corporation is operating under a large loan that they negotiated, that is guaranteed by the federal government. And at the same time they have admitted that they gave millions of dollars to officials of other governments in order to do business.

NOW THIS IDEA that that is the only way you can do business—that there is nothing to be done about it—this is like taking a drug addict with a real drug habit, needing a certain amount of money every day to support that habit, and excusing them by saying, "Well, it's too bad. They have to have this money and they have to steal."

I think something should be done about corporate morality in this country. I think the American people have been disillusioned by government officials. I think the administration of President Nixon did almost irreparable damage to the American political structure.

People have absolutely no confidence—not only no confidence, they have no respect for public officials. And I think what Nixon did to the structure—the deceit that he practiced—I don't think it ended with his resignation.

Now we find that American corporations, which people are supposed to look up to, these great giants of industry, stooped to common crimes in order to do business. I think it's bad. I think it's bad for the future of the country. I think it's bad for the young people. They not only have no confidence in American officials, they are going to get to the point where they will have absolutely no confidence in any one connected with a large American corporation.

—AFL-CIO President George Meany's comment at a press conference at Bal Harbour, Fla.

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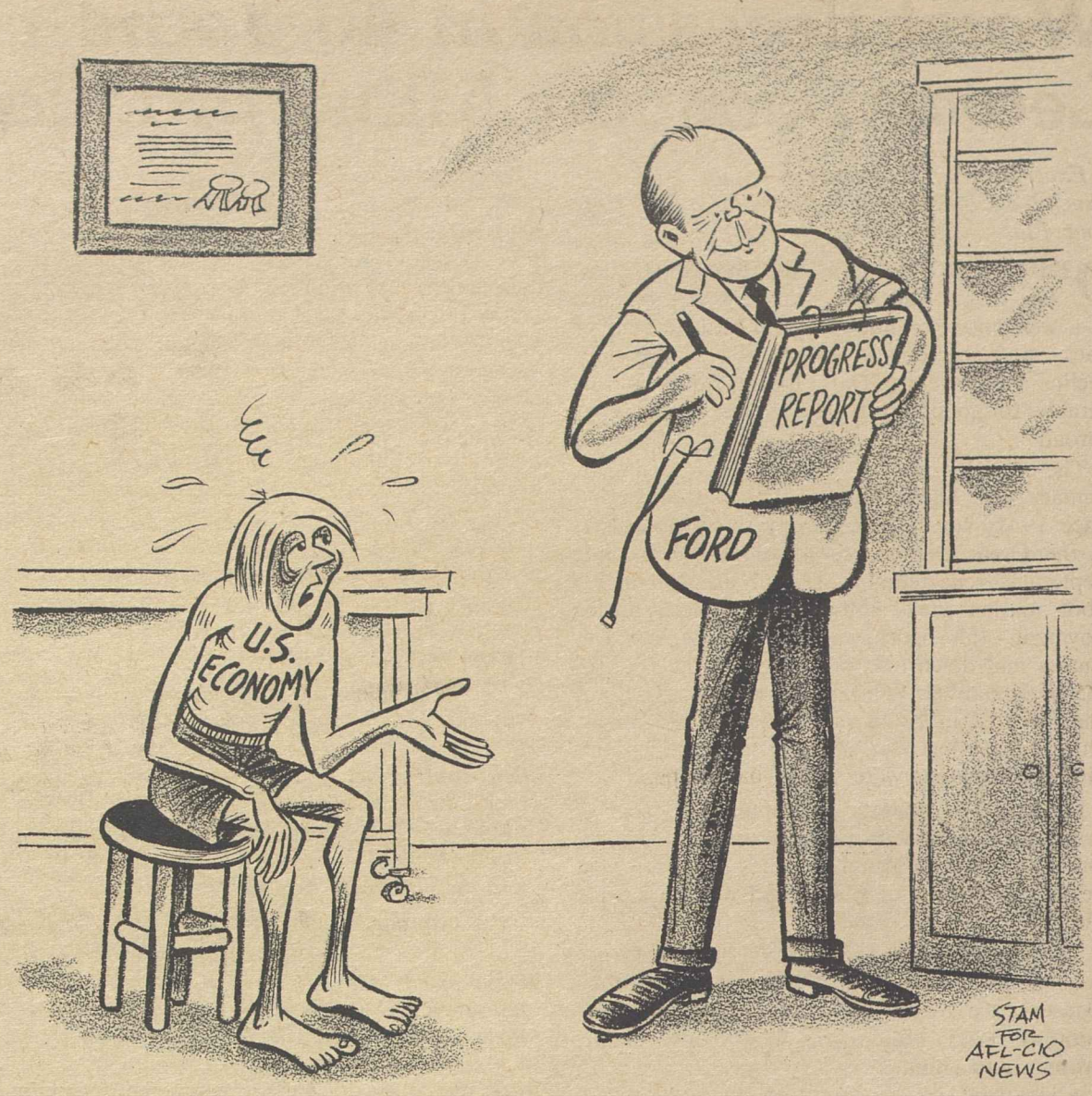
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'Then Why Do I Feel So Bad?'



A Word Edgewise:

New Book Catches All Sides Of LBJ's Complex Personality

By John P. Roche

THE MORNING AFTER one of his symphonies had been savaged by the music critics, a group of friends came to commiserate with the great Finnish composer Jean Sibelius. To their surprise, he was jovially eating breakfast. As they began to complain about the unfairness of the criticism, Sibelius interrupted them with a great laugh: "Come now," he said, "have you ever seen a statue of a critic?"

What brought this to mind is the rough treatment that various intellectuals have accorded Jack Valenti's quite moving book about President Lyndon Johnson, "A Very Human President" (Norton). Writing in the New York Sunday Times Magazine in 1964—long before Vietnam was an issue—I noted the utterly irrational demons that LBJ loosed among the intelligentsia. Now, even though he is dead, the quest for psychic revenge continues and manifests itself in nasty cushion-shots at anyone who says a good word about the late President.

Jack Valenti, who began in advertising and public relations and is now president of the Motion Picture Association, has not written as a political scientist, a psycho-biographer, or a hagiographer. As a fellow-Texan, aide, and intimate friend, he has given us Lyndon Johnson—warts and all. Curiously his portrait of LBJ is far more complete and penetrating than his observations about various Johnson staffers, to whom he is uniformly kind. (In my judgment several richly deserve to be dropkicked over the Washington Monument.) But precisely because Valenti shared the same set of givens as Johnson, his book catches the elemental qualities of the man in a fashion impossible to any intellectual. Any intellectual (myself included) confronting this man of a thousand masks is in the position of a color-blind critic evaluating Van Gogh.

The closest anyone has yet come to catching the essential Johnson was Harry C. McPherson in his superb "A Political Education"—a book which went into the critical black-hole because he made the mistake of suggesting that Lyndon Johnson was not Attila the Hun. For those interested in a composite, I would suggest a back-to-back package of McPherson and Valenti. The former shows Johnson, the head-counter, the political wizard, the administrative paranoid—that is, the Senator, Vice President and then President in his various professional capacities. Valenti, demonstrating that art reflects life, gives us all six-feet, four-inches of one of the most unnervingly complex characters I have ever encountered; a man—so my bias may be clear—whom I held in deep affection.

The style—which has brought urbane guffaws at this hick-author—is in fact perfect: It is Johnson's style. It is loaded with superlatives—both negative (LBJ's scatological character analyses were awe-inspiring) and positive (for example, the inscription in my copy of his 1967 "Messages to Congress": "To my dear trusted friend John Roche—who has done much to strengthen and comfort me.") What critics fail to understand is that this was authentic Johnsonia, not fake schmaltz. One minute his flinty eyes would bore through you like laser beams; half an hour later, they might be filled with tears. (I know: I prepared for his signature letters to the widows of the astronauts burned in the Cape Kennedy tragedy, and to a number of mothers whose sons died in Vietnam. He didn't have a tear-machine.)

THERE IS SOME IRONY here, too, though I doubt if it was conscious. I had compared the 1967 State of the Union Address to a Sears-Roebuck catalog and suggested it be cut in half. Similarly, McPherson and I were constantly trying to eliminate the interminable shopping-lists our boss was so fond of sending Congress. If this sniping gave him "strength and comfort," he never made a point of it at the time. But all of a sudden the volume turned up on my desk and, I confess, I appreciated it, despite my reservations on its contents.

Valenti catches this ambivalence, his pettiness, his towering rages and unconscionable bullying of some staff, but puts it all into a context which includes his unpredictable warmth and generosity, his caution in risky situations, his computer-mind, and his devotion to the old, the sick, the black, and Chicanos, and the poor.

These people don't buy books or write reviews, but their memory of Lyndon Johnson is the kind of monument I'm sure he would prefer.

Vulnerable to Relapse:

Worst Recession in 40 Years Leaves Economy Ailing, Fragile

Excerpts from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 20, 1976, at Bal Harbour, Fla.

DESPITE MODEST IMPROVEMENTS since last spring, the American economy remains in a weakened condition, with a vast amount of slack, after the longest and deepest recessionary decline in 40 years. Thus, the economy is vulnerable to possible adverse events at home or abroad.

The officially reported unemployment count for January was higher than in any earlier period since 1941, when the economy was coming out of the Great Depression. Moreover, the Labor Dept. also reported that 131 of the 150 major labor market areas still had substantial unemployment—this figure was unchanged from December and down only slightly from the peak of 135 in September. Substantial unemployment was also reported in 1,046 smaller job market areas, which means that nearly four-fifths of the nation's labor market areas were still in bad shape.

Industry was operating at only 71 percent of its productive capacity in the fourth quarter, according to the Federal Reserve Board. That means 29 percent of plants and machines were idle.

This under-use of America's industrial capacity, as figured on an annual basis by the conservative Dept. of Commerce, represents a loss of $221 billion—or $1,000 per man, woman and child.

A significant number of banks and large companies, as well as most large cities and many state governments, are financially strained. Numerous poor countries, further impoverished by the Arab-dominated oil cartel's five-fold price boost of the past three years, are in a severe financial squeeze.

In addition to the forced liquidation of the W. T. Grant chain, there may be further defaults on loans or more bankruptcies in 1976 among banks, large companies, major cities, state governments or foreign countries—with adverse effects on the American banking industry and the world's money markets.

America still has no comprehensive energy policy, more than two years after the oil embargo, and is more dependent on imported oil than it was at that time. This condition leaves the nation extremely vulnerable to further oil blackmail.

Although the nation's economy survived the near-disaster of the winter of 1974-75, and there have been some improvements since last spring, there is remaining weakness, vulnerability and uncertainty. No basic economic problems have been solved.

However, the Ford Administration's Economic Report and Budget for fiscal year 1977 adamantly insist on continuation of its policy of go-slow negativism for this year. The President also proposes a very definite shift to economic restraint—including a $29 billion cut in federal programs below this year's level of services, for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976, with spreading adverse impact after the November elections.

The Administration has forecast a modest improvement of sales and production in 1976, with a minute decline in unemployment to 7.7 percent, a moderate improvement in inflation and a sharp 32 percent boost in corporate profits. This election year forecast depends on Dr. Arthur Burns and the Federal Reserve maintaining lower interest rates on short-term loans and depends on Congress overriding President Ford's vetoes of some job-creating programs.

If the President's program were adopted, beginning Oct. 1 there would be cuts in federal programs, concentrated in employment, education, health care, income security and grants-in-aid to state and local governments. If this program were adopted, it would result in rising unemployment during the latter part of 1977 and the possibility of a deeper recession.

The economy's near disaster of the winter of 1974-75 was cushioned by the operations of the unemployment insurance system, back-stopped by food stamps, public welfare and extended unemployment benefits to the long-term jobless. Although average benefits were less than $69 a week, the automatic operations of the unemployment insurance system added about $1.3 billion per month in the January-March quarter of 1975. These cushions prevented a complete collapse of purchasing power for millions of families and a full-scale depression.

THE $23 BILLION emergency tax measure, adopted in March and reluctantly signed by President Ford, lifted consumer confidence. The combination of tax rebates, payments to retired people and lower tax withholding rates on paychecks, added more than $10 billion to consumer incomes in May and June. The lower withholding rate provided continuing stimulus through the rest of the year.

As a result, retail sales began to pick up somewhat in April and housing starts in May. But the pick-up was from depression levels.

In the final quarter of 1975, the real volume of total national production rose at a rate of only 5.4 percent—not enough to reduce joblessness substantially with productivity rising rapidly and the labor force continuing to increase.

So the recession continues.

To Add Purchasing Power:

Improvement Long Overdue In Jobless Insurance System

LONG NEGLECT has left the nation's unemployment insurance system unable to effectively cope with the plight of millions of jobless workers during the "most prolonged and most pervasive recession" since the Thirties, AFL-CIO social insurance expert James O'Brien declared on Labor News Conference.

Renewing the AFL-CIO's call for basic changes in the permanent program and renewal of the temporary measures adopted in response to the unemployment emergency, O'Brien stressed that jobless benefits are dollars that go quickly into the community to pay for food, clothing, rent and other essentials. He pointed out that modernization of the "primary mechanism for pumping purchasing power back into the economy," has not kept pace with the changes and advances of the U.S. economy over the four decades since the system was created.

O'Brien said the importance of the unemployment insurance system as an economic stabilizer is clear, noting that in normal times it adds some $5 billion annually to the economy. He added that the outdated system of today is a substantial boost to the economy, with probably about $20 billion in benefit payments to unemployed workers in 1975.

He scored the failure of the states to raise their benefit levels up to 50 percent of the former wage objective Congress intended when it first shaped the program. He said that current benefits fall far short of that goal, and replace little more than one-third of wages lost when workers are temporarily jobless because of layoffs, plant closings and other cutbacks. He urged adoption of a minimum federal standard "to assure that the great majority of unemployed workers would get a benefit equal to at least 50 percent of their former weekly wage."

O'Brien said that the permanent program should also be revamped to better meet the needs of the long-term unemployed, rather than the "feast or famine concept" of the present program, which operates on a trigger system geared to overall jobless levels.

Protection should be tied to the individual, he asserted, with benefits "coupled with job training, retraining, upgrading of skills and relocation, if necessary," in an "entire assistance package to improve employment opportunities."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHY DOES PRESIDENT FORD continue to veto job-creating legislation when he must know that this unites more and more working Americans against him?

Ford's recent veto of the $6.1 billion public works bill drew the universal condemnation of labor, liberal and black groups in the nation. Far from being the "pork barrel" that Ford called it, the legislation would have put a lot of jobless Americans to work at useful employment. And the President must have known his veto stood a good chance of being overridden. As it happened the override attempt missed by only three votes in the Senate after it was overwhelmingly approved by the House.

More than 40 bills passed by the Congress have been vetoed by Ford since he took office 18 months ago. In the vital area of jobs for unemployed Americans, the President has either vetoed or threatened to veto virtually every major measure. The public works bill was the latest.

The short-term answer to the question of Ford's motivation is simply that he and his White House advisers are not interested, at present, in the opinions of liberals and blacks. He is concerned solely with what Republicans—especially those who will vote at the Republican National Convention—think of him. And he is concerned especially about Ronald Reagan's apparent success in winning support from the most conservative elements in the Republican Party.

Ford and his political advisers seem most aware of the prevailing conservative view that the size of government should be reduced, that federal deficits should be lowered and that we should move toward "balanced budgets" and "fiscal responsibility."

And they seem most unconcerned that these things add up to social irresponsibility. For as the AFL-CIO has repeatedly pointed out, there are large numbers of disillusioned, desperate and even hopeless Americans who have no stake in "balanced budgets" or "fiscal responsibility."

Labor, liberal and black leaders know that the unemployed, the underemployed and the poverty-stricken are far more serious threat to the general welfare of the nation than federal deficits of any size.

The public works jobs bill by itself would not have solved the problem, but it would have helped as would the other job-creating measures the President has vetoed.

THESE VETOES REFLECT not only Ford's fundamental conservative philosophy, but also his concentration on short-term political goals. Other examples are his continuing attacks on school lunches, food stamps, Medicare and other social programs designed to meet the needs of people rather than business.

But the long-term effect could be social disaster on a scale that could make balanced budgets meaningless.

Organized labor has persistently maintained that America's long-term security—even for those who are working regularly at decent jobs—is in seeing to it that work is available for all who are able and want to work. To achieve this objective, the AFL-CIO has called on Congress to enact legislation that will reduce joblessness to an "acceptable" 3 percent rate.

It remains to be seen whether Congress will accept the long-term view, which requires leadership, or the short-term politically expedient view of President Ford.



PERSISTENT CRISIS-LEVEL joblessness spotlights the need to both revamp the basic unemployment insurance system and extend measures shaped to meet the emergency, AFL-CIO Assistant Social Security Director James O'Brien, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Postal Service Subsidy Plan Wins Support

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A proposal to provide a federal subsidy of 10 percent of the Postal Service operating budget won the support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council warned also that "it will oppose any efforts to permit private carriers to compete for the most lucrative postal business" further increasing the Postal Service's financial problems.

The statement stressed that to satisfy those who "incorrectly demand that the Postal Service should make a profit," the USPS has closed many post offices, eliminated or curtailed some services and engaged in wholesale transfers of personnel and instituted speed-up programs that will eliminate many jobs and result in a further deterioration of service.

Because the Postal Service is an "essential government service," the council voted support of the federal subsidy plan offered by Sen. Gale W. McGee, chairman of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee. The proposal includes creating a panel of experts to investigate postal operations and financing and bring in findings and recommendations to Congress.

The council's action was in relation to a referred resolution from the 1975 convention. It also adopted with minor changes another referred resolution calling for federal legislation that would grant employes of the Postal Service a union shop so that all enjoying union-won benefits would "at least pay dues for these benefits."



AFFIRMING SUPPORT for the consumer boycott of Russell Stover candies are AFL-CIO President George Meany, Sec.-Treas. Earl D. McDavid of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and President Daniel E. Conway, right, of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers. The B&C is protesting the candy company's "consistent pattern of anti-union and illegal activities."

Mediation Proves Value In Internal Disputes Plan

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The use of mediation continued to be an effective means of settling internal disputes in the AFL-CIO, the Executive Council reported.

Of the 1,664 cases filed under the Internal Disputes Plan since January 1962, nearly 60 percent have been settled by a member of a panel of mediators made up of officers of affiliated unions. In 1975, of 152 cases filed, 69 were settled in mediation and 22 were pending at the mediation level at the end of the year.

Impartial umpires set up under the plan found 33 violations of the plan in cases brought before them in 1975; for the 13-year period of the plan there were 415 violations found. The council's report contained statistics on appeals, complaints of non-compliance and other data.

Since the plan's inception 13 affiliates have been found to have failed to comply with decisions of the impartial umpire or directions of the plan's appeals subcommittee in 23 cases. In 10 instances compliance was later achieved and sanctions imposed under the plan were lifted and an affiliate's rights under the plan restored. There are presently three affiliates under sanctions—Air Line Pilots, Typographical Union, Graphic Arts International Union.

The council heard two appeals during its sessions and found that there were incorrect applications of Article XX (Internal Disputes Plan) by the impartial umpire. The council issued one statement declaring:

"The provisions of Article XX are designed to establish the rights and duties of AFL-CIO national unions vis-a-vis one another and not to settle those union's rights and duties vis-a-vis employers. Employer action which has the effect of depriving a union of its bargaining rights cannot end that union's established bargaining relationship under Article XX. Similarly, an employer's refusal to recognize an independent's affiliation with an AFL-CIO national union is of no relevance in determining whether there is an affiliation under Article XX."

In the other appeal, the council said that the umpire erred in holding that the signing of an NLRB consent election stipulation where the petition had been filed by an independent union constituted a waiver of Article XX rights.

Increased Aid Sought For Performing Arts

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A new federal commitment is needed to help enrich the cultural life of Americans, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

The first attempt of the government for a comprehensive program to aid the arts came 11 years ago when the National Foundation on the Arts & Humanities was established. But much more must be done, the council stressed.

It outlined a seven-point program to promote the development of American performing arts activities and strengthening protections for U.S. artists.

Specifically, the council called for:

- The continuation of the National Foundation and expansion of its activities, including new programs that would lead to the creation of a national theater, increased financial aid for the performing arts, and more opportunities for American artists to perform in the United States and abroad.
- The National Endowment for the Arts to explore ways of assisting private operators in theater, music, dance and film production and to encourage private investment in these areas.
- Opposition to the use of government funds to support the production or acquisition of foreign performing arts programs.
- Congressional action to regulate the importation of foreign-made commercials and spot announcements.
- Opposition to regressive excise taxes by local and state governments that would inhibit performing arts productions.
- Application of prevailing standards for wages, salaries, fringe benefits and other working conditions in all projects supported by government funds.
- Cultural institutions and government agencies involved in the development of artistic programs to be responsive to the needs of working artists and all working people.

FCC Scored On Tolerance Of TV Reruns

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The failure of the Federal Communications Commission to limit television reruns during prime time hours has worsened the situation for the viewing public and American film workers, the Executive Council declared.

For the 65 million U.S. families who rely on television as a major entertainment source, there is a diet of repeats. The excessive repetition of old programs also has resulted in rampant unemployment and diminished job opportunities for thousands of skilled film workers, it noted.

"Television can only become a significant cultural medium if its programming is new and fresh, offering opportunities for creative artists and producers to improve the product," the council stressed.

It deplored the failure of the FCC to act on the council's urging of more than three years ago and called on the commission to adopt rules now to limit network repeats to "spare the American public from boredom and film workers from unemployment lines."



To End Jobs Drain:

Labor Asks Repeal Of Tariff Loopholes

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Prompt congressional action is needed on measures that would revamp U.S. foreign trade law to reinforce the American economy and protect jobs against damaging imports, the AFL-CIO warned.

A major problem cited by the Executive Council deals with two trade provisions—items 806.30 and 807 of the U.S. tariff schedules—that encourage American firms to contract out work to low-wage countries on products for shipment back to U.S. markets at reduced duty rates.

The rush to export American jobs through these tariff loopholes, the council said, is reflected in a 563 percent rise in the dollar value of imports over an eight-year period — from $593 million in 1966 to $5.4 billion in 1974.

The council noted that through the efforts of several unions, Congress has become more aware of the destructive impact of the tariff schedules. Within two weeks, 18 separate bills were introduced to repeal the items.

"We welcome the introduction of measures to meet this menace," the council said, and it called on the House and Senate to follow through by repealing the tariff loopholes.

"The result will mean more jobs for American workers, more production for American industry and more strength for the American economy."

The council noted that the AFL-CIO convention last fall warned of the dangers caused by imports and the export of American jobs, technology and capital.

The worsening trend continues, the council said.

The council statement noted that a wide range of industrial jobs are affected by items 806.30 and 807 of the tariff schedules. Included are such products as internal combustion engines, office machines, television sets, radios, electronic components and apparel, in addition to iron, steel and copper mill products, aircraft and auto parts.

When components from the United States are sent abroad for assembly, item 807 permits the finished product to be imported with a tariff limited to the value added, which essentially consists of the low wages paid. During 1974, the council said, this meant the tariff that was applied to apparel, for example, was paid on only 31 percent of the full value of the product.

Item 806.30 allows American firms to send non-precious metals to other countries for processing and to bring the product back at reduced duty rates for further processing and assembly in the United States.

In industries such as apparel, the contracting-out of work to other countries has expanded so rapidly that between 1965 and 1974 total imports under item 807 rose 13,670 percent, the council said.

The council warned that the rising tide of imports permitted under the two tariff provisions is increasingly washing away American jobs and that eventually the entire production of many products could be lost to low-wage countries.

March Schedule Listed By Labor Studies Center

Seven trade union groups will use the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center at Silver Spring, Md., during March. The schedule:

Postal Workers—A teacher training course for Postal Workers' state directors of education, Feb. 29 through Mar. 5.

Railroaders—A two-week course for general chairmen of the United Transportation Union. Topics include claim and grievance processing, pre-hearing analysis writing, group process, UTU legislative and political activities, and newsletter writing. From Mar. 7 to Mar. 19.

Government Employees—A staff conference for AFGE vice presidents and national representatives, Mar. 15 to Mar. 19.

Trade Union Women—A multi-union institute on Women in the Labor Force for men as well as women leaders of unions interested in organizing women. Topics include economic facts concerning women union members, the laws and court decisions affecting employed women, training and promotion problems, opportunities for union organizing, and bargaining for affirmative action. From Mar. 21 to Mar. 26.

AAFLI—A 10-day meeting of the Asian American Free Labor Institute's country directors and Washington staff to plan the year's program in 14 countries in Asia and the Middle East, Mar. 21 to Mar. 31.

Pensions & Insurance—An institute for union officers and representatives who negotiate pension and insurance plans and for trustees of pension and insurance funds. Topics include problems and trends in negotiated pension and insurance plans, analysis of fund reports, problems of investment under the new federal pension reform law, and the special role of the labor trustee in overseeing the administration of such funds. From Mar. 28 to Apr. 1.

Letter Carriers—A teacher training program for national business agents and state directors of education of the Letter Carriers, Mar. 29 to Apr. 1.

Further information about these or other Labor Studies Center programs, may be obtained from Fred Hoehler, executive director, AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md., 20903. Phone 301/431-6800.

National Commitment Sought:

Housing Programs Far Short of Need

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on the Ford Administration to adopt a comprehensive housing policy to help the residential construction industry snap out of its continuing depression.

"The housing recovery has gone into reverse," the Executive Council declared here. "In January, the annual rate of new housing starts declined for the third straight month.

"A human need as basic as shelter certainly deserves appropriate national commitment, which it is not receiving."

New housing starts last year plummeted to the lowest level since 1946, a post-World War II year that was plagued by material shortages. The 1975 rate of 1.17 million starts was 25 percent less than the basic number of units needed to keep pace with the average annual net increase in households of 1.54 million during the first half of the '70s, the council observed.

It cited recent Census Bureau statistics confirming that there is an annual housing need of 2.6 million units to meet basic household requirements and replace occupied substandard units by 1985.

"Unfortunately, 1976 is expected to be the third consecutive year of production shortfall in relation to needs, following the depressed housing year of 1974 with 1.33 million starts and the debacle of 1975," the council said.

Although the number of annual starts rose to 1.3 million in the last three months of last year, and some limited housing support measures were recently initiated by the Administration, the consensus of projections is that only 1.5 million housing units will be started in 1976.

"Futility and frustration will continue to face millions of American families seeking decent homes," the Executive Council declared. "Mortgage interest rates are still at about a 9 percent level, except for limited mortgage funds available at below-market interest rates under government programs."

The council noted that more than 900,000 construction workers —one out of five—were unemployed in January. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment in the construction trades was 15.4 percent last month, "and the percentage was no doubt much greater among those who work in residential construction," the statement added.

It urged action in the following areas to restore the industry:

- The Administration should reallocate a large portion of the funds authorized under the Section 8 rental assistance program to the proven conventional public housing program, which has over the years successfully provided more than 1 million housing units.

"Congress should also designate $250 million in housing assistance payments authority for new conventional public housing and direct the Secretary of Housing & Urban Development to use it for that purpose."

- The $264 million available for use under the Section 235 homeownership assistance program should be released much more rapidly than the three-year period planned by the Administration. The mortgage interest rate under Section 235 should be lowered from the current 5 percent to no more than 3 percent.

- The Administration and Congress should immediately provide increased funding for housing for senior citizens and the handicapped under the Section 202 program.

- The Administration should help ease the tight rental housing market developing throughout the country by immediately making available the $2 billion in appropriated funds it has held up. Also, Congress should appropriate the remaining $5 billion authorized under the program so that additional support could be provided to help most homeownership and rental housing needs and, at the same time, create job opportunities for unemployed construction workers.

- Finally, the Administration should demonstrate its commitment to a coordinated approach to community problems by providing financial assistance only to those communities that link their housing and community development programs, as intended by the Housing & Community Development Act of 1974.

Public Employe Panels Urged on Central Bodies

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called on all state and local central bodies to establish public employe committees as part of their standing committee structure to coordinate legislative, organizing and trade union activities of public employe unions.

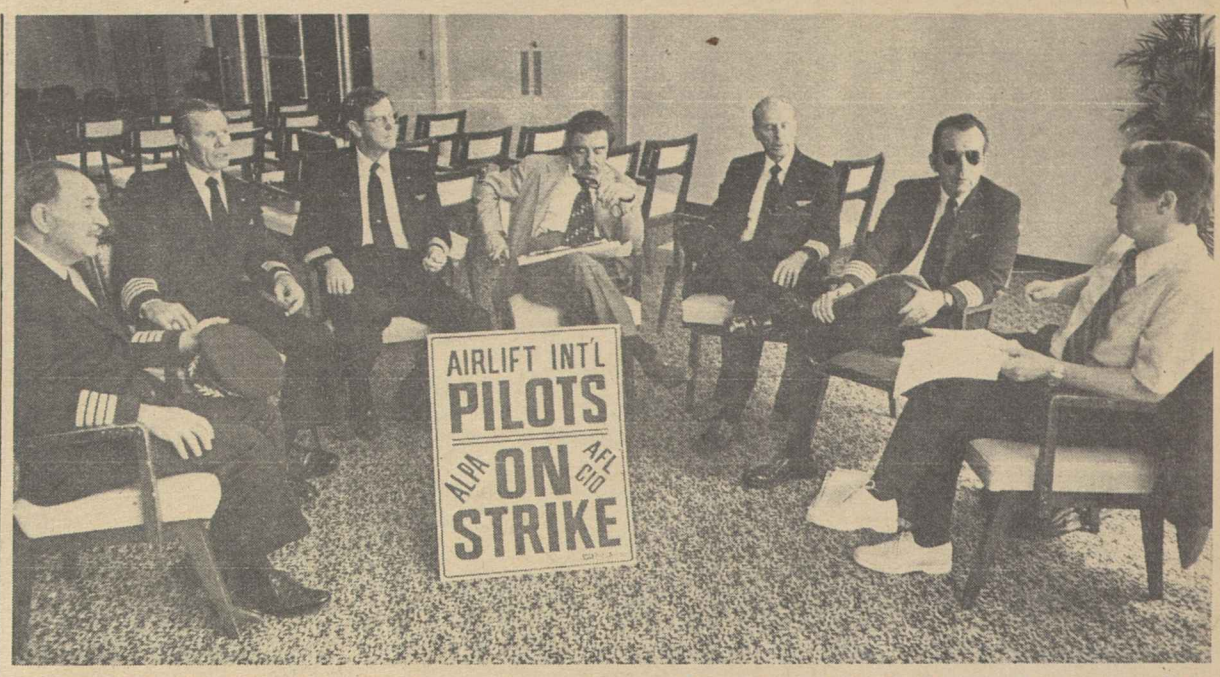
The council wholeheartedly concurred in the proposal by the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. that the best method of handling the problems of public employe unions is through the established local body structure.

The council said that the state and local public employe committees should include at least one representative from each affiliate of the central body representing public employes that desires to be a member of such a committee.

The committees will provide a focal point "for local unions representing employes of the federal, state and local governments to meet and discuss mutual problems," the council said, adding that the Public Employee Dept. has offered its assistance to state and local bodies in forming the committees and will work closely with them in efforts to increase affiliation from local unions representing public employes.

The council instructed the Dept. of Organization & Field Services to assist in the formation of public employe committees at the state and local levels and to continue its efforts to gain full affiliation and participation of public employe unions with central bodies.

The statement said the Public Employee Dept. will report back to the Executive Council in six months on progress in implementing the program "including recommendations that it may have to meet the needs of public employes at the state and local levels."



STRIKING PILOTS of Airlift International, Inc., a Miami-based air freight carrier, meet with Alan Kistler, right, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, and Frank Pollara, special assistant to the federation's executive officers, center, during the Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour. The pilots, members of the Air Line Pilots, have reached agreement on a new contract but are snagged on a back-to-work accord to end their three-month strike.

New Hampshire Voting Runs Close to Form

The 1976 presidential primary season opened with New Hampshire voters confirming that the Republicans have a race on their hands and Jimmy Carter is a force to be reckoned with among the Democrats.

President Gerald Ford won a close, 51 to 49 percent victory over former California Gov. Ronald Reagan in the Republican race and Carter led five Democrats with 29 percent of the vote.

Both winners dominated the separate balloting for convention delegates. Ford captured at least 17 of the GOP's 21 delegate seats and his headquarters claimed he may get 19 to only 2 for Reagan. Carter got 14 of the Democrats' 17.

With both presidential preference races running almost exactly as predicted, the New Hampshire results served to heighten the next step in the record 30-primary 1976 race. For the Democrats, that means Mar. 2 in Massachusetts and for Ford and Reagan it means Mar. 9 in Florida since neither has campaigned in Massachusetts.

After Florida, primaries in Illinois, North Carolina, New York and Wisconsin are packed into the next four weeks until Apr. 6, with a lull coming in the three weeks before the Pennsylvania primary Apr. 27.

In New Hampshire, Carter, the former governor of Georgia, was followed by Arizona Rep. Morris Udall with 24 percent; Indiana Sen. Birch Bayh 16; former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris 11 and 1972 vice presidential nominee Sargent Shriver with 9 percent. Udall won the remaining three delegate spots. Final vote totals will probably put Carter at 23,000, Udall nearly 19,000, Bayh 12,500, Harris 9,000 and Shriver almost 7,000.

Another 4,400 votes were written in for Minnesota Sen. Hubert Humphrey and 1,000 each for Alabama Gov. George Wallace and anti-abortion candidate Ellen McCormack for a total Democratic turnout of just under 80,000.

The turnout could be nearly eight times that many in Massachusetts, where Wallace and Washington Sen. Henry M. Jackson will join the field. The bigger field adds emphasis to the Massachusetts primary, as does its role as the only state to go Democratic in the 1972 presential election and its recent preoccupation with school busing to achieve racial integration.

Wallace, the only one in the Massachusetts field who does not have labor endorsements of some type, sharply altered his original plans and has campaigned heavily in Massachusetts before he faces Carter, Jackson and Pennsylvania Gov. Milton Shapp in Florida, where he won in 1972 with 42 percent of the vote.

Ford's razor-thin margin—about 1,250 votes of 110,000 cast—came in his first appeal for votes outside his home congressional district in Michigan. And because they are conservative states, New Hampshire and Florida had been handpicked by Reagan as the launching pad for his challenge to an incumbent President.

Ford Opposed On Plan to Lift Airline Rules

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The Ford Administration's proposal to deregulate the airline industry would further undermine the labor and general economic stability of this sector of the economy, the AFL-CIO charged.

Administration-backed measures now before Congress would permit established carriers to drop less profitable lines and would invite below-cost price competition, the Executive Council observed in a statement.

"The real result would be that as each carrier restricted its routes, many smaller cities would lose needed airline service and many more workers would be laid off," the council said.

Already, the airline industry has been forced to deactivate scores of aircraft and lay off thousands of workers because of recession-induced deficits, the council statement noted.

In addition, it said, the President's proposal could eliminate the labor-protective provisions of the 1958 Federal Aviation Act which apply to employes victimized by mergers, consolidations, route sales and transfers, thus further harming workers by denying them even these basic protections.

"This proposal is unsafe, uneconomic and basically anti-labor, and we will oppose it," the council declared. "The federal government has an absolute responsibility to regulate interstate commerce for the protection of the economy and the health and safety of passengers and workers."

Recall Terms Stall End of Airlift Strike

Miami—Pilots for Airlift International, Inc., maintained their strike against the air cargo carrier as the two sides in the contract dispute failed to agree on a back-to-work accord.

Terms of a new contract were reached on Feb. 10. But return to work is contingent upon recall agreements between the carrier and the striking pilots and each of the other unions who have honored their picket lines.

The pilots, who are members of the Air Line Pilots Association, balked when the company announced that strikebreaking pilots would be retained in supervisory capacities and that it would issue initial recall notices to only 30 of the 115 pilots involved in the dispute with no assurances of further recalls.

Another stumbling block is the company's insistence that the striking pilots return to work without any guarantee of unprejudiced return of members of the Machinists and Transport Workers who have honored the picket lines.

Capt. Ralph Chrismon, master executive council chairman, said the company's action and "unrealistic attitude" could nullify the contract if a speedy agreement on returning to work is not reached.

"It endangers and violates the very basics of good labor practices that have been established and accepted by management over the last half century," he said.

The three and one-half month old strike began last Nov. 14 after two years of bargaining and mediation failed to produce a new contract.

Airlift is certified to carry military freight, as well as commercial cargo, and has contracts with the Air Force's Military Aircraft Command. The striking pilots, who have already picketed MAC's operations at Dover AFB, Del., plan additional protests at other bases over the use of strikebreaking pilots.

NLRB Names Barker Deputy Chief ALJ

The National Labor Relations Board has named James T. Barker as deputy chief administrative law judge of the agency.

Barker, 52, has been the agency's West Coast presiding judge for the past three years, directing western operations of the NLRB's division of administrative law judges headquartered in San Francisco.

Rollcalls on Jobs Bill, Veto Override

Jobs were the issue in both of these key House rollcalls.

Column I *shows the 239-154 vote on Feb. 10 for a labor-supported bill to expand the public service employment program that President Ford wants to phase out. Voting right (R) were 216 Democrats and 23 Republicans. Wrong votes (W) were cast by 102 Republicans and 52 Democrats.*

Column II *is the 319-98 vote on Feb. 19 to override Ford's veto of a job-creating package of accelerated public works and anti-recession aid to cities and states. Voting right to override the veto were 263 Democrats and 56 Republicans. Voting wrong were 82 Republicans and 16 Democrats. The override attempt succeeded in the House but fell short in the Senate.*

Numerals show districts; AL—at large. Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

	I	II
ALABAMA		
1. Edwards (R)	W	R
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W
3. Nichols (D)	W	R
4. Bevill (D)	W	R
5. Jones (D)	R	R
6. Buchanan (R)	W	R
7. Flowers (D)	W	R
ALASKA		
AL Young (R)	R	A
ARIZONA		
1. Rhodes (R)	PW	W
2. Udall (D)	PR	R
3. Steiger (R)	A	A
4. Conlan (R)	A	PW
ARKANSAS		
1. Alexander (D)	W	R
2. Mills (D)	R	A
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	A	R
4. Thornton (D)	R	R
CALIFORNIA		
1. Johnson (D)	R	R
2. Clausen (R)	W	R
3. Moss (D)	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R
5. Burton John L. (D)	A	R
6. Burton, Phillip (D)	PR	R
7. Miller (D)	R	R
8. Dellums (D)	R	R
9. Stark (D)	R	R
10. Edwards (D)	R	R
11. Ryan (D)	A	R
12. McCloskey (R)	R	R
13. Mineta (D)	R	R
14. McFall (D)	R	R
15. Sisk (D)	R	PR
16. Talcott (R)	W	W
17. Krebs (D)	R	R
18. Ketchum (R)	W	W
19. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W
20. Goldwater (R)	W	W
21. Corman (D)	R	R
22. Moorhead (R)	W	W
23. Rees (D)	A	PR
24. Waxman (D)	R	R
25. Roybal (D)	R	R
26. Rousselot (R)	W	W
27. Bell (R)	W	W
28. Burke (D)	R	R
29. Hawkins (D)	R	R
30. Danielson (D)	R	R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D)	R	R
32. Anderson (D)	R	R
33. Clawson (R)	PW	W
34. Hannaford (D)	R	R
35. Lloyd (D)	R	R
36. Brown (D)	R	R
37. Pettis (R)	PW	R
38. Patterson (D)	R	R
39. Wiggins (R)	W	R
40. Hinshaw (R)	A	A
41. Wilson, Bob (R)	W	W
42. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R
43. Burgener (R)	W	W
COLORADO		
1. Schroeder (D)	R	R
2. Wirth (D)	R	R
3. Evans (D)	R	R
4. Johnson (R)	W	W
5. Armstrong (R)	W	W
CONNECTICUT		
1. Cotter (D)	R	R
2. Dodd (D)	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R
4. McKinney (R)	R	R
5. Sarasin (R)	R	R
6. Moffett (D)	R	R
DELAWARE		
AL duPont (R)	R	W
FLORIDA		
1. Sikes (D)	R	R
2. Fuqua (D)	R	R
3. Bennett (D)	W	W
4. Chappell (D)	PW	R
5. Kelly (R)	W	W
6. Young (R)	W	R
7. Gibbons (D)	A	W
8. Haley (D)	A	R
9. Frey (R)	W	R
10. Bafalis (R)	W	R
11. Rogers (D)	R	R
12. Burke (R)	W	W
13. Lehman (D)	R	R
14. Pepper (D)	R	R
15. Fascell (D)	R	R
GEORGIA		
1. Ginn (D)	W	R
2. Mathis (D)	W	R
3. Brinkley (D)	R	R
4. Levitas (D)	W	R
5. Young (D)	R	R
6. Flynt (D)	A	R
7. McDonald (D)	W	W
8. Stuckey (D)	W	R
9. Landrum (D)	A	A
10. Stephens (D)	W	A
HAWAII		
1. Matsunaga (D)	R	R
2. Mink (D)	R	R
IDAHO		
1. Symms (R)	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	A	W
ILLINOIS		
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	R
2. Murphy (D)	R	R
3. Russo (D)	R	R
4. Derwinski (R)	W	R
5. Fary (D)	R	R
6. Hyde (R)	W	R
7. Collins (D)	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R
10. Mikva (D)	R	R
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R
12. Crane (R)	W	W
13. McClory (R)	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W
15. Hall (D)	R	R
16. Anderson (R)	W	R
17. O'Brien (R)	W	R
18. Michel (R)	W	W
19. Railsback (R)	R	R
20. Findley (R)	A	W
21. Madigan (R)	W	W
22. Shipley (D)	R	R
23. Price (D)	R	R
24. Simon (D)	R	R
INDIANA		
1. Madden (D)	R	R
2. Fithian (D)	R	R
3. Brademas (D)	R	R
4. Roush (D)	R	R
5. Hillis (R)	W	R
6. Evans (D)	R	R
7. Myers (R)	W	W
8. Hayes (D)	R	R
9. Hamilton (D)	R	R
10. Sharp (D)	R	R
11. Jacobs (D)	R	W
IOWA		
1. Mezvinsky (D)	R	R
2. Blouin (D)	W	R
3. Grassley (R)	W	W
4. Smith (D)	R	R
5. Harkin (D)	W	R
6. Bedell (D)	W	R
KANSAS		
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W
2. Keys (D)	R	R
3. Winn (R)	W	W
4. Shriver (R)	W	W
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W
KENTUCKY		
1. Hubbard (D)	R	R
2. Natcher (D)	R	R
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	R
4. Snyder (R)	W	W
5. Carter (R)	W	R
6. Breckinridge (D)	R	R
7. Perkins (D)	R	R
LOUISIANA		
1. Hebert (D)	W	R
2. Boggs (D)	R	R
3. Treen (R)	W	W
4. Waggonner (D)	W	R
5. Passman (D)	W	W
6. Moore (R)	W	W
7. Breaux (D)	W	R
8. Long (D)	R	R
MAINE		
1. Emery (R)	R	R
2. Cohen (R)	R	R
MARYLAND		
1. Bauman (R)	W	W
2. Long (D)	R	R
3. Sarbanes (D)	R	R
4. Holt (R)	W	W
5. Spellman (D)	W	R
6. Byron (D)	W	W
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R
8. Gude (R)	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS		
1. Conte (R)	R	R
2. Boland (D)	R	R
3. Early (D)	R	R
4. Drinan (D)	A	R
5. Tsongas (D)	R	R
6. Harrington (D)	R	R
7. Macdonald (D)	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R
9. Moakley (D)	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	R	R
11. Burke (D)	R	R
12. Studds (D)	R	R
MICHIGAN		
1. Conyers (D)	R	R
2. Esch (R)	W	R
3. Brown (R)	W	W
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W
5. VanderVeen (D)	R	R
6. Carr (D)	R	R
7. Riegle (D)	R	R
8. Traxler (D)	R	R
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	A
11. Ruppe (R)	W	R
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R
15. Ford (D)	PR	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R
17. Brodhead (D)	R	R
18. Blanchard (D)	R	R
19. Broomfield (R)	W	R
MINNESOTA		
1. Quie (R)	W	W
2. Hagedorn (R)	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	W	W
4. Karth (D)	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R
6. Nolan (D)	R	R
7. Bergland (D)	R	R
8. Oberstar (D)	R	R
MISSISSIPPI		
1. Whitten (D)	W	R
2. Bowen (D)	W	R
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W
4. Cochran (R)	W	R
5. Lott (R)	W	R
MISSOURI		
1. Clay (D)	R	R
2. Symington (D)	R	R
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R
4. Randall (D)	R	R
5. Bolling (D)	R	R
6. Litton (D)	R	R
7. Taylor (R)	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	W	W
9. Hungate (D)	R	R
10. Burlison (D)	W	W
MONTANA		
1. Baucus (D)	R	R
2. Melcher (D)	R	R
NEBRASKA		
1. Thone (R)	W	W
2. McCollister (R)	W	W
3. Smith (R)	W	W
NEVADA		
AL Santini (D)	R	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1. D'Amours (D)	R	R
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W
NEW JERSEY		
1. Florio (D)	R	R
2. Hughes (D)	W	R
3. Howard (D)	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	R
5. Fenwick (R)	R	R
6. Forsythe (R)	W	R
7. Maguire (D)	R	R
8. Roe (D)	R	R
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	R
13. Meyner (D)	R	R
14. Daniels (D)	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
1. Lujan (R)	A	W
2. Runnels (D)	W	W
NEW YORK		
1. Pike (D)	R	R
2. Downey (D)	R	R
3. Ambro (D)	R	R
4. Lent (R)	A	R
5. Wydler (R)	W	R
6. Wolff (D)	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	R
10. Biaggi (D)	R	R
11. Scheuer (D)	R	R
12. Chisholm (D)	A	R
13. Solarz (D)	R	R
14. Richmond (D)	R	R
15. Zeferetti (D)	R	R
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R
17. Murphy (D)	R	R
18. Koch (D)	R	R
19. Rangel (D)	R	R
20. Abzug (D)	R	R
21. Badillo (D)	R	R
22. Bingham (D)	R	R
23. Peyser (R)	R	R
24. Ottinger (D)	R	R
25. Fish (R)	R	R
26. Gilman (R)	R	R
27. McHugh (D)	R	R
28. Stratton (D)	R	R
29. Pattison (D)	W	R
30. McEwen (R)	A	W
31. Mitchell (R)	R	R
32. Hanley (D)	R	R
33. Walsh (R)	R	R
34. Horton (R)	W	R
35. Conable (R)	W	W
36. LaFalce (D)	R	R
37. Nowak (D)	R	R
38. Kemp (R)	W	R
39. Vacancy		
NORTH CAROLINA		
1. Jones (D)	W	W
2. Fountain (D)	W	R
3. Henderson (D)	W	R
4. Andrews (D)	R	R
5. Neal (D)	W	R
6. Preyer (D)	R	R
7. Rose (D)	W	R
8. Hefner (D)	W	R
9. Martin (R)	W	R
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
11. Taylor (D)	W	R
NORTH DAKOTA		
AL Andrews (R)	R	R
OHIO		
1. Gradison (R)	W	W
2. Clancy (R)	W	W
3. Whalen (R)	R	R
4. Guyer (R)	W	W
5. Latta (R)	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	R	W
7. Brown (R)	W	W
8. Kindness (R)	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	R
10. Miller (R)	W	W
11. Stanton, J. W. (R)	W	W
12. Devine (R)	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	A	W
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	W	W
16. Regula (R)	W	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W
18. Hays (D)	PR	R
19. Carney (D)	R	R
20. Stanton, J. V. (D)	R	R
21. Stokes (D)	R	R
22. Vanik (D)	R	R
23. Mottl (D)	R	R
OKLAHOMA		
1. Jones (D)	R	R
2. Risenhoover (D)	R	R
3. Albert (D)	Speaker	
4. Steed (D)	R	R
5. Jarman (R)	A	W
6. English (D)	W	R
OREGON		
1. AuCoin (D)	R	R
2. Ullman (D)	R	R
3. Duncan (D)	R	R
4. Weaver (D)	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA		
1. Barrett (D)	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R
3. Green (D)	A	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	PR
5. Schulze (R)	W	R
6. Yatron (D)	R	R
7. Edgar (D)	R	R
8. Biester (R)	R	R
9. Shuster (R)	W	W
10. McDade (R)	R	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R
12. Murtha (D)	R	R
13. Coughlin (R)	A	R
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R
16. Eshleman (R)	W	A
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W
18. Heinz (R)	A	R
19. Goodling (R)	W	R
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R
21. Dent (D)	R	R
22. Morgan (D)	R	R
23. Johnson (R)	A	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R
25. Myers (R)	W	W
RHODE ISLAND		
1. St Germain (D)	R	R
2. Beard (D)	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1. Davis (D)	W	R
2. Spence (R)	W	R
3. Derrick (D)	R	R
4. Mann (D)	W	R
5. Holland (D)	W	R
6. Jenrette (D)	R	R
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1. Pressler (R)	W	R
2. Abdnor (R)	W	W
TENNESSEE		
1. Quillen (R)	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W
3. Lloyd (D)	R	R
4. Evins (D)	R	R
5. Allen (D)	R	R
6. Beard (R)	W	W
7. Jones (D)	R	R
8. Ford (D)	R	R
TEXAS		
1. Patman (D)	A	R
2. Wilson (D)	W	R
3. Collins (R)	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	W	R
5. Steelman (R)	PW	W
6. Teague (D)	W	PW
7. Archer (R)	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	R	R
10. Pickle (D)	R	W
11. Poage (D)	W	W
12. Wright (D)	R	R
13. Hightower (D)	R	R
14. Young (D)	R	R
15. de la Garza (D)	R	R
16. White (D)	R	R
17. Burleson (D)	W	W
18. Jordan (D)	R	R
19. Mahon (D)	W	R
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R
21. Krueger (D)	W	R
22. Vacancy		
23. Kazen (D)	R	PR
24. Milford (D)	W	R
UTAH		
1. McKay (D)	R	R
2. Howe (D)	W	R
VERMONT		
AL Jeffords (R)	W	R
VIRGINIA		
1. Downing (D)	A	R
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W
4. Daniel, Robert (R)	W	W
5. Daniel, Dan (D)	W	W
6. Butler (R)	A	W
7. Robinson (R)	W	W
8. Harris (D)	W	R
9. Wampler (R)	W	W
10. Fisher (D)	W	R
WASHINGTON		
1. Pritchard (R)	W	R
2. Meeds (D)	R	R
3. Bonker (D)	A	R
4. McCormack (D)	A	R
5. Foley (D)	R	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	R
7. Adams (D)	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
1. Mollohan (D)	R	R
2. Staggers (D)	R	R
3. Slack (D)	R	R
4. Hechler (D)	R	R
WISCONSIN		
1. Aspin (D)	R	A
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R
3. Baldus (D)	R	R
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	W	R
7. Obey (D)	PR	R
8. Cornell (D)	R	R
9. Kasten (R)	W	R
WYOMING		
AL Roncalio (D)	R	R

Barriers Cleared Away:

Legal Services Plans Enter Crucial Development Phase

Pioneering efforts of unions, consumer organizations and lawyers have cleared away barriers for further development of prepaid and group legal services.

Now in its formative years, the movement of these legal service plans is facing a more crucial test than in its infancy period, Theodore J. St. Antoine writes in the American Federationist.

In his article in the AFL-CIO magazine, St. Antoine notes that sponsors of prepaid legal service plans will make vital choices on financing, the structure of the programs and delivery of services. Experimentation with the development of plans best suited for specific groups will continue, he predicts.

"An important concern of these formative years will be to avoid repeating the experience of prepaid health service plans—an experience marked by haphazard, undirected, and uncontrolled development that resulted in spiraling costs and poor quality control," the article says.

St. Antoine cites the critical need for cost and quality controls as a key motivating factor in establishing the Resource Center for Consumers Legal Services, a national clearinghouse for such programs.

St. Antoine, dean of the University of Michigan Law School, is the president of the center. It was set up last year to take over the functions of the National Consumer Center for Legal Services, which had been formed in 1972 with labor support and has served as the legislative arm for the group legal service movement.

As a clearinghouse, the center makes information available to unions and consumer groups on the development of group service plans.

By helping design prototype legal service plans, the center can devise models that offer standards of comparison, St. Antoine observes.

"Since experimentation remains a key to the center's desired effectiveness, the center has assembled a laboratory of 5,000 existing legal services plans," he reports.

A number of unions have established such programs after constitutional hurdles were cleared in Congress and the Supreme Court. The Taft-Hartley Act was amended to permit unions to negotiate labor-management funded programs, and the Supreme Court handed down four key rulings providing constitutional protections for the concept of "group law."

The largest group plan was established in 1973 by the Laborers District Council in Washington, D.C., to provide prepaid services for 10,000 LIU members and their families in eight union locals in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.

Its delivery system is a combination of "open panel" and "closed panel" plans. The "open panel" plan gives members a choice of any attorney, while the "closed panel" plan offers members a choice from previously selected lawyers.

About 85 percent of the cases are handled by the legal service plan's staff attorneys.

St. Antoine notes that although the Laborers' Washington area plan is member-financed, it is tied to a collective bargaining agreement with employers assisting in the collection of conrtibutions by members.

Initially, contributions were 4 cents an hour per participating member, but were reduced to 3 cents an hour as of January 1975.

Since the plan's inception, St. Antoine observes, its goals have been to make quality legal service available to all members and to promote wider usage by making the services more accessible.

Such programs provide "a great opportunity to workers who have long been denied access to the legal system," St. Antoine points out.

"The richest 10 percent of Americans can afford lawyers and the poorest 20 percent are at least partially served by such entities as legal aid societies and public defenders' offices," he notes. "This leaves the 140 million middle-class Americans who are either unable to pay standard attorney fees or are unable to find the 'right' lawyer to help them with a particular legal problem."

Group legal plans also provide opportunities for thousands of young lawyers who otherwise might have trouble making a living in the practice of law, the author observes.

The group legal service program is the ideal mechanism for bringing together lawyers in need of clients and clients in need of lawyers, St. Antoine concludes.



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL members I. W. Abel, C. L. Dellums and Frederick O'Neal chat between sessions of the council's mid-winter meeting held in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Senate Vote Sustaining Public Works Bill Veto

The Senate on Feb. 19 doomed hundreds of thousands of workers to continued unemployment by failing to override President Ford's veto of a labor-supported bill combining accelerated public works construction with anti-recession help to cities and states. The 63-35 majority to override was short of the needed two-thirds.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 51

Abourezk (S.D.)	Hart (Colo.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Hart (Mich.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Morgan (N.C.)
Bumpers (Ark.)	Haskell (Colo.)	Moss (Utah)
Burdick (N.D.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Muskie (Me.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Nunn (Ga.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Pastore (R.I.)
Church (Ida.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Pell (R.I.)
Clark (Iowa)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Leahy (Vt.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Culver (Iowa)	McGee (Wyo.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Durkin (N.H.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Stone (Fla.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Symington (Mo.)
Ford (Ky.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Glenn (Ohio)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Gravel (Alaska)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 12

Beall (Md.)	Case (N.J.)	Percy (Ill.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Mathias (Md.)	Weicker (Conn.)

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 10

Allen (Ala.)	Eastland (Miss.)	McClellan (Ark.)
Biden (Del.)	Hathaway (Me.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Byrd (Va.)	Johnston (La.)	Stennis (Miss.)
	Long (La.)	

Republicans 25

Baker (Tenn.)	Garn (Utah)	Roth (Del.)
Bartlett (Okla.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Scott (Pa.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Scott (Va.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Dole (Kan.)	Helms (N.C.)	Taft (Ohio)
Domenici (N.M.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Fannin (Ariz.)	McClure (Ida.)	Tower (Tex.)
Fong (Hawaii)	Packwood (Ore.)	Young (N.D.)
	Pearson (Kan.)	

Announced against: Laxalt (R-Nev.)
Absent and not announced: Stevenson (D-Ill.)

Funds Backed For Bilingual Education Aid

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Bilingual education should aim at bringing children with a limited knowledge of English into the mainstream of American life, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

It urged Congress to continue to earmark federal funds for bilingual education, instead of lumping all school aid into general educational grants to the states as the Ford Administration proposes.

At the same time, the council statement warned against using bilingual education to justify a segregated school system. "The very purpose of bilingual education would be defeated by the establishment of separate schools for Spanish-speaking students, separate schools for Indian students and separate schools for Oriental students."

With the help of bilingual education, students should be taught to thrive in an English-speaking society," the AFL-CIO said. "The classroom should be a laboratory for a democratic society in which children from diverse cultures meet together and learn from each other."

Conrail Adds Trackage As Two Railroads Balk

Funding of a new government-subsidized rail sytem—Conrail—appeared certain as the House voted overwhelmingly to appropriate $2.03 billion to reorganize and upgrade seven bankrupt northeastern and midwestern railroads.

The money included $110 million added in floor amendments to provide for 2,200 miles of track not included in the original reorganization plan.

The Chessie System and the Southern Railway Co. backed out of participation in the plan after failing to reach new worker protection agreements for the trackage involved as provided for in the reorganization plan.

The two private carriers had agreed to purchase the property to provide competition for Conrail, which is scheduled to begin operations on Apr. 1. Now Conrail will absorb the 2,200 miles of track, enlarging it to a system of more than 17,000 miles rather than 15,000 miles as originally planned.

Following the House action on the appropriation measure, the Senate approved the same amount for Conrail, plus $260 million for other rail-improvement purposes. The differences between the House and Senate measures now must be ironed out by a conference committee.

The House measure would provide $460 million in fiscal 1976; $965 million in the budget transition period, July-September 1976, and fiscal 1977; $425 million in fiscal 1978, and $176 million in fiscal 1979.

Meanwhile, Transportation Sec. William T. Coleman, Jr., summoned key officials of the Chessie and Southern and leaders of rail unions to a meeting in Washington to see if they could restore the original plan embodying competition for Conrail. Otherwise, the new system will have a virtual monopoly on rail service to major cities in the Northeast and Midwest.

Rail union leaders blamed the breakdown of their talks with the Chessie and the Southern on the carriers' rigidity. The Railway Labor Executives' Association, speaking for all but one of the unions involved, pointed out that about 20 agreements had already been negotiated with other private lines interested in acquiring small portions of the bankrupt railroads.

"However, negotiators for the Chessie and the Southern have refused to agree to provisions accepted by all other acquiring carriers," RLEA reported. It said management negotiators "insisted on unreasonable, inflexible and inequitable deviations from those agreements which cannot be accepted by the unions."

Chessie was to take over 2,000 miles of lines from the ailing Penn Central from Ohio into New York City and Philadelphia. The Southern had agreed to acquire 200 miles of Penn Central's "DelMarVa" line between Wilmington, Del., and Newport News, Va.

Railway Carmen Name Canadian Vice President

Kansas City, Mo. — H. O. Crane has been named Canadian vice president of the Railway Carmen. His appointment was made by Carmen President Anthony L. Krause, with the approval of the executive board.

Crane, 59, succeeds George Sartorio, who retired last December. The new vice president previously served as system general chairman on the Canadian Pacific. He began his railroad career on the CP in 1944.

Textile Union Drafts Goals For Contract

Boston — The Textile Workers Union of America set goals for this spring's contract negotiations in the northern cotton-synthetic and woolen industry keyed to wage increases and fringe-benefit improvements sufficient to offset the impact of inflation and substantially raise the living standards of members.

"The wage increases negotiated last year for workers in both the woolen and cotton-synthetic industries have been virtually wiped out by the rising cost of living," TWUA President Sol Stetin told some 150 delegates to a conference here.

Stetin stressed that the union's overall goal is to win a contract settlement that will not only make up for the beating members have taken from past inflationary bouts "but one that will also enable them to weather the economic storms that continue to buffet them from all angles."

Most cotton-synthetic agreements are due to expire in mid-April. About half of the agreements in the woolen division will expire in May and succeeding months. The pacts cover about 20,000 workers in 70 cotton-synthetic and woolen plants, mostly in New England.

The conference delegates passed a resolution noting that orders are beginning to rise for textiles.

"Prices and profits are moving up sharply," the resolution observed. "Surely the workers in this industry are entitled to share in the growing prosperity."

Index Rises .4%:

Service Costs Push Consumer Prices Up

The cost of living continued to rise in January, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, with the government's consumer price index moving up another four-tenths of 1 percent.

Real spendable earnings, meanwhile, remained about the same as in 1965, despite the reduction in federal income taxes that went into effect last May.

The average weekly spendable pay for a worker with three dependents last month was $92.21, compared to $92.03 in December, an increase of two-tenths of 1 percent over the month. In 1965, real earnings—take-home pay adjusted for the effects of inflation—averaged $91.32 a week.

The January increase in the CPI was almost entirely attributable to higher costs for a wide variety of consumer services, BLS said. Huge increases were reported in postal rates, automobile insurance premiums and charges for medical care.

Prices of services in January rose a seasonably adjusted 1.1 percent over the month, the largest increase since a similar rise in July 1974. The 1.1 percent jump followed increases of six-tenths of 1 percent in December and 1 percent in November.

The overall cost of living has gone up at an annual rate of 6.5 percent over the last three months. At 166.7 percent of its 1967 base, the CPI in January was 6.8 percent higher than a year earlier.

Retail food prices declined two-tenths of 1 percent last month, the first decline in this category in five months, while commodities other than food increased two-tenths of 1 percent.

BLS said the slower rise in the nonfood-commodities index reflected seasonally adjusted declines in the prices of gasoline and motor oil and fuel oil and coal.

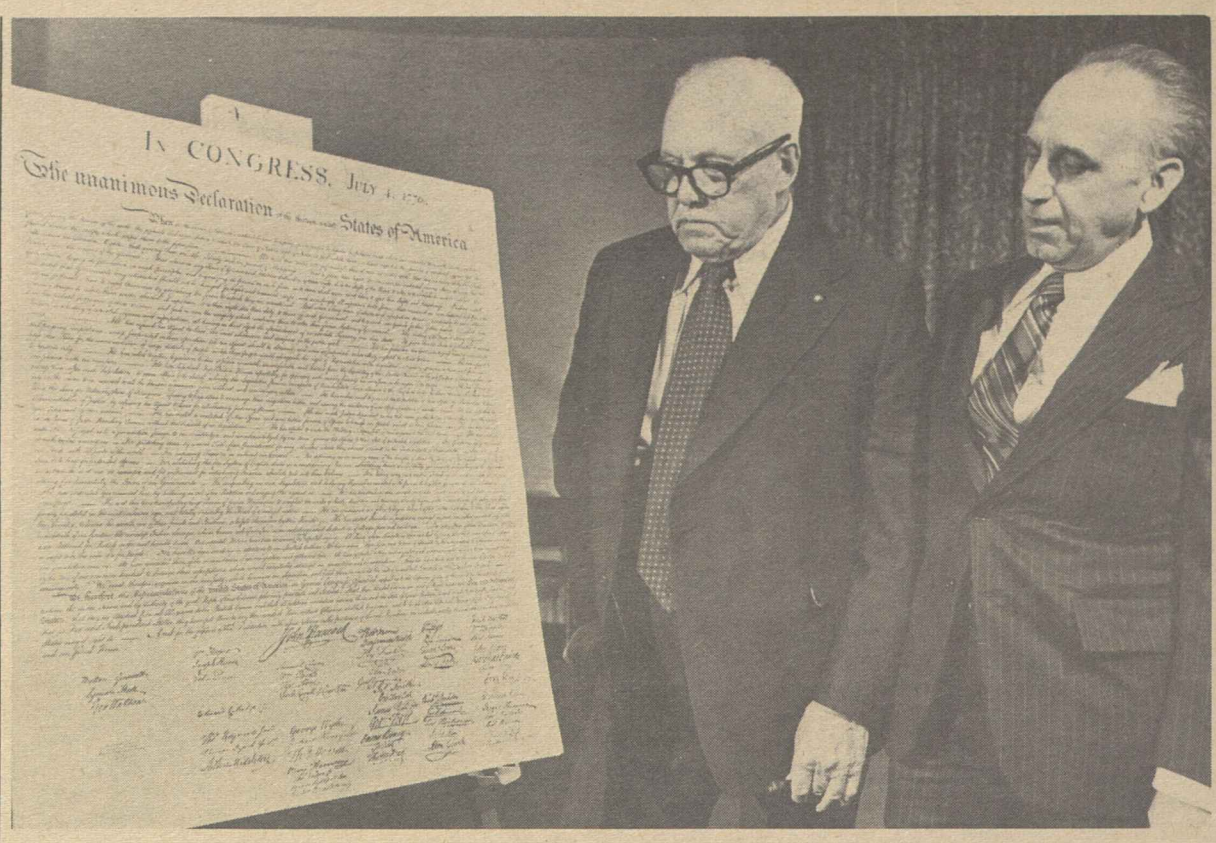
The drop in food prices was due mostly to a slide of four-tenths of 1 percent in grocery-store foods, including pork, poultry, beef and fresh vegetables. Cereal and bakery products posted price increases, however, and restaurant meals rose eight-tenths of 1 percent.

New car prices declined slightly in January, following large increases in recent months, BLS said, but prices of used cars went up. The government also reported increases in prices of apparel, appliances, floor coverings and toilet goods. Tobacco products continued to rise rapidly.

Among the higher charges for services was a 2.2 percent rise in the transportation services index, largely the result of a sharp increase in auto insurance rates. All major service categories, except rent, increased more in January than in December.

Household services other than rent increased 1 percent, reflecting in part of the postal rate increase which went into effect last Dec. 31. Medical-care services rose 1.2 percent, compared with 1 percent in December.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Dept. reported separately that real output—gross national product adjusted for inflation—rose at an annual rate of 4.9 percent during the fourth quarter of 1975, rather than at the 5.4 percent rate indicated in preliminary data issued a month earlier.



RARE REPRODUCTION of the Declaration of the Independence is presented to AFL-CIO President George Meany for display at the federation headquarters by Angelo LoVecchio of the Plate Printers. The engaving was made in 1933 by union craftsmen at the Bureau of Engraving & Printing, from which a limited number of copies has been printed.

Labor Asks New Study On Power Press Safety

Organized labor has asked the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to reopen the record on a safety standard for mechanical power presses in an effort to reduce worker injuries.

The request by the AFL-CIO and the federation's Industrial Union Dept. was made after a federal appeals court panel ruled last month that the Labor Dept. did not justify its revocation of a "no hands in dies" standard. The ruling was in response to a suit brought by the AFL-CIO and the IUD.

The request for reopening the record cites the need for the submission of updated accident and injury data, studies into the feasibility of workers operating presses without inserting their hands into dies, and additional materials explaining technological developments designed to curb hazards on power presses.

In the petition to Assistant Labor Sec. Morton Corn, labor is asking for a review of the number, severity and costs of accidents and injuries to power press operators working at plants complying with the current standard.

These data would supplement statistics OSHA has collected since the "no hands" consensus standard was revoked Dec. 3, 1974.

OSHA acknowledged shortcomings in the method used to compile reports on accidents and injuries involving power press operations.

During the last six months of 1975, OSHA received such accident and injury reports from the 21 states operating their own safety programs, compared with 268 reports from states under federal administration of the job safety law.

"A comparison with workmen's compensation data indicates that the national office is receiving only about one-fourth of the reports that it should receive," OSHA said.

Safety experts in organized labor pointed out that thousands of workers who must insert, adjust or extract stock manually are injured every year. In Michigan alone, job injury statistics showed that during 1973 there were 307 amputations on power presses resulting from workers placing their hands in die areas.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Government Unions Hit New Peaks

(Continued from Page 1)

of salaried employes represented by unions passed the 50 percent mark—rising from 48 percent in 1974 to 51 percent last year. During the same period, the percentage of blue-collar workers in bargaining units rose from 82 to 84 percent.

The November tally showed 789,600 salaried workers and 410,700 blue-collar workers represented by unions, continuing a trend which over the past decade has seen the number of white-collar workers in bargaining units first catch up with the traditionally better-organized blue-collar workforce and then surpass it — in numbers, though not in percentage.

Most unions in the federal field represent some of both groups of workers. Thus the AFGE, although predominantly white-collar, holds bargaining rights for more than 205,000 hourly-paid blue-collar workers.

In the separate Postal Service traditionally the best-organized segment of the federally-related workforce, unions bargain for nearly 600,000 workers—87 percent of the total number of postal workers but virtually 100 percent of those eligible for union representation.

The number of government workers represented by unions has always been substantially higher than the number of union members since there are no union-shop agreements and unions are required by law to represent non-members as well as members.

The percentage of members represented who hold union membership is highest in the Postal Service, followed by blue-collar units where workers are more likely to have had a first-hand knowledge of unions before taking government employment.

There was a significant gain last year in the number and percentage of workers covered by a written union contract—the normal step after bargaining rights have been won.

Agreements were negotiated in 2,704 non-postal bargaining units, up 227 from the previous year. They covered 1,083,000 workers, 53 percent of the total federal workforce. A year earlier, only 985,000 workers were covered.

State Penalties Upheld For Hiring Illegal Aliens

The Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that a state may penalize an employer who knowingly hires illegal aliens in order to protect the working conditions of lawful residents.

It reinstated a 1971 California law that state courts had nullified on the contention that immigration-related issues are pre-empted by federal law.

A labor-endorsed bill to set federal penalties for employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens is pending in Congress. But the Supreme Court refused to go along with the argument that the absence of federal legislation means that a state can't fill the void by acting to protect its lawful workers.

The court's opinion, written by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., cited these key reasons for legitimate state concern with the employment of illegals:

- "Employment of illegal aliens in times of high unemployment deprives citizens and legally admitted aliens of jobs;
- "Acceptance by illegal aliens of jobs on substandard terms as to wages and working conditions can seriously depress wage scales and working conditions of citizens and legally admitted aliens;
- "Employment of illegal aliens under such conditions can diminish the effectiveness of labor unions."

The court noted that these problems are particularly severe in California, with the "significant influx" of illegal aliens from neighboring Mexico.

While reversing the state court ruling that the California law is unconstitutional on its face, the Supreme Court directed the state court to consider whether California's administrative regulations to enforce the law conflict with any federal laws or regulations.

In another decision, the Supreme Court rejected a lobor-supported claim that a disabled worker has the right to a full hearing before being dropped from the social security disability benefit rolls.

The AFL-CIO, in a brief to the Supreme Court, challenged a regulation by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare that provides the right to a formal hearing procedure only after disability benefits have been cut off.

A 1970 Supreme Court decision held that persons receiving welfare benefits could not be denied them before such a hearing, and the AFL-CIO contended that the same principle should apply in the case of disability benefits.

But in a 6-2 decision, the high court held that wasn't the case.

Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., writing for the majority, asserted that "the disabled worker's need is likely to be less than that of the welfare recipient."

Justice Brennan and Justice Thurgood Marshall dissented from the ruling. Brennan noted that in the case that reached the Supreme Court, a disabled laborer had his mortgage foreclosed and his furniture repossessed when his disability benefits were cut off.

In other action, the court agreed to review two cases of special interest to labor.

It will hear arguments on the reasonableness, under the Landrum-Griffin Act, of a Steelworkers' requirement that a candidate for local union office must have attended at least half the meetings of his local for three years to qualify.

Two federal appellate courts came to different conclusions on the issue and all parties involved have sought the Supreme Court adjudication.

It also agreed to review a complex case involving union work rules dealing with prefabricated building components. A 5-4 majority of a federal appellate court had overturned a National Labor Relations Board ruling against the union involved.

Vermont Senate Crushes R-T-W Bill

Montpelier, Vt.—The Vermont Senate crushed a "right-to-work" bill by a 25-4 vote in a bipartisan rejection of union-busting.

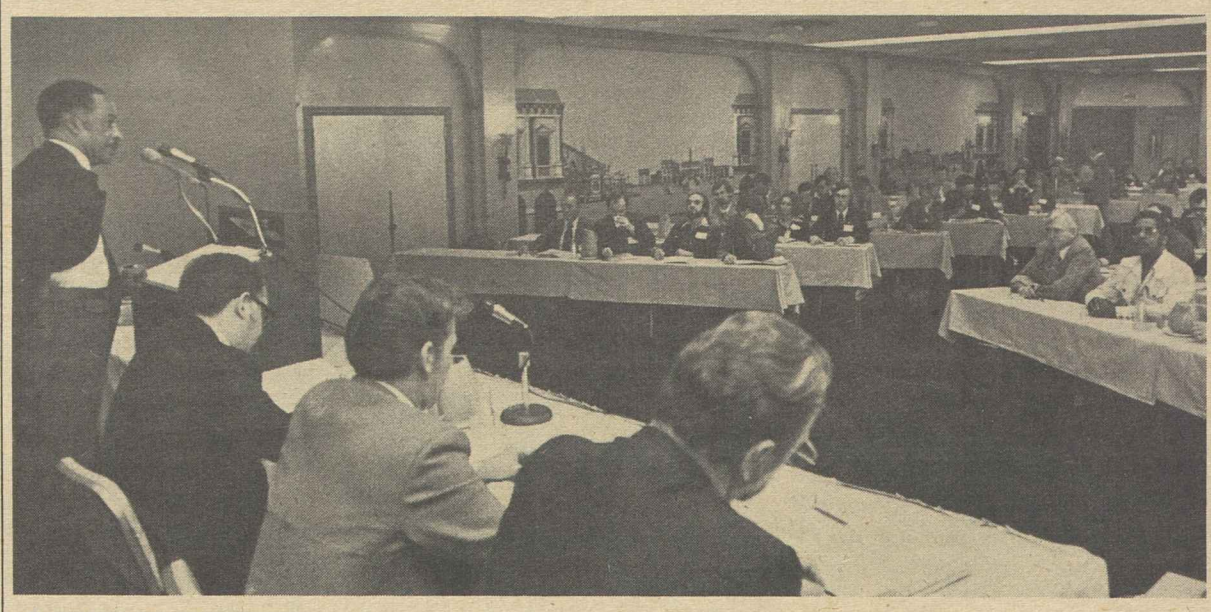
At committee hearings earlier in the month, more than 500 union members from all sections of the state came at the call of the State AFL-CIO to register their opposition to an open-shop law.

The Senate committee unanimously recommended that the bill be rejected.

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Labor Hits Delay Tactics On Injury Compensation



LABOR EDUCATION at the university level was one of three major themes of this year's AFL-CIO Education Conference. Also examined were how best to educate American workers on current economic issues and union programs on women in the labor movement. AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis, above, addresses the delegates. **(Story, Page 3)**

Election Act Revisions Speeded

Legislation to salvage the Federal Election Campaign Act has been scheduled for early congressional action in an effort to meet a Supreme Court deadline and prevent the dismantling of the presidential campaign financing mechanism in the midst of its first election test.

A bill approved by the Senate Rules Committee and a companion measure being put in final shape by the House Administration Committee go beyond the stop-gap measure President Ford wants enacted. Ford has threatened a veto if the final version isn't to his liking.

The relatively non-controversial portion of the bill would reconstitute the Federal Election Commission as an executive branch agency whose members would be nominated by the President subject to confirmation by the Senate. Four of the six members of the present commission were appointed directly by Congress, but the court ruled that such a body could not administer and enforce a law.

The commission's responsibilities include approving requests by presidential candidates for matching federal funds for use in primary campaigns, a continuing process that has already resulted in payments of more than $1 million each to four of the presidential candidates—including Ford, himself. Other candidates have received smaller amounts.

In addition to making several law changes necessary to conform to the Supreme Court decision, the House and Senate committees proposed to amend the law to change a questionable interpretation by the Federal Election Commission. The commission majority had ruled that an employer could solicit contributions to a political fund from his workers. The House and Senate bills would limit management solicitation to stockholders and white collar supervisory officials. Unions are limited to soliciting their members. Further, if management chose to use a checkoff for management contributions, a union would be able to utilize voluntary checkoffs for worker political contributions.

The Senate bill was changed somewhat in the course of the committee proceedings, raising some questions as to the meaning of various amendments. The bill, of course, will be subject to further amendment on the Senate floor.

Still uncertain was whether Congress would seek at this time to deal with the issue of public funding of House and Senate elections.

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Minimum Standards Demanded

The AFL-CIO accused the Labor Dept. of trying to delay action by Congress on legislation setting federal standards for workers' compensation benefits.

Reform of "haphazard, inadequate and inequitable" state programs to compensate victims of job-related injuries and disease is long overdue, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testified. He asked a Senate Labor subcommittee to reject any further delay.

The panel is considering a bill sponsored by Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and six co-sponsors that is based on a 1972 report by a national commission established by Congress. The commission unanimously recommended standards of benefits and coverage, urging federal legislation if the states failed to upgrade their programs to the recommended levels within three years.

That deadline passed last July, but no state has yet fully complied with the recommendations, Biemiller testified. But "despite this record of compliance," he said, the Labor Dept. is still trying to "thwart" congressional action.

Biemiller charged that the department has "consistently been the advocate of delay" and has fought "in a subtle and skillful fashion" legislation to establish minimum federal benefit standards.

He reminded the senators that two years ago, on the eve of Senate hearings on a similar federal standards bill, the Labor Dept. announced the creation of an Interdepartmental Workers' Compensation Task Force. It was to provide technical assistance to help states improve their programs and report

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After Public Works Veto:

Substitute Jobs Bill Called Political Ploy

President Ford's proposed alternative to the job-creating public works jobs bill he vetoed is "a clear prescription for continued unemployment," the AFL-CIO said.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller termed the Republican substitute bill "a callous political gesture" that does not come close to rectifying the damage to the economy caused by the veto.

The job claims made for the Administration bill are "a sham and a fraud," he charged in a statement to the Senate Banking Committee.

The vetoed bill would have provided up to $6 billion in federal funds, available when unemployment is 6 percent or higher. Most of the money would be in two programs—accelerated public works construction and counter-cyclical grants to cities and states so that they don't have to cut back on services and public employment during periods of high joblessness. It would have financed an estimated 600,000 jobs.

By contrast, Biemiller noted, the Administration bill would authorize only $780 million, require a complicated unemployment trigger formula and put the funds into a program not designed for immediate job creation.

The Administration bill, sponsored by Michigan Republicans Robert Griffin in the Senate and Garry Brown in the House, would utilize the Community Development Block Grant Program. Biemiller reminded the committee that these programs, designed to be part of housing assistance for low-income families, are based on long-term planning and the time lag is so great that almost none of the $2.5 billion appropriated for the 1976 fiscal year has yet been spent, and only about 20 percent of the funds voted the previous year.

An attempt to superimpose an accelerated jobs program would lead to "chaos," Biemiller warned.

The AFL-CIO statement sharply challenged Ford's claim that the vetoed bill wouldn't have provided jobs quickly enough to help pull the nation out of recession.

Biemiller cited the experience of the 1962 Accelerated Public Works Act. Within the first 75 days, he said, 1,500 construction projects were approved and the number rose to 4,000 in less than nine months.

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Carey Frees 8 Teachers In New York

Albany, N.Y. — Eight Orchard Park, N.Y., teachers, jailed on charges growing out of a strike last fall, were ordered released by Gov. Hugh Carey after serving approximately 10 days of their 30-day sentences.

Carey granted the teachers executive clemency on Mar. 2 following a meeting the day before with a delegation of western New York legislators and union officials.

The commutation of the sentences had been urged by AFL-CIO President George Meany in a telegram to Carey on Feb. 23. The teachers are members of the Orchard Park Teachers Association, a local of the New York State United Teachers. NYSUT is affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers.

The teachers' release had been sought because of the severity of the sentences, the maximum al-

(Continued on Page 2)

Supreme Court Shifts On Picketing Rights

The Supreme Court overturned a landmark free speech decision and ruled that the right to picket at a privately-owned shopping center isn't based on constitutional guarantees.

Its 6-2 decision demolished a 1968 ruling that business firms couldn't "immunize themselves" against pickets by a barrier of parking lots and state trespass laws.

The new majority, which included all four justices appointed by former President Nixon, disagreed only as to whether the 1968 decision was being overturned for the first time now or whether in fact it had been nullified by a 1972 decision that allowed a shopping center to bar protesters against the Vietnam war from distributing handbills.

In its current decision, the Supreme Court did not deal with the question of whether the right of peaceful picketing at a shopping center in a legitimate labor dispute is guaranteed by federal labor law even if it isn't a constitutionally protected right.

It ordered the case, stemming from an Atlanta shopping center's denial of access to striking members of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, returned to the National Labor Relations Board for

(Continued on Page 3)

Unions Press Congress On Employment Goals

Two union officials pressed Congress to move the nation towards full employment and sharply challenged the Ford Administration assumption that it is inflationary to create jobs through government action.

President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and Clothing Workers President Murray H. Finley told the congressional Joint Economic Committee that unemployment is still close to depression levels in their industries.

"The construction industry has been laboring under double-digit unemployment for 22 consecutive months," Georgine said, and the jobless rate is currently "a staggering 15.4 percent." And of those with jobs, 15 percent are on short hours because of lack of work, he said.

Finley told the committee that employment in the apparel and textile industries is sharply off from pre-recession levels and he warned that unless some realistic curbs are

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New Deadline Set to Revise Election Law

(Continued from Page 1)

While the committee bills do not deal with this matter, amendments that would provide public funds for House and Senate contests may be offered when the legislation reaches the floor. Two years ago, the Senate voted for public financing of congressional elections, but the House refused and the provision was dropped.

The Supreme Court originally set a Mar. 1 deadline for Congress to remedy the constitutional defects of the present election commission. It then extended the deadline to Mar. 22 at the request of congressional leaders.

In other developments:

- The House voted 210-183 approval of a bill that would grant "black lung" disability benefits to all coal miners with long service in underground mines.

The medical proofs currently required of claimants have been the source of controversy and red tape. The House bill, supported by the Mine Workers and opposed by the Administration, would provide payments of $200 to $400 a month to miners who worked at least 30 years in an underground soft-coal mine or 25 years in a hard-coal mine. It would be financed by a tonnage fee on all coal mined.

- A compromise bill banning the manufacture and sale of certain types of small, easy to conceal handguns failed to win House Judiciary Committee approval. The committee voted 17-16 to send the measure back to a subcommittee. Its action, after heavy lobbying by opponents of gun control, reversed a previous 18-14 endorsement of the bill.

Unions Press Congress on Job Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

put on imports the job loss may never be recovered.

Among many examples he cited was a 29.4 percent drop in employment in the suit and coat industry between mid-1973 and mid-1975—a period in which imports increased despite the recession.

Finley urged congressional action on the job-creating measures proposed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent meeting. He asked for a firm commitment to full employment, declaring:

"We must attain universal recognition that a person is entitled to a job at a decent wage and as a matter of right. The total community must assume this responsibility and guarantee its fulfillment."

Georgine termed President Ford's veto of the public works bill "dreadfully shortsighted" and said the economy very much needed the 600,000 jobs the legislation would have created.

He told the panel that the construction industry has carried "an unfair and disproportionate burden" as a result of the Administration's "discredited policies."

Georgine called Ford's proposed budget "politically calculated and socially destructive . . . the groundwork for further economic disaster."

The deficits that the Administration so fears, Georgine reminded the committee, are the direct result of high unemployment and a sluggish economy. With full employment, he stressed, the deficits would be wiped out by the higher tax revenue and lower welfare expenses.



OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SAFEGUARDS to protect workers from the hazards of industrial chemicals were recommended at an International Labor Organization conference. Representing U.S. workers at the Geneva sessions were Vice President Arthur G. Wood, left, of the Chemical Workers and Vice President Elwood D. Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

ILO Conference Drafts Guidelines on Chemicals

Geneva—A 23-nation conference sponsored by the International Labor Organization called for action to insure that workers can perform their jobs free of all fear for their health or safety.

The ILO's chemical industries committee said that trade unions, employers and governments should "make every effort to use all available knowledge on technology to eliminate occupational hazards in workplaces."

When laying down guidelines for the developing of chemical industries in the poorer countries, the committee stressed that the "optimizing" of job opportunities should be a paramount consideration.

Elwood D. Swisher, vice president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, and Arthur G. Wood, vice president of the Chemical Workers, formed the U.S. workers team at the nine-day session.

The conclusions drafted by the committee for submission to the ILO's governing body for action were "generally satisfactory" to the worker delegates, Swisher commented when reviewing the results of the session.

Swisher, who served as the committee's worker vice chairman, said that the developing countries should particularly benefit from the conclusion adopted on how the chemical industry can best provide their workers with jobs.

"But the ILO will have to keep a close watch to make certain that due attention is paid to these findings," he cautioned.

The worker delegations overcame employer objections to win consideration of the impact of chemical production processes on the environment outside the plant.

Countering employer claims that this was not the concern of the ILO, the union spokesmen stressed that many workers and their families who live in the vicinity of the plants are exposed to the harmful effects of pollutants emitted into the environment.

The committee went on to recognize that the "working environment is an integral part of the general environment" and said "great care should be taken in solving problems within chemical plants not to create or aggravate environmental problems outside the plant."

Because of the possible danger of some chemicals to workers exposed to them on the job, the committee urged a "greater effort" at all levels, including international, to evaluate "regularly and systematically" the extent of the risk involved in handling such substances.

The committee said it was "essential to carry out all necessary investigations before manufacturing and putting into use" all the new chemicals that are being developed because of the serious hazards they may create for workers exposed to them.

W. J. Widman Retires, AFL-CIO Field Auditor

Danville, Ill.—W. J. Widman, field auditor for the AFL-CIO Dept. of Accounting, retired Feb. 29. Widman handled the auditing functions for the federation in midwestern and western states. He had been an organizer with the CIO before joining the AFL-CIO accounting staff in August 1956.

At Labor's Urging:

8 Jailed Teachers Freed in New York

(Continued from Page 1)

lowed under New York State's Taylor law, which forbids New York public employes from participating in strikes.

The charges grew out of a four-week strike that began Oct. 14, 1975. The teachers were found in contempt of a two-day restraining order by New York Supreme Court Judge Norman Stiller.

The eight teachers included officers and negotiators of the local and one rank-and-file member. About 280 of the Orchard Park school system's 310 teachers took part in the strike, which involved economic issues and the local's attempt to require that just cause be shown in the discharge of probationary teachers.

In addition to sentencing each of the eight to 30 days in jail, Stiller fined three of them $250 each, the maximum individual fine allowable under the law. Appeals to higher state courts were denied.

During the period of appeal, each of the eight teachers had spent about 9½ hours in jail. When the final appeal was rejected, they were sent to jail on Feb. 25 to fulfill their sentences.

Organized labor, along with state and county legislators in the Orchard Park area near Buffalo immediately contacted Gov. Carey, who heard their presentation and took their request for commutation under advisement.

Meany's telegram observed that jail sentences never resolve labor disputes or bring about agreements.

"In any case, since these jailings are taking place many months after the resolution of the dispute, there is no reason to proceed with jailings which can only be seen as vindictive and which will disturb the harmony which has been achieved by the Orchard Park teachers and Board of Education under their collective-bargaining agreement," Meany said.

In the settlement of their strike last November, the NYSUT local agreed to a compromise on the teacher probation issue. The new contract contained a just-cause provision for teachers who had fulfilled two years of their three-year probationary period. Until then, probationary teachers could be fired for any reason without a hearin.

Release of the eight jailed teachers was applauded by NYSUT President Thomas Y. Hobart. He said the fact that the governor "recognized the time already served as ample punishment bears out our position that the 30-day sentences were harsh and excessive."

Among those who met with Carey were George L. Wessel, president of the Buffalo AFL-CIO; Michael Ricci, Erie County Building Trades Council; Fred Carner, Buffalo Fire Fighters; Dan Sanders, a vice president of NYSUT; State Sen. Joseph A. Tauriello of Erie County; Assemblyman Vincent J. Graber, Sr., representing Erie and Wyoming counties; Joseph Benbenek of the Steelworkers, Buffalo; Joseph Newton, United Auto Workers; Hobart and Emanuel Tabachnick, NYSUT senior associate counsel.





BICENTENNIAL SALUTE to America's workers and unions for their contributions during the nation's first 200 years was staged in a two-performance musical program sponsored by the New York City AFL-CIO. The show, "I Paid My Dues," tracing the development of the American trade union movement from colonial times to the present, featured vocalist Elly Stone, left. It was written, directed and produced by Eric Blau under the auspices of Labor/Arts, Inc., the cultural arm of the city's central labor council, and its community services committee. Affiliated unions of the Actors & Artistes, the Musicians and the Theatrical Stage Employes cooperated in the production. James Joy, Jr., chairman of the community services committee, expressed hope the musical would be staged beyond New York City during the bicentennial year.

Cutbacks Cited:

Priorities Examined By Labor Educators

Degree programs in labor studies are proliferating at colleges and universities in the United States, but they face much the same economic problems as the country as a whole, labor and university educators were told at the annual AFL-CIO Education Conference.

Herbert Levine, director of labor studies at Rutgers University, noted "a tremendous interest" in the field on college campuses but pointed out that the recession has forced cutbacks in some programs.

At Rutgers, which was one of the first schools of higher education in the U.S. to institute a degree and advanced studies program in labor, six or seven full-time labor education instructors are being diverted to other academic activities, Levine reported.

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis, in opening the three-day conference, stressed the importance of economics in any soundly conceived labor studies program.

"American corporations are working at this fulltime," he said. "They are now influencing government on the basis of their projections. Labor is nowhere in the picture."

Assistant Education Director Rudolph Oswald reviewed the current economic picture in the United States, and emphasized that a working knowledge of economics is central to the trade unionist's education.

Joining Oswald in a panel discussion on how to get the economic message across were Russell Allen, deputy director of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, and Philip Garman, coordinator of labor studies at the University of Illinois in Champaign.

In a panel discussion on goals of unions and universities in labor education, Levine said that "now more than ever labor educators and universities are going to have to concern themselves with priorities" because of the economic conditions facing the country.

With him on the panel were Charles Crown, education director of the Machinists; Bruce Raynor, education director of the Textile Workers Union of America; George Boyle, director of labor education at the University of Missouri, and Lois Gray, assistant dean for extension and public service at Cornell University.

Among other problem areas discussed by the panel were the dangers of over-specialization in labor studies programs and attaching too much importance to "credentialism," or pursuing a degree for the sake of a degree.

Dr. Gray observed that another problem area frequently is a difference in perceived goals between unions and universities. Unions tend to want labor studies programs to train workers for jobs and emphasize skills while universities tend to stress academic studies, she said.

Boyle stressed that the measure of success in labor education should be how well the program serves to prepare the individual trade-unionist. Crown and Raynor outlined programs their unions are conducting jointly with universities.

Other panels and workshops focused on union programs on women in the labor movement, how to improve union-university relationships, the role of university advisory committees, and economic issues in the public school system.

William Pollard, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, compared the struggle of women to gain their rightful place in today's workforce with the struggle of black Americans to secure their rightful place in society.

Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers, called for an educational program to persuade state legislators of the need for enactment of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

Marge Rachlin, a senior staff associate at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, noted that approval of the ERA by only four more states would enact it into law.

More than 125 delegates attended the conference. They included trade union and university education specialists and state federation staff members.



CLOTHING WORKERS demonstrate outside the Famous-Barr Co. department store in St. Louis to inform consumers of the disastrous effects apparel imports have on the livelihoods of American workers. Imports of men's and boys' clothing from low-wage countries have cost ACWA members nearly 60,000 jobs over the past five years, the union said in a recent report.

Supreme Court Shifts Position In 'Free Speech' Picketing Case

(Continued from Page 1)

consideration solely in terms of labor law.

Justice Thurgood Marshall, who wrote the 1968 free speech decision, and Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., who was part of the majority in that case, dissented strongly from the reversal.

Marshall said the Supreme Court did not even have to get into the constitutional question since both the National Labor Relations Board and the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals found ample grounds in federal labor law for finding the denial of reasonable access to union pickets an unfair labor practice.

Thus, the dissenters said, the court should have gone into the constitutional issue. But since the court majority did so, the dissenters reiterated their belief that the free speech aspects of the 1968 decision are "sound" and that the First Amendment can't be denied in the "walkways of the modern shopping center" anymore than the streets and sidewalks of "a company-owned town."

The union's brief to the Supreme Court had stressed the argument that federal labor law clearly must take precedence over a state trespass law and also had sought to demonstrate that the free speech constitutional claim had added strength in this case because it was directly related to a business located in the shopping center and there was no other feasible way of bringing the union's message before potential customers.

Another case decided by the Supreme Court the same day was more in accord with the position argued by the AFL-CIO in a brief.

Although the union involved — the Teamsters—was not an affiliate, the AFL-CIO presented arguments on a facet of the case that had implications for unions generally.

A group of drivers who had been fired by their employer charged that their union hadn't been diligent enough in digging up evidence on their behalf. They claimed that the reason an arbitrator upheld their dismissal was that the union failed in its duty of fair representation.

The drivers sued both the union and management. A federal district court dismissed both suits, holding that the arbitration decision was final and there was no clear evidence of bad faith.

The 6th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the dismissal of charges against the company, but sent the case back to the lower court for trial to determine whether the union was liable for damages.

The AFL-CIO brief contended that if any cause for legal action exists, "the employer's liability is primary" since he initiated the wrongful discharges "and that of the union is secondary."

In a 7-1 decision, with only Justice William H. Rehnquist dissenting, the court held that the truck drivers must prove a wrongful discharge and a union breach of its duty of fair representation. If they do so, they are entitled to a remedy from the employer as well as the union.

In other action, the full Supreme Court on Mar. 3 heard a reargument of the challenge brought by the League of Cities and the National Governors Conference against a 1974 amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act which extended coverage of the law to large groups of local and state workers.

Solicitor General Robert J. Bork, representing the government, argued that the 1974 amendments merely extend wage-hour coverage to groups of public workers who had not been covered in an earlier law that the Supreme Court had upheld in a 6-2 decision in 1968.

Utah Gov. Calvin Rampton, in a rare personal appearance by a high public official before the court, contended that "the last barrier preventing intrusion of Congress into the powers of the states and localities" would fall if the coverage was upheld.

The attorney for the League of Cities, Charles Rhyne, said the action by Congress would mean that citizens would get "less service at higher cost" from their local governments. When one justice suggested that city officials were effective lobbyists and perhaps should address their arguments to Congress, Rhyne said their views were "overpowered by big labor" and that unions had "steamrollered" the bill through Congress.

Democrat Wins Race For GOP House Seat

Jamestown, N.Y.—A labor-endorsed Democrat won a House seat that Republicans had held for more than a century in a special election to fill a vacancy in New York's 39th Congressional District.

Jamestown Mayor Stanley N. Lundine's decisive 55,400 to 35,100 majority came in a district where more than 60 percent of the eligible voters are registered Republicans.

Lundine, 37, defeated John T. Calkins, formerly a top White House aide to President Ford and one-time Republican national congressional campaign director.

Calkins's organization skills had been expected to compensate for his "carpetbag" image; he had spent more time in Washington than in his native Elmira for the past two decades. But as it turned out, the organization laurels of the campaign went to an all-out union effort.

The AFL-CIO's state, national and local COPE operations worked together to reach some 50,000 union members in the congressional district. Three central bodies in the area—the Chemung County AFL-CIO Assembly, the Jamestown Central Labor Council and the Dunkirk Area Labor Council—had major roles in the campaign, along with the district's building trades councils.

The special election resulted from the resignation of James Hastings, who held the seat for the Republicans since 1968.

Lundine, a popular four-time mayor, turned an anticipated close contest into a runaway. His election brings the party lineup in the House to 290 Democrats and 144 Republicans, with one vacancy.

The lone vacancy, in the 22nd district of Texas where Democrat Robert Casey resigned, will be filled after a runoff election on Apr. 3.

In the first round of voting, a Democrat with COPE endorsement, State Sen. Bob Gammage, led with 42 percent of the ballots. He will face Dr. Ron Paul, a Republican physician, who polled 39.8 percent. Four other Democrats and one Republican were also on the ballot and divided the remainder of the votes.

Flight Engineers Push Suit Against Furloughs

New York—The Flight Engineers stepped up efforts to prevent the furlough of 337 of the union's members employed by Pan American World Airways, instituting a major grievance against the company and completing depositions in connection with its lawsuit against the carrier.

The lawsuit, filed in U.S. District Court here last December, seeks to nullify a special agreement between Pan Am and the union signed last October.

The agreement was designed to save the beleagured company 50 to 75 percent of its flight engineer costs on overseas charters. It also would have stopped the planned furlough of 175 flight engineers and tried to prevent future furloughs.

In seeking to nullify the agreement, the union charged the company acted in bad faith by withdrawing unilaterally on Dec. 17, 1975, from a related earlier agreement—the furlough cancellation agreement—and announcing the furlough of 337 flight engineers, over one-third of their total number.

As a result of the company's reneging from the furlough cancellation agreement, the first 140 of the 337 flight engineers slated for furlough face the loss of their jobs.

The grievance procedure, begun Feb. 19, also concerns the company's withdrawal from the furlough cancellation agreement.

"It is unfortunate that after all the Flight Engineers have done and sacrificed to ease Pan Am's economic plight, Pan Am should allow such deception to occur," said Richard E. Smith, president of the union's Pan Am chapter.

The union said it was particularly disturbed by the airline's withdrawal from the furlough cancellation agreement since it followed two seemingly promising developments: Pan Am's completion of its best financial quarter ever and its success in obtaining a $93 million line of credit from 23 banks.

In addition, the withdrawal followed a two-year period in which the Flight Engineers waged an intensive and expensive effort to relieve the economic plight of the airline.

The union said this effort, still in progress, included a 1975 agreement to roll back $2.7 million in wage gains; fighting and winning continued Pan Am mail-carrying rights on the West Coast; winning the promise of congressional oversight hearings into the overall plight of Pan Am and U.S. international airlines, and investing in professional research and counseling services to enhance its efforts in Washington.

Feeding the Hungry

FOOD STAMPS, one of the most vital social programs in America at a time of widespread unemployment and continued inflation, is under vicious attack by the Ford Administration. This attack is unwarranted.

During the current recession, enrollment in the food stamp program followed the unemployment figures. As unemployment rose to 9.2 percent in May 1975, food stamp participation increased from 15 million to 19.4 million. Since last May, unemployment has eased slightly and the number of recipients has declined to 18.5 million. Another 14 million are eligible for food stamps but are not receiving them.

Food stamps help Americans who are on welfare or receive very low incomes. In recent years, people who once thought that they would never need food stamps have had to resort to them, just to keep their families from going hungry.

The Ford Administration has charged that the food stamp program is a haven for chiselers and rip-off artists but those allegations have been disproved by statistics of the government itself. Figures published by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture show that the incidence of fraud is less than one-tenth of one percent among participating households.

There have also been charges that large numbers of middle-income students are getting food stamps. The fact is that such students are now ineligible under legislation denying aid to students claimed as a tax dependent by a household that is not itself eligible.

It has become clear that the real targets of the attacks, coming from the Administration, congressional conservatives and right-wing organizations, are the unemployed and low wage earners. Two bills designed to gut the food stamp program abound with provisions directly aimed against workers, as well as to punish the elderly and children.

THE MOST IMMEDIATE threat to the food stamp program comes not from proposed legislation but from a renewed effort by the Ford Administration to slash the program by administrative regulation. Only congressional action prevented the Administration from taking similar action last year.

The AFL-CIO will continue its strong opposition to any and all efforts to cut back on the food stamp program at the expense of those desperately in need. We will oppose any and all proposals which are not genuinely aimed at improving the food stamp program. We insist that the USDA effectively monitor the program so as to insure that no eligible person is denied food stamps.

Recent exposures of fraudulent food stamp vendors are evidence of maladministration by Earl Butz and his staff. Food stamp money is for feeding the poor and not for making stamp vendors rich at the expense of taxpayers.

The food stamp program has served millions of families in need. It must not be scuttled or slashed. Food stamps must be available to all hungry Americans who need them for themselves and their families.

— From an AFL-CIO Executive Council Statement on food stamps.

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'Now That Shows We're Cracking Down!'



A Word Edgewise:

Britain's Economic Woes Laid To Nationalizing Bankruptcy

By John P. Roche

Looking at postwar developments with a historical telescope, it now seems doubtful whether any government—socialist, conservative, liberal or, for that matter, social credit—could have significantly altered the course of events.

DENIS HEALEY, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has just delivered a grim message to the British people. In essence, he documented the position that the nation is bankrupt, that social services must be cut back, that there are no hidden assets left to tax, and the economy must be stimulated. In short, the British must prepare to lower their living standard: Workers living with double-digit inflation cannot expect compensatory wage increases. There simply is no slack.

The left-wingers in the Labor Party promptly went into hysterics, denouncing Healey for abandoning socialism, but the stark fact must be faced. British socialism, for reasons largely beyond Parliamentary control, has become the nationalization of bankruptcy.

There have been a number of similar pronouncements by American politicians, but the situation here is completely different. In structural terms, we hit a depression, but with a trillion dollar gross national product we have an enormous range of choices.

Indeed, one of the things I have found most annoying is the insistence that our first priority in economizing must be cutting social services. It is analogous to the captain of a ship, which has hit a reef and is slowly sinking, asserting that the root of the problem is that the crew is overweight. (By British standards, for example, we are hardly taxed at all.) We can plug the holes in our hull and pump out the water; the British can't afford to buy pumps.

For those of us who have a long, close connection with British socialists, there is a tragic irony about this disaster. Little did we, or our Labor friends, realize when we rejoiced over the results of the 1945 general election (in which the Labor party resoundingly defeated Churchill's Conservatives) what a ghastly inheritance that victory provided.

Socialism, we believed, would bring equality and prosperity to Britain, but in our euphoria we completely failed to consider the impact of the war and of decolonization on Britain's economic substructure. Thirty-one years later, Healey is calling for a different brand of equality: equal shares of hard luck.

The Labor lefties, addicted to Victorian Marxism, had a patented remedy for all occasions: nationalization. Public ownership would in some miraculous fashion transform, say, the railroads. But the real problem with the railroads was that they needed, in addition to repairing the war damage, vast amounts of investment for modernization.

The United States government is currently in the process of doing just that—but we have the resources. Flying the Union Jack over a railroad station did not provide any special socialist elan: In 1945 any British government would have been forced to take over the railroads.

Similarly the British coal industry was in desperate need of modernization and rationalization. In fact, a special commission appointed by the Churchill government, noting that perhaps half the mines in Britain should be closed as inefficient, suggested that only the state could undertake the task. The result? Another bankrupt industry nationalized. This sad tale could continue almost indefinitely: The latest triumph of socialism was the nationalization of the (bankrupt) aircraft industry.

STEADY ECONOMIC DETERIORATION has led to an understandable demoralization. The British worker has never been overpaid; now he is told to tighten his belt. Moreover, tribalism has popped up, notably in Scotland (which does not want North Sea oil revenues vanishing from their Scottish venue) but also in Wales. And Northern Ireland, of course, is a shambles. Internationally things have reached such a pass that Argentina is twisting the lion's tail over the Falkland Islands.

What haunts my conscience is the extent to which the United States is responsible for Britain's post-war economic shambles. The cruel truth is that, when Britain stood alone against Nazism, we forced the British—under our "Cash and Carry" policy—to liquidate their entire portfolio of foreign investments at fire-sale prices. Couldn't we extend our foreign aid program to include a substantial contribution to Britain? It would be a nice Bicentennial gesture.

Giveaways to Wealthy, Corporations:

Ford's Tax Proposal Assailed As Adding to Workers' Burden

The following is excerpted from a statement on tax justice adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council Feb. 20, 1976, at Bal Harbour, Fla.

DESPITE YEARS of rhetoric, campaign promises and some small improvements recently adopted by Congress, the federal tax structure continues to be riddled with injustices.

Recent government reports have presented some dramatic illustrations:

● In 1973, according to the Internal Revenue Service, 22 individuals reporting incomes of $500,000 and over paid no federal income taxes whatsoever—seven of these superwealthy Americans reported that their incomes in 1973 were over $1 million.

● Eight large corporations with profits totaling $844 million paid no income taxes in 1974, according to a congressional study. The effective average corporate tax rate for 142 of the nation's largest companies was only 22.6 percent—less than half the statutory 48 percent rate.

● U.S. Treasury data show that U.S.-based multinational corporations earned $53.6 billion abroad in 1974 and paid U.S. corporate taxes of $1.7 billion—an effective tax rate of only 3.2 percent.

As a result of these and other injustices, working families pay much more than their share of the tax load.

In 1969, a small step was taken toward eliminating and curbing some of the major tax loopholes, despite the Nixon Administration's attempts at sabotage.

But by 1971 those small steps were completely reversed under the Nixon Administration's tax giveaways to business.

Early last year, as part of the emergency tax cut to stimulate the economy, some additional small steps toward tax justice were taken. The oil depletion allowance was substantially eliminated and limitations were put on some of the loopholes available to U.S.-based multinational corporations.

The emergency tax cut and its extension to mid-1976 prevented a further downward spiraling of the economy and made a modest contribution to tax justice. In light of continued high unemployment and the need for consumer purchasing power, the tax cut cannot be allowed to lapse in June.

The Administration has now proposed an array of new tax giveaways designed to benefit corporations, banks and wealthy individuals. The Administration forecasts a huge 32 percent increase in corporate profits for 1977 and admits its tax giveaways would save corporations $12.2 billion in taxes in 1977 alone.

In the 1960s, corporations paid about one-third of the nation's income taxes. In recent years, the corporate share has slipped to about 25 percent. By 1981 the Administration wants the corporate share of the nation's income tax load to be cut to less than 20 percent.

Obviously, that would mean the workers' share of the tax burden would increase even more.

The President's proposal of a so-called $28 billion income tax cut, linked to an equal slash in the budget, is pure politics. There would not be a $28 billion tax cut, in fact, and it is an excuse to dismantle vitally needed social programs.

We call upon the Congress to reject the President's political gimmick.

We urge the Congress to extend the present payroll tax withholding rates now scheduled to expire.

AMERICA'S WORKERS and the American economy cannot tolerate an increase in taxes this summer.

Further, the AFL-CIO urges rejection of across-the-board "tax incentives" for business investment—including further depreciation speedups, permanent investment credits, dividend write-offs, proposals to widen even further the capital gains loophole and additional gimmicks for the wealthy.

The Administration's scare talk of impending shortages of capital for all private business investment is unfounded. There may be some special and unique problems that will require specific tax incentives for a particular industry. In those clearly documented cases where the need has been amply proven, the AFL-CIO has already demonstrated its willingness to support measures tailor-made to meet the problem.

We will continue to oppose across-the-board tax gimmicks which would shift more of the tax burden to the backs of average Americans.

Laxity Breeds Scandals:

Nursing Home Abuses Spur Labor's Campaign for Cleanup

VICTIMIZATION of the nursing home population has grown so widespread that the prospect of entering such a facility commonly causes fears of financial ruin, poor health care and "loss of liberty and human dignity," Associate Director Lawrence Smedley of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security said in a network radio interview.

Federal policy failures have left elderly Americans desperately in need of help, Smedley declared, stressing that hit and miss regulation of the $7.5 billion-a-year nursing home industry and virtually non-existent enforcement of standards of operation have bred conditions of scandal and national disgrace in many homes.

He said the AFL-CIO is mobilizing its community services representatives in state and city central bodies across the country to investigate nursing homes in their areas, call public attention to conditions they find and otherwise "stimulate more grassroots concern" and step up the demand for reform.

Smedley said on Labor News Conference that the AFL-CIO will coordinate those local efforts and direct the findings and reports to the appropriate committees of Congress and agencies of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. He acknowledged that past congressional investigations, hearings and media exposés have turned up a lot of evidence of scandals, abuses and shortcomings without producing substantial effective remedies for deplorable conditions.

Past failures of Congress and HEW to move effectively have not discouraged the AFL-CIO and other organizations with a strong commitment to older Americans, he asserted, but "have made us more determined than ever."

Smedley singled out fire safety as one area where Congress wrote stiff regulation into the law, but lax enforcement failed to translate the regulation into solid protection. Noting that "elderly people are more vulnerable to fires probably than any other group in the population," he said there were 6,400 nursing home fires in 1973.

Yet, he stressed, a 1974 survey of Medicare-certified nursing homes, which have been bound by the Life Safety Code of the National Fire Protection Association since 1967, showed that 59 percent had code deficiencies, and a 1975 survey showed two-thirds with four or more deficiencies.

Reporters questioning Smedley on the AFL-CIO produced interview, broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Anne McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Medicine & Health.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

ONCE UPON A TIME, the United States was unified behind confident leadership. The times were dangerous. World War II was raging. The fate of western civilization was at stake. Yet national leaders looked ahead and spoke of planning and full employment.

There was a National Resources Planning Board which foresaw, at war's end, several years of reconversion to a peacetime economy and then a possible letdown. Early in 1942, the board said that "a positive program of postwar economic expansion and full employment, boldly conceived and vigorously pursued, is imperative." A conservative Congress dissolved the board in 1943.

President Roosevelt took up the banner. In January 1944, he proclaimed an economic bill of rights, giving highest priority to "the right to a useful and remunerative job."

Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican presidential candidate, declared in a campaign speech later that year: "If at any time there are not sufficient jobs in private employment to go around, the government can and must create job opportunities."

The full employment sentiment gained support in the Senate, where liberal Democrats and Republicans got a bill to the floor, entitled "The Full Employment Act of 1945." It committed the government to "provide such volume of federal investment and expenditure as may be needed . . . to assure continuing full employment."

The battle lines were familiar. Organized labor strongly backed the bill, along with the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations, liberals and church and civic groups. Organized business was against, with one spokesman arguing that "depressions are inevitable under the free enterprise system."

The resulting Employment Act of 1946 lost the word "full" on the way to enactment. The new law did establish a federal policy and responsibility "to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power." It created a three-member Council of Economic Advisers to assist the President, who in turn was required to submit an Economic Report annually. A congressional Joint Economic Committee was created to consider the report.

WHEN THE EMPLOYMENT ACT took effect, there were 58 million persons employed and only 2 million jobless. President Truman reported the nation had "virtually full employment."

Now, 30 years later, the United States is in the grip of the worst recession since the Great Depression. Although 86 million are employed, 3.5 million are forced on part-time. Officially, 7.3 million are jobless, but organized labor puts the total of unemployed, underemployed and drop-outs at more than 10 million.

So it is timely that the Joint Economic Committee has set a National Conference on Full Employment for Mar. 18-19 in Washington, D.C. As Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey remarked, "We have never been so far from meeting the goals of the Employment Act as we are today."

The conference and its unusual format may help focus public attention on the huge gap between the promise and performance of national economic policy. To stimulate discussion, the hearing will be laid out in a triangle. Committee members will sit on one side, expert witnesses on another side, and union officials, unemployed workers and community leaders on the third side.

Among the witnesses to be grilled are Alan Greenspan, President Ford's "free market" chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. They are the architects of policies that call for minimum federal intervention in the economy and high-level unemployment.

A recent New York Times/CBS News national survey showed that 70 percent of the American people believe the federal government should "see to it that every person who wants to work has a job," but America has a President who believes otherwise.



WIDESPREAD ABUSE in nursing homes commonly spurs fear among elderly Americans entering such facilities that they will suffer financial ruin, poor care and loss of liberty and human dignity, Associate Director Lawrence Smedley, center, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Anne McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.



A NATIONAL HOUSING POLICY to restore health to the depressed homebuilding industry and to invigorate the entire economy was called for by President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. at the 45th annual meeting of the National Housing Conference. Georgine, right, discusses AFL-CIO proposals to revive the industry with NHC President Leon N. Weiner.

2.6 Million Units Annually:

Housing Conference Asks 4-Year Construction Plan

The National Housing Conference called on the Ford Administration to set a four-year construction goal of 2.6 million homes a year, with 1.2 million of them government-assisted units.

Deploring current depressed levels of homebuilding, Leon Weiner, president of the NHC, called on the government to restore housing and community development to its previous priority position in the nation.

The capacity for attaining the 2.6 million annual goal is there, Weiner said, noting that more than 2 million units were produced in each of the two years before 1973. What is needed is for the government to show its "commitment and the will" to do the job.

Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., echoed Weiner's call for action and urged adoption of a comprehensive housing policy drawn up by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

"It is clear that the manpower capability and industrial capacity exist to meet this country's needs," Georgine said in an address to the NHC delegates. "But the Ford Administration apparently does not recognize the dimensions of the problem or of the efforts required for its solution."

The last two years have been a disaster for the American homebuilding industry, Georgine declared. In 1975, new housing starts plummeted to the lowest level since 1946. Housing starts totaled 1.33 million in 1974 and 1.17 million in 1975.

He noted that 1976 is expected to be the third consecutive year of production shortfall in relation to national needs. The consensus of projections is that only 1.5 million housing units will be started this year, he said.

The AFL-CIO has urged that Congress and the Administration adopt immediate actions to fill the housing gap. These include a reallocation of funds for public housing, quicker release of funds for home ownership assistance, greater funding for housing for the elderly and the handicapped, and the release of $2 billion—already appropriated but held up by the Administration—to help ease the rental housing market.

Mortgage interest rates also should be lowered, Georgine said. Rates still are at about the 9 percent level, except those for limited mortgage funds under government programs, he said.

Weiner noted that the Nixon Administration changed its policies and abandoned its commitment to housing in 1973. Since then public housing has been so reduced in quantity that it represented only a very small portion of total 1975 starts, he pointed out.

"Housing production is greatly depressed, especially for low- and moderate-income families," Weiner said. "There is an inequitable burden on those who need housing and on the housing industry."

The goals of the 1968 Housing Act were designed to achieve a reasonably stable level of housing construction each year, he noted, yet the country has failed to achieve those goals or to avoid the unsteady cycles of housing construction.

Also addressing the conference were Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Sec. Carla A. Hills of the U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development and Executive Director Vernon Jordan of the National Urban League.

Humphrey told delegates to the two-day meeting that the Ford Administration has "welched" on the government's 1968 commitment to build 600,000 government-assisted housing units a year. In 1974, the number of such units was only 60,000 while last year it was still below 100,000.

Henry B. Schechter, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs, who was a member of a panel that addressed questions to Mrs. Hills, noted the sharp decline in available rental housing vacancies in the last quarter of 1975 and the continued rise in rents and median prices of existing homes sold last year.

Schechter urged the Administration to take steps to make more funds available this year for Section 202 housing for the elderly and the handicapped and Section 235 homeownership assistance programs instead of relying on the slow-moving Section 8 program for low-income housing.

Railway Clerk Delegates Form Canadian Division

Winnipeg, Man.—Members of the Railway & Airline Clerks in all the Canadian provinces established an autonomous Canadian division of the union at a convention here.

The action had been authorized at BRAC's convention in Washintgon in May 1975.

Provisions of the union's international constitution, protective laws and statutes governing local lodges, will continue to govern all Canadian affiliates. However, any "conflicting provisions" of the constitution will be temporarily suspended—subject to the prior approval of the president and executive council of BRAC—until ratified by the union's 1979 convention.

The Canadian locals will continue to pay dues to the international union and to receive a division of the per capita payments as in the past. Locals in Canada will also raise their own funds for meeting the expenses of future conventions.

Headquarters of the Canadian BRAC organization will be in Montreal. BRAC Vice President W. Y. McGregor was elected president of the new division, and Bob Cranch will hold titles as assistant to the international secretary-treasurer and Canadian secretary-treasurer. Dick Smith, an international assistant vice president was elected vice president of the Canadian Division.

BRAC President C. L. Dennis, speaking to the 185 delegates, noted that he had recommended the new autonomous division to the last BRAC convention, and he commended the union's Canadian officials for their "vision and hard work" in bringing about its formation.

Dennis acknowledged that there are differences of viewpoint between union members in Canada and the U.S., but he added:

"Outweighing the differences are the common interests, and it is these common interests we must focus on, reach agreement on and move forward with."

Dennis noted that the Canadian wage freeze ordered by Premier Trudeau seemed much like that instituted by former President Nixon in the United States a few years ago.

"Collective bargaining," he said, "is a creative process, but it cannot long exist when government begins to dictate the terms of settlement."

Aluminum Workers Get 7-Cent COL Hike

Pittsburgh — Hourly wages for about 30,000 members of the Steelworkers employed by three major aluminum companies rose another 7 cents Mar. 1 under cost-of-living provisions of USWA agreements.

Earlier COL adjustments for workers at Aluminum Co. of America, Reynolds Metals Co. and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Co. have totalled 82 cents since the 1974 contracts went into effect, the USWA reported.

Raceway Union's Pact Features Charity Fund

Mineola, N.Y.—Parimutuel clerks at Roosevelt Raceway have come up with a sure winner in their union contract to help out orphans, the needy, aged, handicapped and the blind.

A three-year agreement negotiated last March by the harness track's Mutuel Ticket Agents Union, a directly affiliated local of the AFL-CIO, carries a provision for joint labor-management contributions to a charities fund.

At the rate of 2 cents an hour, the contributions work out to 15 cents a night per local member, and the track management chips in an equal amount for each of the clerks.

During the 160-day racing season in the first year of the contract, the 600-member local raised more than $20,000 through this means for charities. The money has been distributed among several organizations mutually agreed upon by the local and track officials.

"That has greatly improved the odds for a lot of kids overcoming their handicaps," said John J. Duffy, past president of DALU 23293.

Duffy, who headed the local collective bargaining committee that negotiated the agreement last year, said he came upon the idea from the charity fund while viewing Jerry Lewis's muscular dystrophy telethon.

Duffy, who also works as a lather during the day, now hopes to have his Lathers Local 46 and other building trades unions in the New York area establish similar funds under their contracts.

Of the more than $20,000 the Roosevelt mutuel clerks raised, $14,000 was given to the Association for the Help of Retarded Children in Nassau, N.Y. An additional $2,000 went to the United Givers Fund, and $1,000 each to Angel Guardian Home, an orphanage in Brooklyn; Human Resources Center, Association for the Advancement of Blind Children, and the Muscular Dystrophy Association.

Labor Scores Stalling On Job-Injury Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

to the President and Congress by January 1976.

Congress was urged by the Labor Dept. to delay action until the work of the task force was complete.

"January 1976 has come and gone," Biemiller emphasized. "February is also behind us, and the report of the task force is unavailable. We have been told the report will be ready by mid-year, and legislative action should be postponed until that time."

From past experience, Biemiller said, it is clear that "mid-year 1976 will come and go without the report, and Congress will be requested by the department to wait until next year before giving consideration to workers' compensation legislation."

He assailed the Labor Dept.'s "continued and repeated attempts to blunt workers' compensation reform, and called on Congress to act "this year" to achieve the "long overdue" reform.

The AFL-CIO testimony endorsed the principal features of the Williams bill and proposed improvements in some sections.

All victims of work injuries or disease would be entitled to medical care, rehabilitation, weekly benefit payments, choice of physician —and uniform benefits from state to state.

Biemiller emphasized labor's support of the principle that federal law, not state law, should determine whether an ailment is covered by workers' compensation.

He noted that at present, "heart disease is compensable in one state and noncompensable in another; asbestosis is compensable in some states and not in others; loss of hearing is treated in disparate fashion by the states."

A similar point was made by Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., in earlier testimony before a House Labor subcommittee.

Clayman noted that Arizona pays $33,000 for the loss of an arm at the shoulder, but Wyoming pays only $6,800 for the same loss. In New York, there is no limit on the period a widow and children of a worker killed on the job will receive survivor benefits, other than the age of the children. But Michigan has a time limit on payments and Oklahoma has a dollar limit.

A spokesman for the National Association of Manufacturers took an opposite approach. He said states have made "impressive progress" and no federal law is needed.

131 Major Labor Areas Still on High Jobless List

The number of major areas with substantial unemployment remained at 131 in February—unchanged for the third consecutive month.

A year ago, 74 of the nation's 150 major labor areas had substantial unemployment and two years ago the number was only 33. The recession high point was 135 last September.

An area is considered to have substantial unemployment when the jobless rate is 6 percent or higher and is expected to stay at that level for at least two more months.

In the February tally, Manchester, N.H., was dropped from the list and Kenosha, Wis., was added.

With 3 Carriers:

Airline Unions Win Major Settlements

Key settlements were won by four airline union groups in separate negotiations with three carriers.

The Air Line Pilots reached a back-to-work agreement with Miami-based Airlift International, Inc., a certificated air freight carrier, while the Machinists ratified a new contract with National Airlines and the Flight Attendants approved a new accord with United.

Meanwhile, the Air Line Employees Association, an affiliate of ALPA, announced the signing of an agreement with National providing for arbitration of economic issues in a new contract.

The ALPA contract with Airlift ended a strike that began on Nov. 14, 1975. While economic terms had been settled Feb. 10, the parties had been unable to resolve back-to-work issues.

Main obstacles to the agreement were the company's plans to retain strikebreaking pilots in supervisory positions, plus lack of assurance from the carrier that workers from other unions who honored the strike could return to their jobs without prejudice.

In the final agreement, the pilots preserved their seniority rights and the strikebreakers were not kept on. Also worked out were back-to-work agreements with members of the Transport Workers, ALEA and the Machinists who refused to cross ALPA picket lines.

Airlift resumed partial operations on Mar. 3 and planned to be back on a full schedule within 10 days. Involved in the strike were 115 ALPA members and about 500 workers from sympathizing unions.

The Machinists' settlement with National will increase the pay of a top-rated mechanic from $7.84 to $10 an hour by July 1, 1978, assuming payment of two cost-of-living adjustments provided by the three-year agreement. Ratification was by a margin of about 5 to 1.

The contract, which covers some 1,500 workers, also improves pension benefits, medical coverage and premium pay for employes who hold government licenses based on proficiency. The contract is retroactive to Nov. 1, 1975.

Pension improvements raise the monthly benefits for workers retiring after last Jan. 1 to $16 for each year of service for top-rated employes. The amount will be raised to $17 in May 1977 and to $17.58 in November 1978. Comparable increases are provided for lower-rated employes.

IAM now has reached agreement with all major airlines but TWA and Braniff in its current round of bargaining with the industry.

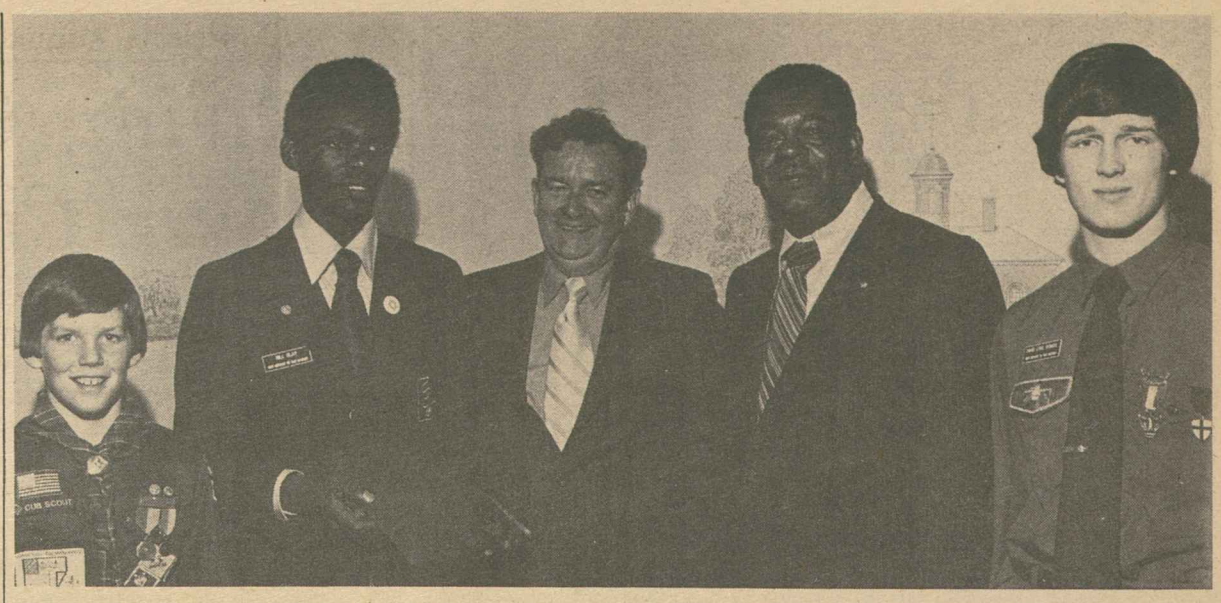
Members of the Flight Attendants, also affiliated with ALPA, approved their new contract with United by a 6 to 1 margin. The agreement will raise the wages of some 7,900 attendants a total of 28 percent over the three-year life of the pact.

The new contract, retroactive to Oct. 1, 1974, also provides pension improvements and increased fringe benefits, including shorter duty days, better trip scheduling and single-room accommodations during stops away from home.

ALEA's agreement with National was worked out with assistance from the National Mediation Board. It not only specifies that there will be no strikes or lockouts, but also limits bargaining time which in the past has dragged on for more than a year.

ALEA President Victor J. Herbert said that, basically, the plan calls for three months of direct negotiations followed immediately by a month in mediation. If these discussions have not produced an agreement by the contract renewal date, economic issues will be referred to an arbitrator who must render a decision within 45 days.

The Chicago-based union represents white-collar ground employes on a number of major airlines.



LABOR'S WIDE PARTICIPATION in the nation's Boy Scout movement is cited in a report to AFL-CIO President George Meany during a BSA 66th anniversary celebration in Washington. The report was accepted by John McManus, center, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, and Lorenzo Stephens, human relations director of the Postal Workers. Presenting the report were, from left, Cub Scout Jeff Honsaker of Ogden, Utah; Explorer Scout Bill Clay of Copperas Cove, Tex., and Boy Scout David Honigs of Topeka, Kan.

Labor Food Co-op Pares Bills For Union Members in Phoenix

Phoenix, Ariz.—The bite the high cost of living takes out of the average worker's paycheck has been cut down to more reasonable size by AFL-CIO union members in the Phoenix area.

Under the leadership of the Central Arizona Labor Council, they have pooled their food dollars and set up Labor's Community Co-op, a full-fledged grocery and meat market where they can set their tables at savings of from 15 to 30 percent—and even up to 50 percent on some meat items.

Some 2,700 members of 36 local unions paid $10 each for lifetime memberships in the co-op. And many of them donated time and skills to refurbish a vacant building that once housed a fried chicken emporium and turn it into a modern, up-to-date food store. Still others put used grocery and meat equipment into operating shape.

The co-op was the fruit of much research and careful planning, according to Sec.-Treas. Jim White of the labor council. Union workers really started it a couple of years ago, he said, when inflation was boosting food prices at a rate that left pay hikes far behind.

"First the council conducted a survey of union members on what they thought ought to be sold in something like a co-op store," he recounted. "We found out what they were paying, and calculated what could be saved."

Arizona State University, in nearby Tempe, helped in the planning stages, he said.

"Finally, we had a council committee that among other things determined where our members were living, and on that basis picked a site on the west side which had the greatest concentration of workers in the city."

The council struck a rental deal with the fried chicken chain that still held a long-term lease on the building. Volunteer workers from building trades unions then turned the inside of the structure into an attractive food store. Total cost of the conversion, White reported, was about $28,000, including the second-hand equipment" which our members put into first-class shape."

The bulk of the volunteers were members of Retail Clerks Local 99, Meat Cutters Local 448, Operating Engineers Local 428, Sheet Metal Workers Local 359, Communications Workers Local 8519, Carpenters Local 906, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 387, Steelworkers Local 5914 and Iron Workers Local 75.

Through the federal Comprehensive Employment Training Act, the co-op got a grant for two trainee jobs yielding $1,610 a month. White, a member of the Meat Cutters, helped set up the meat department. Now the store has five employes working at union scale. The manager is Marie Astuti, a member of Retail Clerks Local 99 and a veteran of 30 years in food retailing.

The grocery stock consists of local and national brands selected by the members and produced under union contracts. The meat comes rom union-manned packing houses. The produce, so far as possible, is purchased from nearby growers.

"The store is a service to union members and especially to the unemployed," White said.

"A lot of them just can't afford to buy at other stores. But we sell for 59 cents a pound hamburger steak of the same grade the supermarkets are selling for 99 cents."

The store is open Tuesday through Saturday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and according to Astuti, prices on all items will be "as low as possible every day."

"This is a non-profit operation," Astuti pointed out, "and our prices will reflect that concept more and more as time goes on."

Customers, who must be members of AFL-CIO unions, find the relatively low meat prices "very exciting" and the "most attractive single item we have," he added.

White conceded there has been pressure from some employer groups apparently uneasy at the competition a growing co-op might offer. But the fledgling store, he maintained, "hasn't made a dent" in the supermarkets' business.

Meantime, in Tucson the Arizona Consumers Council has opened negotiations on converting a long-established supermarket into a co-op. Many union members have expressed interest.

Job Safety Standards Pressed for Divers

The Carpenters called on a federal interagency task force to act quickly in developing recommendations for a safety and health standard to protect commercial divers from job hazards.

Carpenters President William Sidell said that fast action on the standard is an urgent necessity because of the excessively high fatality rate among divers.

The task force, composed of representatives from the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health, and the Coast Guard, is expected to make its recommendations in about two months.

Assistant Labor Sec. Morton Corn, who heads OSHA, announced the formation of the task force in response to a petition filed by the Carpenters last August and subsequent hearings held in November.

Sidell said, "It is a step in the right direction that Dr. Corn has made arrangements with the Coast Guard so that when the rules are issued, they will be enforced in a vigorous and uniform manner."

But he stressed that immediate action on federal guidelines is essential since workers' lives hang in balance.

The Carpenters cited British medical studies showing the annual fatality rate among that nation's divers is 10 per 1,000. Carpenters Vice President Patrick J. Campbell noted that that 24 deaths had been recorded among divers working on oil rigs offshore in the North Sea during the past four years. This fatality rate is 50 times greater than in British factories and 10 times worse than in coal mines.

U.S. divers face similar hazards with the stepped-up oil exploration on the outer continental shelves of the East and West Coasts, the union pointed out.

In addition to the high fatality rate among divers, the Carpenters cited in data presented at government hearings the hazards of blood, lung and bone disorders related to deepsea diving.

The union represents thousands of commercial divers in the construction of dock and harbor facilities, waterway projects and oil drilling operations.

NLRB Upholds Claims For Facts on Job Bias

Unions have a duty to file lawsuits against employers who discriminate against workers because of their race or sex and are therefore entitled to detailed information about an employer's workforce, a National Labor Relations Board administrative law judge ruled.

The decision stems from a long-standing dispute between the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Westinghouse Electric Corp. over efforts by the union to obtain data showing whether the company was hiring and promoting minorities and women on the same basis as white males.

The union argued that because it might be legally liable for failure to correct discriminatory practices in contracts with employers, it needed the information to represent its members adequately.

Westinghouse refused to give the IUE the requested information. But Judge Marvin Roth of the NLRB held its reasons for withholding the information were insufficient.

Replying to Westinghouse's argument that the union wanted to use the data to file charges with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or lawsuits, Roth said the union "has an affirmative duty to root out discrimination."

"Filing of charges with EEOC or lawsuits addressed to alleged sex or race discrimination . . . is a legitimate function of the union's collective bargaining obligation," Roth said.

His ruling broadens findings made last year by another NLRB offical that opened such records to an IUE local in Dayton, Ohio.

Roth declared that Westinghouse should furnish the requested information on all of its plants to the union or to its IUE-Westinghouse Conference Board, a national committee that conducts collective bargaining with the giant electrical manufacturer.

In his opinion, Roth cited the union's previous efforts to protect women and minorities. IUE had proposed to Westinghouse a program for promoting women and minorities from low-paying jobs and correcting unequal pay. He also cited various class suits instituted by the IUE when the company refused to grant maternity benefits and end other discrimination.

Roth's decision also directed Westinghouse to supply IUE with its most recent affirmative action programs covering each plant or location represented by the union.

On Import Limits:

Specialty Steel Jobs Tied to Ford Action

The jobs of 65,000 American steelworkers could be wiped out unless President Ford goes along with recommendations of the International Trade Commission to limit rising imports of specialty steel, labor and industry officials warned.

Ford has until Mar. 16 to approve, reject or modify the recommendations of the ITC that would hold imports to the 1970-74 annual average. In effect, this would lower current imports to 146,000 tons—a 10 percent reduction from last year.

President I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers told a Washington press conference that for each 100 tons of specialty steel imported into the United States, one American steelworker's job is exported.

If imports continue to flood U.S. markets at the increasing rate of the past decade, Abel warned, there will be no American specialty steel industry by the end of the century.

Industry officials joined Abel in pledging that the labor-industry coalition would work to have Congress override Ford's action should he fail to approve the ITC recommendations. A simple voting majority of each house may override the President's rejection under the 1974 Trade Act.

Abel noted that nearly 70,000 workers in the U.S. basic steel industry, including about 20,000 in specialty steel, are laid off or working at reduced hours because of foreign imports.

While imports have captured upwards of 60 percent of some U.S. product markets, Abel said, two of every five specialty steelworkers have been out of a job in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

He said that although American steelworkers are the most productive in the world and their industry's technology and equipment is top rate, "we have seen the steady erosion of our markets and our jobs caused by imports."

Richard P. Simons, president of Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp., said the real issue is the competition posed for U.S. free enterprise steel producers by government-subsidized foreign firms.

"American steel companies are forced to compete—not with foreign companies—but with foreign governments that use their steel industries as instruments of national economic policy," Simons stressed. "Steel producers abroad operate under a completely different set of rules than those under which we operate."

He warned that American specialty steel users and consumers would pay substantially higher prices in the future after foreign imports capture a larger share of the U.S. market through the use of current "cutthroat" pricing policies.

Frederick G. Jaicks, chairman of the American Iron & Steel Institute, said the ITC decision should not be regarded as a "protectionist measure," but as relief for an injured industry.

Jaicks, who also is chairman of Inland Steel Co., said that "the specialty steel case is illustrative of the broader international trade problem that besets the entire steel industry."

Jaicks and Simons expressed full support for the USWA's position calling for relief for the steel industry. Last July, 19 steel companies also joined with the Steelworkers in petitioning the ITC to curb the rise in imports of foreign steel products.

Unemployment among USWA members in the carbon and specialty steels is running as high as 45 percent and has averaged 30 percent during the past year, Abel reported.

"American specialty steel companies and American specialty steelworkers can outproduce any company or any group of steelworkers" in the world if given an equal chance, he said.

"That is the crux of the problem," Abel declared. "We don't have an equal chance to compete."

He said a decision by the Labor Dept. earlier in the week to certify nearly 1,300 specialty steel workers for trade adjustment assistance substantiates the labor-management claims of injury to the industry.

Such assistance for workers displaced by imports is only a partial answer to the problem, Abel said. He pointed out that the USWA's supplemental unemployment benefits provide members with a more realistic weekly payment to meet their needs.

The USWA's Washington office noted that only a small percentage of Steelworkers who had been laid off as imports increased have actually been certified for trade adjustment benefits by the Labor Dept.



STEEL IMPORTS threaten thousands of American jobs if the Ford Administration fails to go along with recommendations of the International Trade Commission to limit them, Steelworkers President I. W. Abel warned. Supporting Abel's position at a Washington news conference were Richard P. Simons, right, president of Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp., and Frederick G. Jaicks, chairman of the American Iron & Steel Institute.

Ford Assailed On Substitute Jobs Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

In the first year of the program, 3,600 projects were under way or completed. "Studies have shown that relatively small street, sewer and water and public building projects can be started quickly and result in increased employment," he declared.

Ford's veto "damaged the American economy," the AFL-CIO told the committee, "and it will be harder than ever to achieve full employment, full production and a balanced economy."

The President's attitude, Biemiller said, "reflects the general Administration policy of timidity, caution—and the unemployed can wait while the economy rights itself."

While the Senate Banking Committee continued its hearings on the Administration bill, the House and Senate Public Works Committees were exploring other alternatives, closer to the vetoed bill.

Congress came within a hair of overriding Ford's veto of the public works bill. The House voted by much more than the required two-thirds margin to override the veto. The Senate failed by three votes to achieve the needed two-thirds.

Massachusetts Primary Narrows Field of Democratic Candidates

Boston—The second stop of the Democrats' long presidential primary process enhanced the candidacy of Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington and sped the process of winnowing other candidates from the field.

Jackson led the eight major candidates with 163,000 votes—23 percent of the total—in Massachusetts, the first major industrial state to hold a primary.

He was followed by Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona with 18 percent, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama with 17, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia with 14, former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris with 8, 1972 vice presidential nominee Sargent Shriver with 7 and Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana with 5.

Bayh, who finished third behind Carter and Udall in the first primary in New Hampshire, announced 48 hours after the Massachusetts primary that he was suspending his active campaign because of a lack of funds.

Shriver and Harris reversed their order of finish in New Hampshire, but again were far back of the field.

On the Republican side, President Gerald Ford captured 63 percent to 37 percent for former California Gov. Ronald Reagan in a "non-contest" in which neither candidate campaigned in the state.

For both parties, the results headed the candidates to crucial tests in Florida Mar. 9.

For the Democrats, Florida is a three-way race among Wallace and the two early primary winners, Jackson and Carter. The latter got 29 percent in New Hampshire where Jackson did not compete.

And Florida is the second of the conservative states selected by Reagan as targets in his bid to unseat Ford. Reagan lost narrowly in New Hampshire and has banked heavily on Florida, where 66 GOP convention seats are at stake compared to 21 in New Hampshire and 43 in Massachusetts.

For the Democrats, Massachusetts is the biggest prize until Apr. 6 in New York and Apr. 27 in Pennsylvania.

Massachusetts had 104 convention delegates at stake, and Jackson won about 30 of them against 21 for Udall, 20 for Wallace, 16 for Carter, 7 for Shriver, 6 for Harris and one each for Bayh and minor candidates.

In the Vermont primary held the same day as Massachusetts, Carter got 46 percent of the vote to 31 percent for Shriver, 14 for Harris and 9 for McCormack, the only other Democrats competing. Reagan was not on the ballot, but got 16 percent on a write-in to Ford's 84 percent. No delegates were chosen in the Vermont balloting.

Ford got an estimated 27 delegates in Massachusetts to 15 for Reagan and one uncommitted. Updates on the previous week in New Hampshire gave Ford 18 of the 21 GOP delegates and Carter 15 of the Democrats' 17, with Udall getting the other two.

With the three primaries and an equal number of states with preliminary caucuses completed, the overall Democratic delegate selection process has netted roughly 40 seats each for Jackson, Wallace and Carter.

Thus Jackson's victory in Massachusetts in his first start left him with about the same number of delegates as Carter won in the New Hampshire and the caucus states of Oklahoma, Iowa and Maine. Wallace's biggest block came from party caucuses in Mississippi.

The Massachusetts victory, Jackson said in his post-election statement, proved that the Democrats have one dominant issue, jobs. He attributed the victory to the "lunch bucket" vote, which he said resurrected the "grand alliance" which elected Democratic Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson.

Putting it together, Jackson said, was largely due to the labor effort on his behalf. The state building trades council endorsed Jackson, who also had extensive support from a big industrial local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Ladies' Garment Workers, State, County & Municipal Employees and Machinists.

The upcoming primaries were scrambled by the collapse of the candidacy of Bayh, who also had extensive labor support. Bayh's Massachusetts labor committee totaled over 100 and his labor support was also extensive in New York.

'We'll Be There!'



Arthur Potter Retires, AFL-CIO Regional Aide

Louisville, Ky.—Arthur J. Potter, assistant director of AFL-CIO Region III, retired Feb. 29 after more than 45 years of active service in the labor movement.

Potter, 65, a member of the Metal Polishers since 1927, had been an organizer with the AFL before the 1955 merger. Earlier he served as an international representative of the Metal Polishers and had been president of the Louisville AFL and secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky AFL.

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10.5% 'Real' Jobless Rate Refutes Recovery Claims

Election Act Bill Backed By Labor

By David L. Perlman

A bill to reconstitute the Federal Election Commission and restore equal treatment of corporation and union political activities headed for the Senate floor with a strong AFL-CIO endorsement. The House will take up a similar bill after the Senate acts.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged senators to approve, along with some "perfecting amendments," the bill that was drawn up by the Senate Rules Committee.

It would patch up the holes in the campaign reform law left by a Supreme Court decision earlier this year. And it would also remedy some of the problems of interpretation and enforcement of the law—including the SUNPAC advisory opinion issued last year by the Federal Election Commission.

SUNPAC is the political action committee that the Sun Oil Corp. set up. Prior to the advisory opinion, the law appeared clear as to the differing jurisdictions of union and employer political activities. Unions could communicate and appeal to members and their families; corporations could communicate similarly with stockholders and their families.

The new legislation would nullify a portion of the advisory opinion that broke down this separation by allowing corporations to solicit their workers as well as stockholders and management officials for political purposes—and to use a checkoff to collect contributions even though unions did not have a similar checkoff right.

Under the new Senate bill, management could not seek political funds and support from its rank-and-file employes. Apart from stockholders, it could solicit only salaried management officials having supervisory or policy-making functions.

If a corporation used a checkoff for management contributions, it would have to allow a union to use a checkoff. The option would be up to the corporation.

Political committees of corporations and unions would be limited to the same maximum contribution of $5,000 to a candidate in any election.

A key section of the legislation would meet a Supreme Court objection by re-establishing the Federal Election Commission as an Executive Branch agency, with its members appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation. Four of the six members of the present commission were named directly by Congress, and the court

(Continued on Page 2)

Ford Hit On Budget Holddown

Unless the nation pursues more stimulative economic policies than the Ford Administration proposed, the fragile recovery now under way could founder in 1977, the Joint Economic Committee of Congress warned.

"We expect improvement in economic performance in the next several months," the JEC declared in a report by a majority of its members, "but we are very concerned that the President's restrictive 1977 budget, if accepted, would remove the supports from beneath the recovery at a critical time."

The committee, which is required by the 1946 Employment Act to review the President's annual economic report, announced its findings at a Capitol Hill press conference.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), chairman of the JEC, cautioned the American people against "permitting ourselves to be lulled into a false sense of economic security which is conveyed in the President's budget," and reminded reporters that the nation has been the victim of misguided economic policies over the past seven years.

"What we've been having here is the gospel according to Nixon and Ford and the apostles of Stein and Greenspan—and frankly that's no way to heaven," Humphrey declared.

In a lengthy report on the economic situation and outlook, the committee's Democratic majority warned that the strength and duration of the long awaited recovery —particularly in 1977—is less assured than the President and his economic advisers would like the country to believe.

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ACADEMY AWARD winners will continue to receive Oscars bearing the union label, thanks to labor's success in blocking a move to switch production of the trophies to a non-union firm. The Academy of Motion Picture Arts & Sciences rescinded the switch to keep production at a plant whose employes are represented by Jewelry Workers Local 23. **(Story, Page 7.)**

Subsidies for Multinationals:

Panel Urged to End Tax Loophole Drain

Top priority in tax reform should go to closing loopholes that lead to destruction of American jobs as well as loss of needed revenue, an AFL-CIO economist urged at Senate hearings.

Arnold Cantor, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, asked an end to three flagrant tax subsidies for overseas operations of multinational corporations. He urged a tax policy task force set up by the Senate Budget Committee to recommend:

- Dropping the foreign tax credit, which allows U.S. corporations to credit taxes paid to other countries on a dollar-for-dollar basis against taxes owed to the United States. Instead, foreign taxes paid by U.S. corporations should be allowed only as a cost-of-doing business deduction, "just like the taxes corporations pay to state and local governments."
- Ending the privilege accorded multinational firms to defer paying taxes on earnings of foreign subsidiaries until the profits are returned to the United States, "which may be never."
- Abolishing the Domestic International Sales Corp. (DISC), which allows corporations to set up export subsidiaries that can defer 50 percent of taxes on export profits.

Cantor said these reforms alone would bring in more than $9 billion a year in revenue and slow the outflow of American capital and technology.

He asked the Budget Committee also to include in its revenue estimates the "modest" tax reforms passed by the House last December in a bill still awaiting Senate action. The House bill would bring in about $1.5 billion in revenue, but Cantor said the amount could be substantially increased if some of its provisions were tightened.

Cantor listed other tax reform measures that have long been urged by the AFL-CIO, as "guidance to

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany Says BLS Total Distorted

By James M. Shevis

The government's official report on joblessness in February seriously understates the true unemployment picture in America, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

A "realistic" analysis shows the nation's jobless rate was 10.5 percent rather than the 7.6 percent officially reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Meany said. Similarly, the true number of unemployed was 9.9 million workers instead of 7.1 million as reported by BLS, he declared.

Meany said the government fails to take account of discouraged workers who have stopped looking for jobs and workers on part-time because they have no other choice.

"To the 7,136,000 workers counted as unemployed by the Dept. of Labor, one must add the 972,000 discouraged unemployed who have given up hope of finding work," Meany said.

To that total, there should be added the partial unemployment of workers forced to work part-time because full-time work is not available, Meany said. Approximately 3.5 million persons worked part-time schedules in February "for economic reasons," BLS reported.

"Using the conservative measure of 50 percent of their time as unemployed we have added 1,760,000," Meany said. "Thus, the true number of unemployed is 9,900,000 or 10.5 percent of the adjusted labor force."

The government's figures obviously do not convey the full impact of unemployment in the nation,

(Continued on Page 2)

Usery Denies Political Pressure On Job Safety, Health Standards

Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., says he has not been subject to "political pressure" in the setting of standards on occupational health and safety and that the department is committed to "the most professional approach" in this area.

Usery's statement came in response to a letter from AFL-CIO President George Meany pointing out that President Ford's New Hampshire campaign pledge to have OSHA treat "businessmen as friends, not enemies," was followed by reports of delays in publishing OSHA standards until after the election.

After obtaining a copy of a Labor Dept. memorandum, the New York Times reported that many standards due to be published now would be delayed until March and April of 1977.

Meany told Usery that the story indicated "a repeat of the 1972 attempt by the Nixon campaign to barter the health and security of American workers for campaign contributions to an incumbent Republican president."

Usery replied that he, too, "was shocked and dismayed at the New York Times article of Mar. 4."

"There is no truth to the implications of political maneuvering set forth in the article, for neither Dr. (Morton) Corn nor I have ever been subjected to any political pressure in the operation of OSHA," Usery wrote.

In addition to saying he had instructed Corn, the new assistant

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Public Sector Unions Show Steady Gains

More than half of all full-time state and local government workers are members of unions or associations that function as unions, the U.S. Census Bureau reported.

Its tally of more than 78,000 governmental units showed a 10.1 percent membership gain between October 1972 and October 1974, the date of the latest count.

The 4,725,000 organized public workers reported by the governmental units surveyed amounted to 51.5 percent of the total full-time workforce. Local governments were most strongly organized, with 56 percent union or association

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Tax Reform Priority Urged On Loopholes

(Continued from Page 1)

the committee in its efforts to target major areas of consideration," even though it does not have legislative authority to write tax law.

The budget targets set by Congress, however, are based on expectations of legislative actions dealing with programs, appropriations and revenues.

In the context of congressional budget action, Cantor urged the task policy panel to concentrate on those major areas where elimination of "costly" tax preferences would also "strengthen the economy and help put an end to the recession."

The emergency tax cut enacted last year and temporarily continued into this year proved "a major factor in cushioning the economic downslide and enabling the economy to survive the near disaster of last winter," Cantor testified. But "if the loopholes of special privilege to wealthy individuals and corporations were not so wide and fewer dollars escaped the tax structure, more money would have been available to bolster consumer purchasing power and fund the programs necessary to create jobs, protect the jobless and help state and local governments provide essential facilities and services."

At the hearing, the Auto Workers testified along similar lines but the National Association of Manufacturers took an opposite approach and suggested a new loophole. The NAM said individuals should get a tax credit for putting money into savings accounts or buying stocks and bonds.



OUTREACH TRAINEE Patricia Jones of Rochester, N.Y., receives the outstanding electrician apprentice award of the Recruitment & Training Program, Inc., from Deputy Director Don Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services at the R-T-P's annual conference in New Orleans. R-T-P Executive Director Ernest G. Green is in the center.

Outreach Job Training Hits Recession Barrier

New Orleans—The staggering level of unemployment in the building and construction industry has virtually halted progress in apprenticeship outreach efforts for the minorities, Executive Director Ernest G. Green of the Recruitment & Training Program, Inc., reported.

Addressing the R-T-P's eighth annual conference here, Green said, "Potentially, we're faced with cutting back the program in the East-Northeast, the geographic areas hardest hit."

A recent survey conducted by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. of 41 cities showed an average unemployment rate of 27.2 percent among construction workers.

Conference participants were told that R-T-P has already begun to focus its recruitment and placement efforts in the South's Gulf Coast area, moved into the technical-industrial placement sector, and expanded its Minority Women Employment Program.

MWEP, a project to place college-educated minority women in white-collar technical, professional and management jobs in the private sector, is currently providing services in Atlanta, Dallas, Cincinnati, Houston, Tulsa, New Orleans and Los Angeles.

Vernon E. Jordan, executive director of the National Urban League, warned in an address to the conference that cutbacks in needed government programs at the federal, state and local levels would increase the problems of the poor and the minorities.

He said that if proponents of this "new minimalism" get their way, most of the social gains made during the 1960s would be wiped out.

Federation Civil Rights Director William Pollard received an R-T-P appreciation award, and Don Slaiman, deputy director of the Dept. of Organization & Field Services, presided at an awards ceremony for outstanding trainees. Rep. Andrew H. Young (D-Ga.) was the guest speaker at the affair.

R-T-P is the outgrowth of the Joint Apprenticeship Training Program, which had been cosponsored by the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Workers Defense League. Randolph, a retired vice president of the AFL-CIO, and Bayard Rustin, president of the Randolph Institute, were guests of the conference.

Special conference participants included Dr. Roy Godson of Georgetown University, David Dorn of the U.S. Youth Council and Dr. Marcus Alexis of Northwestern University.

'Real' Jobless Rate Put at 10.5 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany added, charging that the Administration's statistical "gimmickry"—a new so-called "seasonal adjustment" formula—further distorts the facts.

While there was a modest improvement in employment last month, the AFL-CIO noted several minus signs in the BLS report. Unemployment among blacks rose over the month from 13.2 to 13.7 percent. For black teenagers, the rate moved up from 34.6 percent in January to 35.2 percent in February. Meanwhile, the labor force remained unchanged at about 93.5 million.

"There is no rational reason for the euphoric, politically-inspired predictions of Administration spokesmen," Meany declared.

Alan Greenspan, the Administration's chief economic adviser, responded to the February jobs report by predicting that unemployment may fall below 7 percent by the end of 1976. Earlier, he had forecast the rate would be between 7 and 7.5 percent by year's end.

The strongest single point in the February jobs report was the increase in nonfarm payroll employment. BLS reported a gain of 210,000 in this category. Even so, the total of 78.3 million workers on nonfarm payrolls, while up 2 million from the June 1975 recession low, was still half a million below the historic high of September 1974 when the economy's slump accelerated.

Total employment in all sectors, as measured by a household survey conducted for BLS, moved up by 225,000 to 86,319,000 in February, the government said. The employed total now has fully returned to pre-recession levels, BLS said. A large part of the recovery has been among adult women. Employment of adult men is still nearly 700,000 below its high point.

The unemployment rate for household heads fell to 4.9 percent from 5.1 percent in January. For whites, the rate dropped to 6.8 percent from 7.1 percent. The rate for full-time workers also declined, from 7.3 to 7.1 percent, while that for married men was unchanged at 4.1 percent. The rate for teenagers fell to 19.2 percent from 19.9 percent.

Manufacturing employment continued to rise, but the increase of 42,000 was modest when contrasted with the expansion in earlier months.

Construction employment dropped by nearly 60,000 in February after a slight upturn in January, and the job count in that industry has hovered around the recessionary low level of 3.4 million for almost a year. The jobless rate in the construction industry last month was 15.5 percent.

Employment in services continued to climb, adding 70,000 to payrolls over the month. Transportation and public utilities also increased, with a gain of 30,000 jobs.

The average duration of unemployment fell to 16.2 weeks, down from 16.9 weeks in January. A year earlier, the average duration was 11.7 weeks.



J. C. Turner Elected To Metal Trades Seat

President J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers has been elected 10th Vice President of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

Turner fills a vacancy on the MTD executive council caused by the retirement of Hunter P. Wharton, the president-emeritus of the IUOE.

Not Enough Investigators:

Wage Law Violations Swell Backlog 78%

The Labor Dept. received a record number of complaints of employer violations of the wage-hour law during the 1975 fiscal year, but didn't have the investigators to check upon all of them.

In the fiscal year that ended last June 30, a total of 52,846 wage-hour complaints were filed, up 30 percent from the previous 12 months. But over the same period, the backlog mounted 78 percent to 17,659. And since then, the Labor Dept. confirmed, it has continued to grow by more than 1,000 a month. The latest tally, as of Jan. 20, 1976, was 25,610 complaints awaiting investigation.

The department's annual report on the economic effects of the Fair Labor Standards Act showed that the latest rise in the minimum wage, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1976, resulted in increases to 3.9 million low-paid workers and will pump about $1.2 billion of purchasing power into the nation's economy before the year is out.

The wage floor for most workers rose last January to $2.30 an hour; for recently-covered non-farm workers to $2.20 an hour, and for farm workers to $2 an hour.

But already, the department report said, inflation has wiped out the step-up in the minimum wage that Congress voted in the 1974 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The $2.30 minimum in January 1976 was worth no more—in fact a penny less—than the $2 minimum when it took effect in May 1974.

Over the same period, the federal minimum wage remained at a relatively low 46 percent of the average hourly earnings in manufacturing. Between 1950 and 1974, every increase in the minimum wage for already-covered workers brought the federal wage floor to at least half the average factory wage.

The annual report noted also that enforcement of the Equal Pay Act, which bans job discrimination based on sex, resulted in payments of nearly $7.5 million to nearly 18,000 workers. An influx of complaints of sex discrimination came from public employes newly brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act. But while about 6,000 such workers were found to be owed $7 million by public employers, a large part of the amount was uncollected as city and state governments pressed their constitutional challenge to the coverage of their employes.

The Labor Dept. said that its efforts to achieve compliance with the equal pay law in higher-paid white-collar employment has not been at the expense of persons in lower-paid jobs. "Thus," the report said, "one-third of the equal pay suits filed in fiscal 1975 involved custodial workers and nursing assistants," resulting in collection of "substantial back wages."

Another section of the report said that wage-hour inspectors had found 17,000 minors employed in 2,466 establishments in violation of the child labor provisions of the FLSA. This was 15 percent higher than in the previous fiscal year. Of these, 2,849 were found working at hazardous occupations.

The report to Congress noted that the record level of complaints regarding minimum wage and overtime violations "necessitated devoting the bulk of the Wage & Hour Division's enforcement efforts to servicing complaints" rather than to inspections of establishments where no workers had complained.

It suggested that "the economic downturn of the past year" was a factor in the increased violations.

Election Act Revisions Head for Vote in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

said such an agency could not exercise the powers given it. Ford is insisting that the commission's life expire after this year's presidential election, but the Senate bill would continue it.

The Supreme Court held that Congress could not limit the amount a candidate may spend out of his or her own pocket on a campaign, and the new legislation does not change that since it was based on constitutional grounds.

Another Supreme Court ruling, that Congress can not prevent an individual or organization from exercising a "free speech" right to advocate a candidate's election, would be clarified by the Senate bill. An individual or an organization using voluntary political contributions could take such actions as putting up a billboard backing a candidate—but it could not be done as part of or in coordination with a candidate's campaign. If it were, the funds would have to come out of the individual limit of a $1,000 contribution to any candidate or the organization limit of $5,000.

Among the perfecting amendments the AFL-CIO asked senators to support are proposals to:

- Require individuals contributing $100 or more to list their occupation—a disclosure requirement of present law that the committee bill would drop.
- Lower the bill's limit on individual contributions to multi-candidate political committees. As it now stands, the bill would allow a wealthy individual to give up to his entire $25,000 political campaign limit to a committee set up to help two or more candidates.

The AFL-CIO is supporting amendments that would avoid such a loophole. An individual would still be able to give up to $25,000 to a national political party committee for its entire campaign.

- Give the Federal Election Commission authority to impose civil penalties for non-willful violations of the law.
- Allow either the House or the Senate to reject any portion of rules and regulations issued by the Federal Elections Commission.

The Senate was scheduled to take up the election bill after completing action on another labor-supported measure—amendment of the Hatch Act to end most of the restrictions on political activities by federal workers.

Senate passage appeared certain as the AFL-CIO News went to press. The House passed a similar measure and a House-Senate conference committee will have the job of drafting a final version. President Ford has threatened to veto any major revision in the present law.

At Firm's Annual Meeting:

Stockholders Hear Victims Of Stevens Union-Busting

New York—Stockholders of J. P. Stevens & Co. at their annual meeting received first-hand accounts of the company's long record of union-busting. And a substantial number of them registered their concern.

The meeting in the auditorium of the giant southern textile firm's headquarters in midtown New York heard personal testimony from seven present and former employes of Stevens about the company's tactics.

Two formal proposals presented to the meeting called for a study of the costs of Stevens's long dispute with the Textile Workers Union of America and a separate study of inequities suffered by plant employes.

In a mailing to all stockholders, management had condemned both proposals as "inflammatory" and requested a "no" vote. Nevertheless, the proposals received the support of holders of more than 800,000 shares, representing some 10 percent of total stock ownership.

Paul Swaity, TWUA organizing director, called the vote unprecedented. "For the first time, the reality of Stevens's labor relations was on the agenda of a stockholders' meeting and it was possible to get some enlightened discussion between workers and company ownership," Swaity said following the meeting. "The support demonstrated by the stockholders of proposals questioning company labor policy was very impressive and encouraging."

A few days before the annual stockholders' meeting, the National Labor Relations Board urged the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here to find Stevens in contempt for ignoring previous court orders to stop intimidating and coercing its workers. The case involved the TWUA's organizing efforts at Stevens plants in Wallace, N.C.

In the past 13 years, the NLRB has found Stevens guilty of unfair labor practices in 15 separate cases involving the TWUA. Board rulings against Stevens had been upheld 11 times—three of them by the Supreme Court. Three contempt citations have been handed down against the company for ignoring court orders and continuing to violate federal labor law.

The union has won awards to workers totaling more than $1.3 million for unjust firings and other abuses by the company in its anti-union campaign. Last year Stevens made a $50,000 out-of-court settlement to avoid a court trial of TWUA charges of wiretapping and other spying activities against the union and employes.

Among former Stevens workers who spoke at the stockholders' meeting was Thomas "Buck" Malone who worked for the company for 37 years—"All my life except what I served in World War II." Hampered by breathing difficulties, Malone retired in 1973. He received as his total retirement benefit from the company one lump-sum payment of $1,310 and a plaque thanking him for dedicated service.

It has since been determined that Malone's breathing difficulties may be the "brown lung" disease that afflicts workers after long service in inadequately-ventilated fabric mills. The union has moved to get Malone additional compensation on that basis.

Another plant worker who spoke was Mildred Whitely who worked for the company for 26 years and had opposed the union. She was fired last year after undergoing major surgery which left her unable to perform her former heavy work. The company claimed it had no lighter work for her and fired her when she was a few hours late in filing her request for an extension of sick leave. She received a lump-sum retirement benefit of $1,360 and no plaque.

In 1974, TWUA won a representation election involving about 3,600 employes in the seven Stevens plants at Roanoke Rapids, N.C., but has been unable to negotiate a contract. Swaity told the stockholders that instead of bargaining in good faith, the company is continuing its campaign of coercion, intimidation and other unfair labor practices.

TWUA President Sol Stetin has called on the courts to "impose multi-million dollar penalties against the company for continued and flagrant violations of the labor law and deliberate defiance of court orders."

Top Stevens management, through Board Chairman James D. Finley, insisted that "93 percent of our employes don't want a union" and "we'll continue to do everything in our power to protect our employes."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council last month set up a subcommittee to work with TWUA and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. on action "to achieve justice for Stevens workers." Swaity told a news conference after the stockholders' meeting that the results would spur labor's efforts to bring pressure on Stevens management.

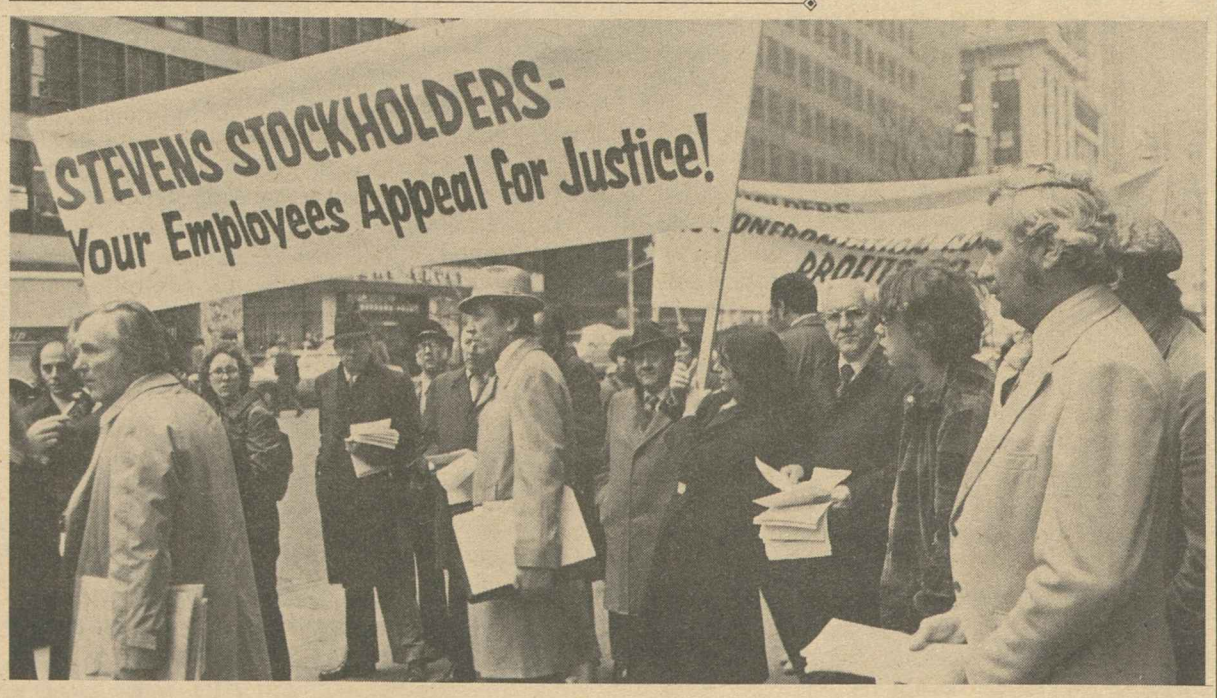
Ex-Astronaut Chairman Of Bargaining Institute

New York—Frank Borman, president of Eastern Airlines and former astronaut, has been elected chairman of the board of the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations, the labor-management foundation dedicated to making collective bargaining more effective.

Col. Borman's election was announced by the institute's president, William W. Winpisinger, vice president of the Machinists. Borman will succeed former Postmaster Gen. Elmer T. Klassen, who has retired.

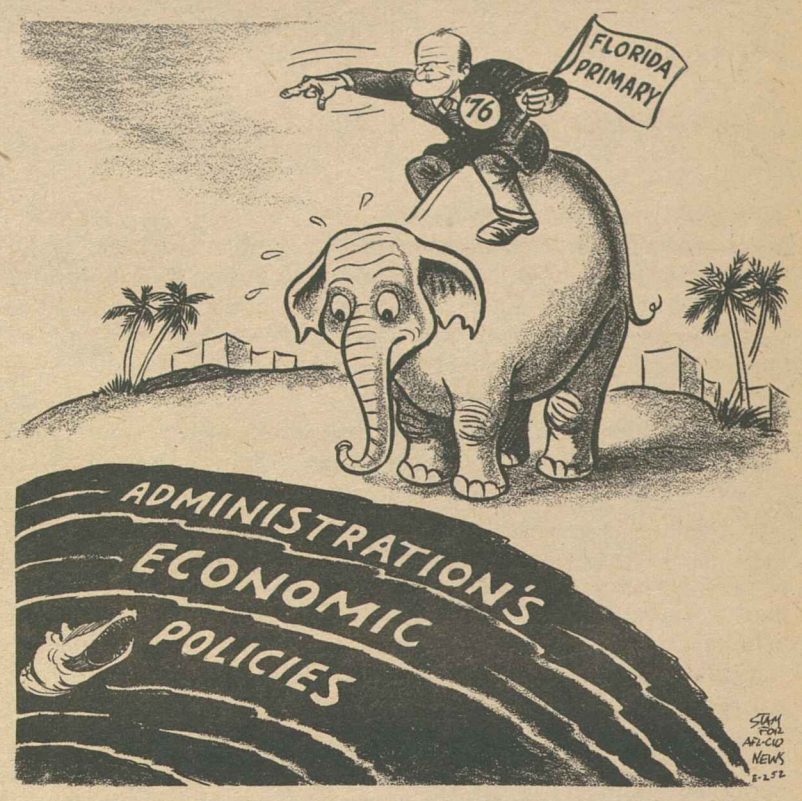
Winpisinger also announced the addition of eight new members to the institute's board: Paul Burnsky, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; Malcolm Denise, former labor relations vice president of the Ford Motor Co.; Robert Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Alvin Heaps, president of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; John J. O'Connell, industrial relations vice president of Bethlehem Steel Corp.; Rex R. Reed, labor relations vice president for AT&T; Jacob Sheinkman, secretary-treasurer of the Clothing Workers, and Communications Workers President Glenn E. Watts.

Theodore W. Kheel, arbitrator and mediator, is administrative director of the institute.



TEXTILE WORKERS appeal to J. P. Stevens & Co. stockholders at the company's annual meeting in New York to bring a halt to management's anti-union tactics and labor law violations. Stevens has been found guilty in 15 cases involving unfair labor practices in the 13-year struggle of the Textile Workers Union of America to organize the company's workers in several southern states.

'Forward!'



Florida Primary Breaks Wallace's Grip on South

A fellow southerner, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, has broken Alabama Gov. George Wallace's long stranglehold on Democratic presidential primaries in the South.

Carter defeated Wallace, 34 percent to 31 percent, in the Florida primary, the third stop in the Democrats' trek through 30 primaries to the July convention. Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, the only other Democrat to make a major effort, was third with 24 percent of the Florida vote.

Among Republicans, President Ford scored his third successive victory over conservative challenger Ronald Reagan, the former governor of California. Ford won 53 percent of the vote to 47 for Reagan in Florida, a state Reagan backers had targeted as conservative enough for a serious challenge to Ford.

The Reagan camp was predicting victory in Florida, by as much as 2-1, before Ford brought the prestige of the presidency into the state two weeks before the election. Previously Ford won more narrowly against a thorough Reagan effort in New Hampshire, then took 63 percent of the vote in Massachusetts where Reagan did not compete.

Among Democrats, Carter's Florida victory followed the emerging formula of victory to the candidate with the best campaign organization. Carter won in New Hampshire with what was judged the superior organization, as did Jackson in Massachusetts.

But for Carter, the victory was of major import because it came over Wallace, who swept the Florida primary with 42 percent of the vote in 1972 and has dominated all Democratic primaries in the South since he first emerged as a presidential candidate in 1964. In 1968, he carried the five states of Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana as a third-party candidate.

Carter fashioned his victory by competing with Wallace across the entire state, which no Democrat could do in 1972. He took as much as 60 and 70 percent of the state's vote among blacks and a CBS-New York Times election day poll showed Carter with nearly one-third of the vote regardless of whether the voters considered themselves liberal, moderate or conservative.

Jackson carried the heavily populated Miami area, including all three congressional districts in Dade and Broward counties which are traditionally dominated by large turnouts among retirees, Latin and Jewish voters.

Carter also had labor support from nine unions, six of them AFL-CIO affiliates, which worked together in trying to curb Wallace's vote. The president of one of the nine, Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers, appeared in Florida on behalf of Carter. Jackson was supported in Florida by some of the same unions that were given major credit for fashioning his Massachusetts victory

For Carter, the victory was worth 34 delegates, bringing him to the top of the heap with 70 pledged delegates. He has more coming from the caucus states of Oklahoma and Iowa where he led the early stages of selection.

The Democrats' rule that guarantees delegates to everyone with 15 percent or more of the vote in a congressional district helped Wallace pick up 26 delegates and Jackson 21 in Florida.

Nationwide, Wallace now has about 58 delegates, with his Mississippi caucus victory counted, and Jackson has 55 from the Massachusetts and Florida primaries.

Gov. Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania, former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma and Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona were also on the ballot in Florida, but only Shapp campaigned there and none of the three won any delegates.

Carter pointed his campaign to Mar. 16 in Illinois, where Democratic delegates are listed separately on the ballot and are elected regardless of the outcome of the "beauty contest" among presidential contenders. Delegate slates pledged to Sen. Adlai Stevenson, with the backing of Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, and to Gov. Daniel Walker have kept most Democrats from filing complete slates. Wallace and Carter will be joined in the popularity test by 1972 vice presidential nominee Sargent Shriver.

Jackson's next major effort will be in New York, where presidential candidates are not on the ballot and it's up to the voter to know which delegates are pledged to whom.

After Florida, Ford and Reagan were also faced with head-to-head competition in Illinois a week later, with Reagan stating flatly that his chances for a first primary victory over Ford were not good.

A Commitment, Not Scapegoats

THE AFL-CIO BELIEVES that decisive federal action must be taken which would directly meet the fiscal emergencies of state and local governments caused by the economic crisis. Specfiically, we urge:

Immediate Senate passage of legislation which would provide federal funds to the states and localities to protect present public service jobs and provide additional employment in the public and non-profit sectors of the economy.

Rejection and reversal of President Ford's proposals to shift present federal welfare and Medicaid costs to the states and localities. There must be immediate, substantial relief for the states and localities in this financial area which can only be achieved by the federal government's complete assumption of the full cost of Medicaid and welfare.

Improvement of the allocation and entitlement formulas under the Revenue Sharing Act to insure that funds are targeted to areas most in need, particularly the nation's urban centers. The allocation provisions should also be strengthened to encourage increased state use of fairer and more progressive income taxes. Adequate and enforceable federal standards and safeguards must be added to insure that the federal funds are used for programs that reflect national needs and priorities and fully comply with federal civil rights guarantees, labor standards and protections.

Establishment of a new agency like the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to provide government guarantees of state and local bonds, as well as loan guarantees and low-interest, long-term loans for the preservation and creation of jobs in the private sector, including housing.

We call upon Congress to reject proposals to shift responsibility back to the states and localities for problems that are national in scope and effect.

Present federal aid programs should be reviewed in order to increase their efficiency and ensure that state and local governments obtain federal aid to which they are entitled and which they need. Any consolidation or reorganization of existing programs must contain appropriation and adequate provisions—including enforcement procedures—to assure that the national interest is fully served. Federal purposes and performance standards must be safeguarded; the job rights, employment conditions and other benefits of workers directly affected by such actions must be protected; there must be full compliance with federal civil rights guarantees.

The level of funding for public investment and services should be maintained and increased at all levels of government.

Many other measures long advocated by the AFL-CIO to stimulate the economy, create jobs and help meet America's fundamental social needs and problems would at the same time revitalize and strengthen the states and localities.

The financial problems of state and local governments are not insoluble, but they cannot be resolved by Administration rhetoric, media distortion, cuts in public services, or by making public employes scapegoats. Resolution of these problems rests most importantly on a national commitment to end the disastrous economic policies of the Nixon-Ford Administration and return to a full employment, full production, balanced economy.

—From an AFL-CIO Executive Council statement on the financial crisis of state and local governments.

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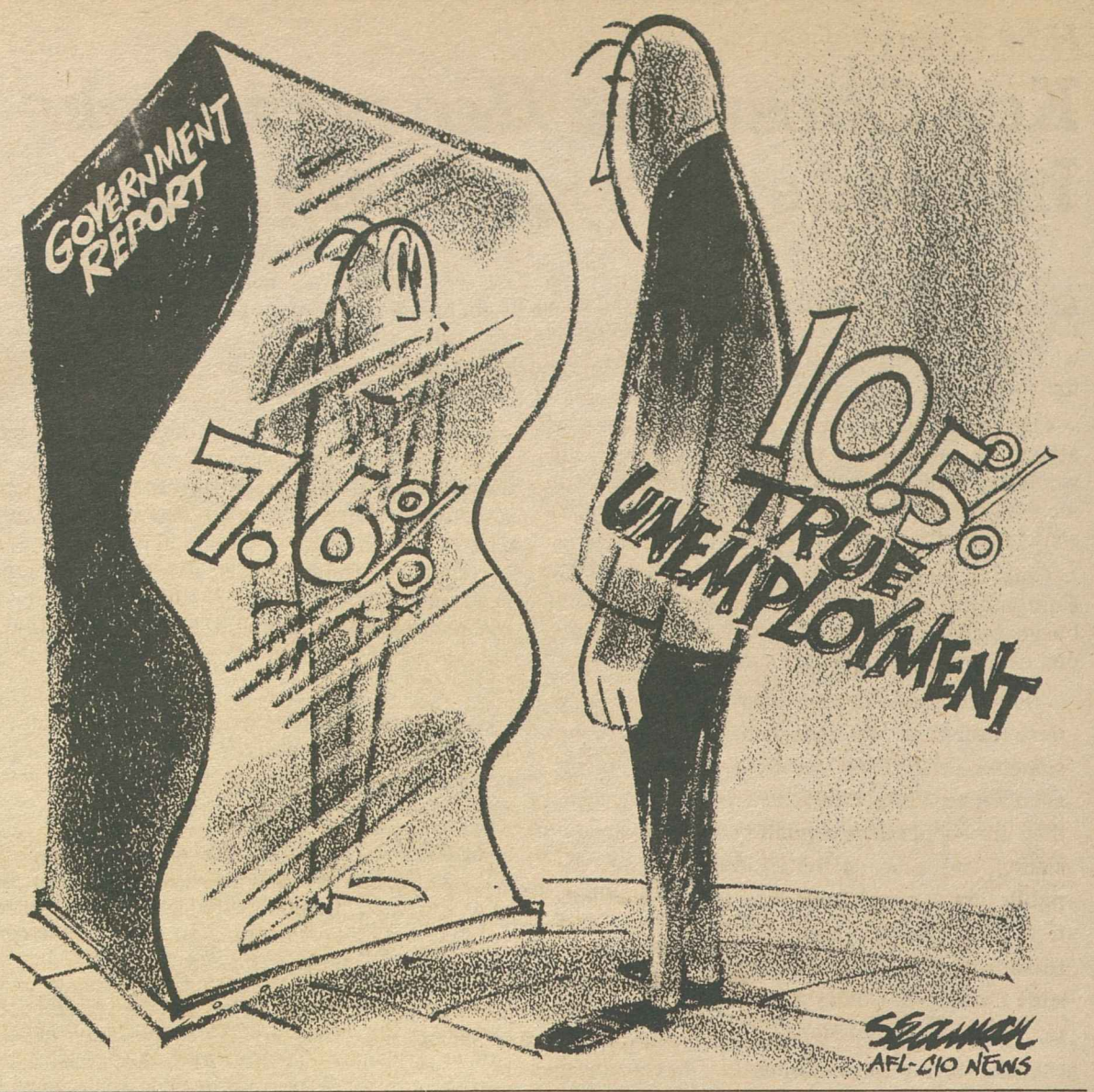
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A Word Edgewise:

Mao Makes Ideological Point With Nixon's Ego-Trip to China

By John P. Roche

WHEN IT COMES to international practical joking, you have to hand it to Chairman Mao Tse-tung. He has clearly decided that the Mandate of Heaven has not been transferred from Richard Nixon to Gerald Ford and, in the same way that we conceived of the notion of "two Chinas," he may be about to sponsor an American separatist movement headed by the former President.

Sen. Barry Goldwater suggested caustically that Nixon ought to stay in China—actually the prospect might be quite tempting. Imagine, he threw a dinner for the Red Chinese leadership, they all came, it was very chummy, and finally they wouldn't let him reach for his wallet! Most Republicans wouldn't go to dinner with him even if he paid.

From the outset the affair was right out of Tis-nei Land. Peking sent a private 707 to pick him up, he was greeted like a Founder of the Party who had participated in the Long March, and the rumor was that as soon as he learned Mandarin Chinese he would take over Chou's old spot, replacing "Acting Prime Minister" Hau Kuo-feng. (Can it be an accident, comrade, that Hau has only been designated "Acting Prime Minister"?)

At last report, he was traveling around China banqueting with the revolutionary chairmen of various provinces—perhaps getting a feel for his future subordinates?

Well, there is no point in going completely off the map. The Chinese are out to make a point: In ideological terms they want Nixonism to dominate American foreign policy. So what if he plastered their Vietnamese comrades and mined Haiphong harbor?

From their cold-blooded viewpoint that was an indication that the United States meant business in foreign affairs. To them, as—for that matter—to most nations in the world, Watergate was a trivial incident. On the other hand, when President Ford and Chairman Kissinger went to Helsinki and signed the "Final Act," Peking interpreted the action as a craven capitulation to Soviet pressure. Nixon did not let his hosts down: In a toast at one of the banquets, he threw a barely disguised barb into the policies of his successor.

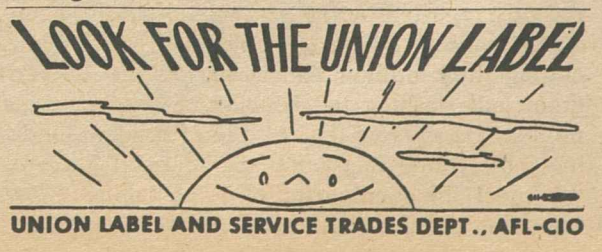
The Ford Administration, by overreacting, tended to confirm the Chinese conviction that Richard Nixon is still a serious figure in American politics. If the President had said, "Dick, by all means go and have a great time, and give our love to Pat," the whole event would have been a non-happening. After all, the Communist Chinese vote in American primaries is hardly all that big. To the question, "Will Mr. Nixon be debriefed on his return?" the obvious answer was, "Sure." To the follow-up question, "By whom?" again the correct and simple answer was, "By officials who are qualified to evaluate the information he has acquired." Instead, we had that silly ping-pong game between the White House and the State Dept.

Viewed in a realistic perspective, Richard Nixon is not a serious figure in American politics. He couldn't be elected tree warden in our Republican town. If the Chinese think he is, that is their problem and they certainly have paid for an education. It is inconceivable to me that a picture of Nixon and Mao engaged in deep thinking would change a vote in any Republican primary. Thus, in practical terms, the former President has enjoyed a wonderful ego-trip. Think of it: back in (Chinese) Air Force 1! None of the nonsense he would have to put up with if he made a public appearance in, say, Pekin, Ill.—no pickets, no boos, no GOP politicians suddenly down with the flu.

FOR ONE WHO HAS served as the President of the United States, all roads lead down. In Nixon's case this was immensely emphasized by his ignominious departure, but I recall visiting former President Johnson shortly after he returned to Texas, and his one overriding complaint was, "They have taken out all my phones!" (Probably, only one who understood LBJ's addiction to the telephone could appreciate the enormity of this malevolent act.)

But now, briefly, in the wilds of Tartary, Richard Nixon has been given back the illusion of power. Politically it has been meaningless, but personally he has undoubtedly lapped up every minute of it.

You know? He might just decide to sell San Clemente and return to permanent residence in Peking.



How to Buy:

Key Consumer Gains at Stake In Ford's 'Deregulation' Plan

By Sidney Margolius

SOME OF THE MOST important gains in consumer protection may be lost if advocates of what has come to be called "deregulation" have their way.

On the surface, the deregulation campaign is an attack on government red tape and waste. The would-be deregulators say at least some government agencies should be eliminated. Deregulation sometimes also is called "regulatory reform."

Chief proponents of deregulation are President Ford and his various department heads and some businessmen. In fact, Ford has made deregulation one of his main campaign issues.

Some frustrated consumer advocates also have called for deregulation. But they mean something else. They feel that some government agencies are unduly influenced by the industries they are supposed to regulate. Thus, their rate-setting and other activities tend to cost the public extra money and also impair competition. The agencies usually criticized for these reasons are the Civil Aeronautics Board, Interstate Commerce Commission and Federal Communications Commission.

While such reform proposals differ from the "deregulation" sought by the Administration, the problem is that the consumer advocates have given the attacks on regulatory agencies some respectability. The danger is that the baby may be thrown out with the bath water.

As a consumer you need to be especially suspicious. Deregulation could destroy many recent consumer gains such as truth-in-lending; truth-in-packaging; auto, tire and toy safety regulations; increased Federal Trade Commission policing of deceptions; many Federal Drug Administration activities such as regulation of food and drug safety and suspect additives. Also at stake are efforts to improve safety of household and other consumer products through the recently-established Consumer Product Safety Commission.

Unfortunately, the recently-departed chairman of the product safety commission joined the controversy with a statement on retiring that staff members have drawn up a plan to phase out the agency by 1982. "Some agencies can outlive their usefulness," he said.

In actual fact, rather than even nearing the point of outliving usefulness, in its first three years the commission has completed only two safety standards—for bikes and swimming-pool slides—and is facing hard-nosed opposition from industry on proposed standards for power mowers and household aluminum wiring.

One notorious example of dangers from profit-seeking deregulation masked as reform is the current attempt to deregulate natural gas prices, now regulated by the Federal Power Commission. The Ford Administration maintains that deregulation and the resultant higher prices would encourage larger supplies of gas. A study by the Library of Congress estimated that deregulation would cost consumers $5.4 billion the first year and more in later years.

Workers face double jeopardy from the deregulation game, not only as consumers but from greater job hazards if even present skimpy safety regulations are loosened.

UNION OFFICIALS and some Labor Dept. officials themselves have been concerned by Administration attitudes that the government should reduce its role in developing and regulating working conditions related to safety.

Another example of potential harm from deregulation is the safeguards provided by the Securities & Exchange Commission. With widespread corporate bribery being revealed, such activities could run rampant if no agency can require corporations to report on such matters, as well as police the stocks and bonds industry.

Some businessmen themselves have voiced fears of deregulation. A Washington representative for a major communications industry trade association told me, "I'm not sure many businessmen really want deregulation. For example, we wouldn't want to get rid of the SEC."

This is not to say that regulatory agencies should not be made more effective and economical, comments one long-time labor editor. But what the public wants is more efficiency, not less protection.

Sometimes useful regulation can have a deregulatory effect in eliminating industry and local restraints on competition. Such helpful efforts include FTC's action to nullify state laws that absolve lenders from blame for dealer tricks, and also laws that prohibit price advertising of drugs and eyeglasses.

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'Vicious Campaign':

Attack on Food Stamp Program Threatens to Spread Hardship

PRESIDENT FORD'S assault on the food stamp program threatens to add hunger to the already long list of hardships that millions of America's elderly, poor and jobless suffer, a union food and nutrition lobbyist warned in a network radio interview.

Arnold Mayer, Washington legislative representative for the Meat Cutters, said the "vicious propaganda campaign" against food stamps launched last summer by top Administration spokesmen and others has now expanded to attempts to gut the program either by changing the law or bypassing Congress and imposing even more restrictive administrative regulations.

Mayer said that attempts to picture the program as a "fraud-ridden . . . ripoff" are without foundation in fact, and that even the Dept. of Agriculture's own figures "give the lie to those charges."

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Mayer said that the food stamp measure recently reported by the Senate Agriculture Committee, unless reshaped, would deal a stiff blow, cutting three million Americans out of the program and slashing the benefits of another three million. He stressed that with the President blocking job-creating legislation and parallel attempts "to knock the unemployed off food stamps . . . we are going to have millions of people unemployed or working short hours and . . . their families going hungry."

Mayer said the labor movement is committed to an all-out fight to protect the food stamp program, which is the "main bulwark against hunger among the poor, among many senior citizens and among the unemployed—millions of unemployed." He said that Senators Bob Dole (R-Kan.), Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) and George McGovern (D-S.D.) are among the bipartisan group that will offer amendments for that purpose when the Agriculture Committee bill reaches the Senate floor.

Mayer scored the President's attempt to attract conservative voters in Florida and New Hampshire by lashing out at food stamps and those who get them. He said it is "a slander against Republican voters" to assume that they are "so callous that they will appreciate a candidate who will cause hunger among unemployed families," and predicted that the tactic would fail politically.

Mayer was questioned by Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast Tuesday over Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN THE NEW DEAL days of the 1930s, President Roosevelt said that one-third of the nation was ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed.

This observation is about the ill-housed—or, more accurately, about those who cannot get housing because they cannot afford it. It is about the estimated 80 percent of the low- and middle-income Americans who need and want decent housing but who cannot afford it.

A lot of laws have been enacted by Congress dealing with housing in America. The government has laid down a policy that all Americans are entitled to decent housing in a decent environment. The government has established that, currently, the nation should be building more than 2.6 million housing units a year to meet this goal.

In 1973 there were 2.5 million occupied housing units lacking some or all plumbing facilities. Another 1.5 million occupied units were dilapidated. This gives the nation about four million occupied substandard housing units.

Since it is national policy to replace such substandard units within a decade, 400,000 units annually would be required to make up the four million in ten years. By adding the 2.25 million units that are needed to meet basic (and always expanding) housing requirements the total annual housing requirement becomes 2.65 million units.

The fact is that because of the recession, unemployment, inflation and high interest rates on mortgages, only about half that number of units is being built.

The recession has hit the building and construction industry harder than any other industry in the nation. The industry actually has been in a depression and needs effective help from the federal government, especially from the Executive Branch.

IT HAS NOT GOTTEN that help and there are no signs that it will get it from the Ford Administration. Leon Weiner, president of the National Housing Conference and a large-scale developer and builder, believes that even with the present inadequate laws, the industry could be given a fresh start if the Administration had "the commitment and the will" to do the job.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) charged at the recent NHC meeting that the Administration's housing program is "bankrupt" of any national strategy. That was about the mildest remark made at the conference. Stronger statements were made by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, chairman of the congressional Joint Economic Committee; by Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, and by Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Meanwhile, 900,000 skilled building and construction workers cannot find jobs. And uncounted millions of low- and middle-income Americans are looking for housing and cannot find any because they cannot afford to buy in today's market. To make matters worse, rents have been going up at a rate of 5 or more percent a year.

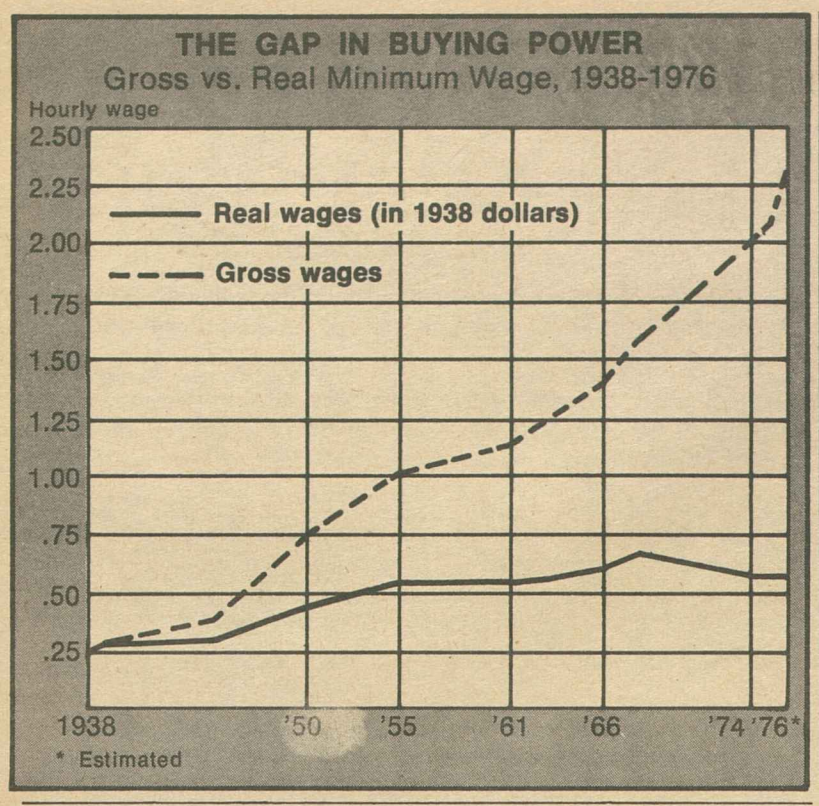
The median price for new houses is $42,000. The median price for existing housing is $36,000. That means that half of the houses available cost more than those figures. And mortgage interest rates continue at 9 percent.

One thing that all economists seem to agree on is that if the federal government will take the lead and stimulate the housing industry out of its depression, America will have taken a big step toward getting the whole economy out of the continuing recession.

How to get the government—especially the President and his advisers—to move forcefully on the "housing disaster," as it was termed at the Housing Conference, is the big question.



ADD HUNGER to the hardships suffered by America's elderly, poor and jobless should President Ford's plan to gut the food stamp program succeed, Meat Cutters Legislative Rep. Arnold Mayer, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Dale McFeatters, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



Farm Workers Upheld On Organizing Access

California's Supreme Court upheld the right of the state's Agricultural Labor Relations Board to allow farm union organizers to go into the fields at specified times in order to talk to workers.

Employer organizations had charged that the access rule violated their private property rights, and two state courts had agreed with them. But California's highest court, in a 4-3 decision, found the access rule reasonable and constitutional.

It said the state law giving farm workers collective bargaining rights "is designed to benefit the public as a whole," and property owner rights must be "subordinated to the general welfare."

Justice Stanley Mosk, speaking for the court majority, noted also that the limited restriction on property rights doesn't amount to "a deprivation of fundamental personal liberties."

Cesar Chavez, president of the United Farm Workers, praised the decision as an affirmation of the right of workers "to participate in the democratic process." Grower spokesmen attacked it and indicated that efforts would be made to carry an appeal into the federal courts.

The challenged rule allows union organizers to go into the fields at lunch breaks and for one hour before and after regular working hours.

The all-out grower attack on the access rule was a major factor in a legislative roadblock to funding of the California Agricultural Labor Relations Board. The board, charged with supervision of representation elections and dealing with unfair labor practice charges, has run out of money, and a coalition of Republicans and rural Democrats blocked the two-thirds majority needed to pass an emergency appropriation. There were some indications that the deadlock might soon be broken.

Three dissenting members of the California Supreme Court agreed with the grower argument that the state agency had gone beyond the policies of the National Labor Relations Board in issuing its access rule. It contended that if access were to be allowed at all, it could only be after a case-by-case finding that there was no alternative means for a union to communicate with workers.

The court majority said the differences between industrial and agricultural labor conditions justified a departure from NLRB rules of procedure. It noted that most farms don't have parking lots, cafeterias or other nonwork areas where union organizers can reach employes. Thus a general rule allowing access to the fields is reasonable.

A spokesman for an employer association that had challenged the access rule told reporters that a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision that a union does not have a constitutional right to picket in a privately-owned shopping center would be helpful in an appeal "because property rights are involved in both cases."

Area Parleys Gear COPE For Elections

Labor continued to gear up for the 1976 elections as the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education neared the midpoint of a series of area conferences across the country.

Six more conferences are due by Apr. 9 in what COPE Director Al Barkan has described as an effort at "keeping those newly won congressional seats" from labor's successes in 1974, when COPE-endorsed candidates won a record 70 percent of the races for governor, senator and representative.

"Any conservative who survived the elections of 1974 has the odds with him in 1976," Barkan has pointed out. "By contrast dozens of workers' friends who were elected for the first time in 1974—from normally conservative districts—will be vulnerable this year."

The area conference schedule:

Mar. 21—at Minneapolis for Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Mar. 26—at Chicago for Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Mar. 29—at Oklahoma City for Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

Apr. 1—at Denver for Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Apr. 6—at San Francisco for Arizona, California and Nevada.

Apr. 9—at Seattle for Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington.

Conferences already have been held in Atlanta, Washington, D.C., Hartford, Conn., and New York City.

'74 Amendments Obsolete:

Minimum Wage Increases Wiped Out Fast by Inflation

The 1974 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act went far to extend coverage under the minimum wage law but did little to improve workers' buying power, Clara F. Schloss, a consultant to the AFL-CIO, points out in an article in the American Federationist.

The amendments provided for a minimum wage of $2.30 an hour to be reached in stages and covered 7.4 million additional workers bringing the total to almost 58 million or 85 percent of all nonsupervisory employes.

But, Mrs. Schloss observes in the AFL-CIO monthly publication, the increases were overtaken by inflation even before the effective date of the new legislation in May 1974.

"The rapid devaluation of the 1974-75 minimum wage rates suggests that consideration must be given to adding a cost-of-living escalator if the minimum wage is to serve as a meaningful floor under wages," the author says.

Throughout the almost 40 years that the nation has had a federal Fair Labor Standards Act, low-income Americans have faced a recurring need to catch up because of eroding purchasing power after each new set of minimum wage amendments, she notes.

Some of the goals set when the FLSA went into effect in October 1938 are slowly being achieved, the article notes, but the recent economic climate in the United States has caused a worsening rather than an improvement in the historic struggle for better purchasing power for those on the bottom.

"The actual minimum wage has increased tenfold between 1938 and 1975 but the real value of the minimum wage over a 37-year period has little more than doubled," Mrs. Schloss says.

Consequently, the AFL-CIO is pressing for new legislation to raise the federal minimum wage to $3 an hour and to require payment of double-time rates after eight hours' work in any day and after 40 hours in a week.

The three central ideas of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 were to set "a floor under wages," a "ceiling over hours" and to "give a break" to children. Its main objectives were to eliminate "labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers," as well as to avoid unfair competition.

The original act set up a minimum wage schedule for employes covered by the law: 25 cents an hour from Oct. 24, 1938, to Oct. 23, 1939; 30 cents an hour from 1939 to 1945 and 40 cents in 1945.

The act also set up maximum workweek standards and established a principle that work above the maximum number of hours per week would be paid for at the rate of at least one and one-half times the employe's regular rate of pay. The maximum standard was 44 hours a week until 1939; 42 hours a week until 1940 and 40 hours after Oct. 24, 1940.

From the very beginning, FLSA legislation has had strong opposition, Mrs. Schloss observes. For the most part the opposition has come from those who have opposed any attempt to establish minimum rates of pay either by law or by collective bargaining.

"Opposition spokesmen have shifted their cries over the years from predictions of general and widespread disaster to forecasts of increased unemployment and more recently to increased unemployment of blacks and teenagers," the author notes.

Despite all the dire predictions, she points out, the FLSA with its improving amendments has done a creditable job of achieving many of the objectives it was designed to achieve.

"It has raised the wages of the lowest paid workers and helped to bring many of them into America's mainstream. It has reduced excessively long hours of work. It has eliminated the worst child labor abuses in factories and on farms, and it has helped industry by expanding the number of workers who are able to buy farm and factory products," Mrs. Schloss writes.

She adds that the accomplishments are particularly noteworthy since opponents of the legislation have succeeded in denying the protection of the law to many of the most depressed groups for long periods of time, and have succeeded in delaying increases in the level of the minimum wage until after the "real" value of the wage floor had been eroded by rising prices.

The most recent amendments to the FLSA, those enacted into law in 1974, came into being after lengthy debates stretching over a three-year period and six years after the FLSA had last been amended.

Mrs. Schloss notes that between the time the $1.60 minimum had gone into effect in February 1968 and April 1974, the month before the new law became effective, the purchasing power of the $1.60 rate had dropped to $1.14.

In calling for legislation to raise the minimum wage to $3 an hour, the AFL-CIO noted at its 1975 convention that inflation had made the present minimum-wage schedule "obsolete."

The federation has expressed support for a bill by Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) to raise the statutory minimum wage, in steps, to $3 an hour and to provide for automatic increases to reflect rising living costs after the $3 rate becomes effective.

The AFL-CIO told Congress the measure "will meet the immediate needs of the overwhelming majority of low-wage workers, and will benefit the entire economy by generating additional purchasing power and additional jobs."

Georgine Scores Award To Ford by Contractors

Employers who picked President Ford as their "man of the year" because he vetoed the construction site picketing bill obviously can't tell their friends from their enemies, a union official said.

Ford's policies brought the construction industry "to the brink of depression," President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. declared.

Georgine and Ford both addressed the Associated General Contractors convention. Georgine told the employer group that Ford's record on matters affecting construction has been "abominable." Ford was given his award later in the convention.

Georgine suggested that organized labor represented the "real friends" of the construction industry.

He asked the employer group to consider who fought "for a public works program that would put contractors back into business" and "who lobbies Congress to bring down the interest rates."

These and other measures to revive the construction industry are being pressed by the unions, Georgine stressed, and not the Right to Work Committee or the Chamber of Commerce.

"Our industry, our economy, our country stand in despair and yet management praises an individual whose policies helped bring about the disaster," Georgine chided.

Ford told the employer convention that even though the construction industry "has not shared fully" in the economic recovery, things are looking up in a "very encouraging way."



OFFICIAL OLYMPIC BLAZER came with the task AFL-CIO President George Meany accepted as an honorary chairman of the U.S. Olympic Fund Committee. It was presented by Edwin Mosler, right, national committee chairman, and Martin Cohen, a committee member and a retired local official of the Ladies' Garment Workers, who pointed out that the blazer also carries a union label.

Budget Limits Hit:

Ford Policies Seen Dragging Out Slump

(Continued from Page 1)

"The President's economic report is a blueprint for continued recession-level unemployment and high inflation for several years," the majority declared.

By contrast, the JEC report called for steps to achieve by the end of next year a gain of more than 1.5 million jobs, a reduction of 2 percent in the inflation rate, and an $80 billion increase in production.

Federal spending would be slightly higher under the JEC majority's program than the President's "totally unrealistic" recommendation, Humphrey noted, "but with the higher tax receipts which come from greater prosperity the deficit would be little if any larger."

Key elements in the JEC program include a budget sufficiently large enough to support a sustained recovery, an expanded jobs program to remove workers from the unemployment insurance rolls, lower interest rates, and a voluntary price-incomes policy to break the inflationary spiral.

Humphrey declared that monetary policy holds the key to continued revival of the private economy, and urged that the policy of the Federal Reserve Board be designed to prevent any major rise in short-term interest rates and to encourage reduction in long-term rates.

He expressed concern over the apparent tightening of Fed policy in the last week or so, saying "I hope it is a false alarm and that the Fed will pursue a continuing policy to foster recovery."

Among its main recommendations, the JEC said the goal of economic policy should be to reduce the nation's jobless rate to 6 percent by the end of 1977 and eventually to a rate no higher than 3 percent of the adult labor force.

Until enough jobs are available for all, the committee recommended, unemployment compensation or other income support must be extended. Also, since nearly one-half of all unemployed workers today are under 25 years of age, it urged Congress to develop a comprehensive program aimed specifically at the employment needs of young people.

Another proposal called for continuation "at least through the end of 1977" of the personal tax reductions that have been in effect since May 1975. Without new legislative action, taxes will revert on July 1 to the higher rate that prevailed in 1974.

If economic growth appeared to be dropping below 7 percent annually, the JEC added, an additional tax cut should be enacted to hold down unemployment.

In calling for a price-incomes policy, the committee stressed its opposition to comprehensive price or wage controls, and recommended a voluntary program to hold price increases to a minimum in 1976 and to insure that real wage increases are in line with productivity gains, taking into account the expected rate of price increase.

The JEC majority report also contained an analysis of capital investment needs, recommendations for assisting state and local governments and proposals pertaining to housing, energy, agriculture and small business.

N.Y. Teachers Vote to Sever Ties to NEA

New York — The New York State United Teachers voted to disaffiliate from the National Education Association, ending four years of ties with the organization.

The decision came on Mar. 6 during NYSUT's annual representative assembly here. The vote favoring disaffiliation represented 81 percent of the membership.

NYSUT was formed nearly four years ago by merger of two organizations, one affiliated with the NEA and the other with the American Federation of Teachers. The New York State Teachers Association, the NEA group, had 100,000 members while United Teachers of New York had about 75,000 members.

Since then, the merged organization has grown to a membership of 210,000. NYSUT was the only remaining state teachers' organization that held affiliation in both the NEA and the AFT.

NYSUT's affiliation with the AFT, and through it to the AFL-CIO, was a root cause of its decision to leave the NEA. The NEA has strongly opposed efforts to bring about a national merger with the AFT that would maintain the ties to the AFL-CIO.

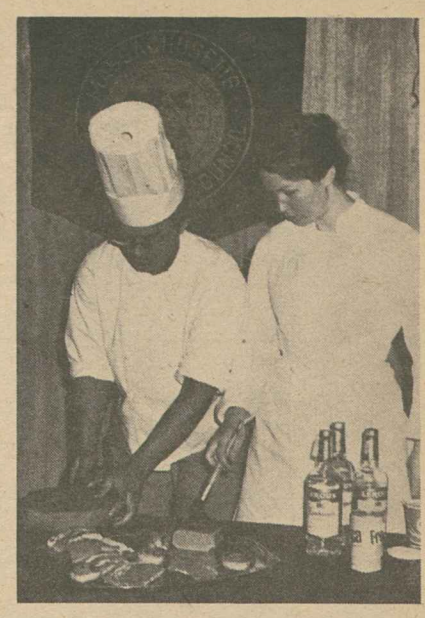
Earlier, Thomas Y. Hobart, Jr., president of NYSUT, accused NEA of committing acts of staff "piracy" by offering substantial pay increases to attract personnel to help set up a rival union in New York State.

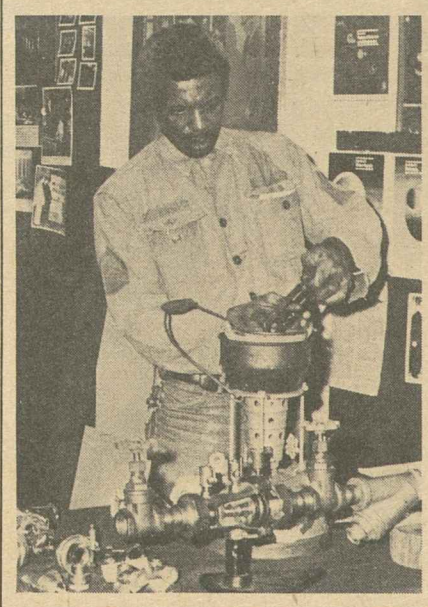
Following the disaffiliation action, a group of dissident teachers announced the formation of the New York State Educators Association. John Ryor, president of the NEA, promised financial and organizational aid to the breakaway group.

AFT President Albert Shanker said the new group would be no more than a "spoiler," serving only to hurt the economic status of teachers in New York. "It can never become anything but a minority organization without any real power," he said.

The only teachers organizations that now have dual affiliation with the NEA and the AFT are the United Teachers of Los Angeles and the United Teachers of New Orleans.









WORKING AMERICANS FESTIVAL in Boston became a showcase for the skills and talents of AFL-CIO union members at City Hall. The week-long festival was cosponsored by the Greater Boston AFL-CIO and the city's bicentennial organization, Boston 200. It featured union exhibits, demonstrations and performances.

Labor Press, Label Trades Join In Major 'Buy Union' Promotion

A major campaign to encourage union members to buy union-made goods and services was announced by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and the International Labor Press Association.

The project received an immediate endorsement from AFL-CIO President George Meany, who said: "Over the past several years the labor movement has proved the effectiveness of the boycott weapon to bring justice to workers. We have an equal obligation to postively promote those products and services produced under union conditions and union contracts. That is what this new campaign is all about — to encourage union members to 'buy union.'"

The promotional effort is also designed to inform union members about the unions in the AFL-CIO.

Each month the labor press will receive reproduction-quality, display materials about a union, its members and the products they make or the services they provide. Approximately 550 labor papers with a combined circulation of 20 million will receive the materials.

In addition, special materials are being developed for the hundreds of local union newsletters and machine-duplicated publications.

Meany reviewed the plans and materials for the campaign at a meeting with Sec.-Treas. Earl McDavid of ULSTD and ILPA President Albert K. Herling. He commended the two groups for the program and noted that it is a natural outgrowth of the highly successful Union Industries Show and the campaigns of individual unions.

"I am confident the labor press will make good use of the materials provided by the Union Label Dept. and the ILPA and that this project will achieve its goal," Meany said. "The beneficiaries will be the millions of union members who proudly attach their union label to the products they produce or who proudly display the union shop card where they work or wear a union button as they provide services essential to all of us."

Labor papers are being asked to donate space for the series. Community labor papers will supplement the national material by informing their readers where to buy union goods and services in their community. Local unions and Union Label councils will coordinate these materials with the community labor papers.

"Buying union-made, union-label products is the best investment a worker can make in a sound economy and full employment," McDavid said. "The union label, shop card or button means the workers who make that product or work in that establishment make a decent wage and work in decent working conditions.

"If we can marshal the buying power of union members across America in a positive manner, all workers will reap the economic benefits."

Herling, who is editor of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers News, noted that the labor press has always rallied to the support of boycotts. "We must now accentuate the positive. By making union members more aware of union-made goods and services, we will greatly enhance the effectiveness of boycotts when they are necessary."

Filmdom's Famed 'Oscar' Retains His Union Card

Hollywood, Calif.—The coveted "Oscar"—the screen industry's highest award—will continue to be union-made.

For a time, it appeared that the 60 Academy Award statuettes that will be presented Mar. 29 at the Los Angeles Music Center would be made by a non-union company. The Academy had changed manufacturers, and in this union-conscious film capital it had somehow neglected to make sure the work would be done at a union firm.

The business manager of Jewelry Workers Local 23 in Los Angeles is Oscar Fuss, and he wasn't about to see the statuette Oscars turned out by a non-union firm.

He called on his international president Leon Sverdlove in New York and Earl McDavid, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. in Washington. Help was enlisted from the Screen Actors Guild and the Hollywood Film Council.

In the end, the Academy bowed to the protests and returned the production of its Oscars to the unionized Dodge Co. plant in Carson. To the Jewelry Workers local involved, it was "a great moment for unity in the labor movement."

A. B. Porter Named Disputes Umpire

AFL-CIO President George Meany has announced the appointment of Alexander B. Porter, an arbitrator and attorney with wide experience in the labor-management area, as an impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan.

Porter, 49, a graduate of Yale Law School, has served as permanent arbitrator for Republic Steel, Reynolds Metal, Revere Copper & Brass and the Steelworkers. He serves also as chairman of the Foreign Service Grievance Board.

He is a member of the governing board of the National Academy of Arbitrators and of the American Arbitration Association and has served on a number of presidential labor boards, labor arbitration panels and with the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Economic Drain Documented:

Multinational Firms Tied to Job Losses

Labor's warning that multinational corporations are hurting the American economy has been borne out by recent studies, the AFL-CIO said.

The initial export of American jobs, technology and capital is just part of the economic drain caused by the foreign operations of U.S. firms, the AFL-CIO told a House International Relations subcommittee. A secondary impact comes when overseas production replaces exports from U.S. plants and when imports from foreign subsidiaries lead to further loss of American jobs.

"U.S.-based multinationals include America's largest financial institutions, manufacturers, shippers, builders, oil producers and service industries. They are defense contractors and government contractors," the AFL-CIO statement noted.

And some of the multinationals, the AFL-CIO charged, through their foreign subsidiaries "join forces with nations that wage economic warfare against the United States."

These were some of the signposts cited by the AFL-CIO:

- Imports from foreign manufacturing facilities of U.S.-based multinationals reached $9.5 billion in 1973 and amounted to more than 20 percent of all manufactured goods imported into the United States.

- Investments of U.S. firms in foreign operations amounted to about 16 percent of domestic investment outlays in the 1967-70 period—and rose to nearly 23 percent in 1974. An even larger proportional increase was reported in manufacturing investments. Many of these foreign subsidiaries replaced the parent U.S. firm as the source of exports to third countries.

The AFL-CIO statement noted an increasing trend towards "co-production" agreements between multinationals and Communist countries. It cited agreements by three major American firms "to transfer U.S. technology and production facilities to Poland, where state-run labor will produce goods for sale in Western European markets."

As for the concept that adjustment assistance can compensate those who lose out when jobs are shifted abroad, the AFL-CIO commented:

"The Trade Act of 1974 has failed to provide adjustment assistance even for those workers displaced by imports. So far, reports show that most workers displaced by imports are not eligible. No adjustment assistance is available for the workers whose jobs are transferred abroad by foreign investors when no imports can be shown to result from that investment. Thus adjustment assistance is not a solution for solving the problems created by multinational investment and expansion abroad."

In one of the ironies of American trade policy, the AFL-CIO noted that the United States has in recent years subsidized the exports of materials in short supply in this country including farm products, logs and scrap steel.

And through direct transfers of new patents and processes, the statement added. "America is now at the last stage of transferring both military and commercial technology abroad at a breakneck pace."

The AFL-CIO statement asked congressional action along the lines proposed by the federation's convention last October:

- An end to all preferential tax treatment for the foreign operations of multinationals.

- Federal monitoring of multinationals to measure their impact on employment, investment and productivity.

- Regulation of exports of advanced productive equipment, capital and technology.

- Restrictions on imports into the United States to help build American jobs and protect the economy.



EARTHQUAKE SURVIVORS begin rebuilding needed community facilities and homes in Santa Maria Cauque, Guatemala, one of the many areas in the country ravaged by the February disaster. Hand tools and other necessities are being provided through a $50,000 contribution approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in cooperation with CARE. The quake left almost 23,000 dead, more than 76,500 injured and 1.5 million persons homeless.

Usery Denies Pressure To Delay Safety Action

(Continued from Page 1)

secretary for OSHA, to treat businessmen as friends, Ford also said in New Hampshire that he was aware many in business would like "to throw OSHA in the ocean."

Consequently, Meany had written to Usery that "you and Assistant Sec. Corn must make it crystal clear to employers and the White House that enforcement of the OSHA law of the land will be vigorous and fair and that the issuance of standards will not be compromised in an election year — or any year."

Usery replied that "the time required to deal with the complex scientific and technical requirements in developing safety and health standards is the result of many factors but not politics."

Nixon Administration attempts to keep OSHA quiet and inoffensive to business until after the 1972 election were revealed in July 1974.

The Senate report on Watergate brought to light that an internal Labor Dept. memorandum drafted by George C. Guenther, then assistant secretary for OSHA, proposed that "no highly controversial" standards be issued between March 1972 and the November elections.

The 1972 Guenther memo came in reply to a White House demand that every federal agency draw up a "responsiveness plan" on what it could do to aid the Nixon re-election effort.

"An Administration charged with enforcing the law under this system of government must not be able to pick and choose which laws it is going to enforce simply because the head of that Administration is up for election," Meany said in his letter to Usery.

The original newspaper stories Meany cited blamed the delays on the inflationary impact statements demanded by the Ford Administration before such federal actions can be taken.

In a related development, those impact statements have been challenged by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. The union filed suit in federal district court in Washington, D.C., to stop OSHA's consideration of inflationary impact, arguing that the law does not allow such dilution of its safety and health standards.

The suit asks an injunction to end the resulting delays and seeks promulgation within 30 days of OSHA standards for arsenic, noise and 11 toxic substances.

The suit also calls for "prompt completion" of hearings on coke oven emissions and the scheduling of hearings within "reasonable time" for a list of other hazardous substances.

The Labor Dept. memo on which the New York Times story was based cited a September 1975 deadline for new standards on many of those same substances, several of which have known cancer-causing qualities.

The delay from last September was blamed on preparation of economic impact statements.

The timetable for a ruling on levels of allowable noise in the workplace called for a decision in March of this year. The memo proposed it be moved back to 1977.

Public Sector Unions Show Steady Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

membership. State governments trailed with 39.3 percent organized.

By job function, among all public employes, fire fighters were the most highly organized with 74.4 percent membership, closely followed by teachers with 72.4 percent. Police with 55.1 percent, sanitation workers with 49.7 percent, highway workers with 45.8 percent and welfare workers with 44.9 percent were other highly organized groups.

The Census Bureau relied largely on reports from public agencies as to the estimated numbers of their workers who are organized. The bureau told the AFL-CIO News that there was no information available as to the proportion of workers who are members of unions with national affiliations. But it said that primarily social groups such as recreational associations were not included.

Of the 78,268 governmental units, 11,636 had some sort of labor relations policy—a rise of 8.4 percent over the 1972 total. Of these, 3,814 reported they engaged in collective bargaining, 3,359 said their relations with unions was limited to "meet and confer" leading to a non-binding "memorandum of understanding," and 4,463 units said their policies covered both types of dealings.

The Census Bureau said there were 23,820 written agreements of both types in effect—up 21.9 percent over two years and with virtually all the gain coming in the collective bargaining category. There were 17,161 negotiated agreements and 6,659 "memoranda of understanding."

In government agencies with meaningful union recognition policies, there were 20,860 bargaining units representing 3,695,000 workers or 31.4 percent of all state and local government employes.

The Census Bureau also reported on work stoppages for the 12 months ending Oct. 15, 1974. It listed 471 strikes involving 162,000 public workers with an average duration of 7.3 days.

Teachers and other education workers accounted for more than half the number of public employes involved in strikes.

Congress Urged to 'Countermand' Ford's Economic Retreat Policies

Budget ceilings demanded by President Ford would lead to "even more joblessness and a further decline in the economy," the AFL-CIO charged.

It asked the Senate Budget Committee to "countermand" Ford's call for economic retreat and propose in its place program and funding levels needed to "start America marching forward again."

America's economy "remains weak, vulnerable and badly in need of continued and sustained economic stimulation," the AFL-CIO said. And it needs it now because "the nation can't wait until Jan. 20, 1977, when a new President will be inaugurated."

The AFL-CIO statement expressed concern at a "preoccupation with dollar deficits" by Congress, as well as by the Administration. It reiterated Federation President George Meany's testimony last fall before the same committee asking Congress not to compete with the President in "budget cutting one-upmanship."

As it had in testimony before the House Budget Committee last month, the AFL-CIO outlined a legislative program that included expanded public works and public service jobs programs, housing and health measures, low-interest loans and loan guarantees to stimulate employment, and closing of major tax loopholes.

"America must create some 70,000 new jobs each and every week if we are to approach full employment within the next three years," the AFL-CIO said. "This is the key task of government."

As it has stated in the past, the federation's response to the question of the amount of money needed is simply: "enough."

The statement stressed that whatever amount is needed should be spent to create jobs—"an investment that will put America back to work and ultimately wipe out the deficit completely."

The AFL-CIO statement reiterated labor's position that "true" unemployment is substantially higher than the official government statistics because of the large number of "discouraged" workers no longer counted as unemployed and the millions working part time because full time jobs are not available.

It accused Ford of continuing the discredited economic policies of the past seven years, which have led to recessions, high interest rates and high unemployment.

"These policies have failed miserably," the AFL-CIO said. "The American people deserve better, not another dose of the medicine that made the economy sick."

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New Full Employment Bill Backed by Broad Coalition



AT NEWS CONFERENCE to launch the new Full Employment bill, principal sponsors answer questions from reporters. Seated, from left: House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.), Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.), and Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.).

Goals Achievable, Meany Declares

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO and a broad-based coalition of public interest organizations gave a strong endorsement to a new Full Employment bill that has been introduced by a prestigious group of House and Senate sponsors.

It would commit the federal government to policies designed to achieve full employment within four years, and thereafter to keep the jobless rate from rising above 3 percent.

The bill "makes sense" and is "achievable," AFL-CIO President George Meany said as he expressed the federation's endorsement "without reservation."

Chief sponsors of the bill are Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), chairman of the congressional Joint Economic Committee, and Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), whose House Labor subcommittee promptly opened hearings on the measure.

Immediate endorsements came from the Full Employment Action Council, made up of leaders from many fields, and from major Catholic, Protestant and Jewish organizations.

Meany's statement of support was read by House Speaker Carl Albert at a news conference that included, besides Humphrey and Hawkins, other major co-sponsors. Among those taking part were House Banking Committee Chairman Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) and Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.).

At the House hearings, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Director Nat Goldfinger termed passage of the

(Continued on Page 3)

Veto Threat Dims Hatch Act Reform

The Senate voted 47-32 to repeal most of the Hatch Act's prohibitions against political activities by federal workers, but a presidential veto threat has diminished the prospects of the labor-sought bill becoming law.

Last fall, the House approved a similar measure by a veto-safe 288-119 margin, and a House-Senate conference will be held to work out differences between the two bills.

The AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. and unions representing a majority of the more than 2.5 million federal and postal workers have supported changes in the law that would allow their members to be active participants in the nation's political life, instead of just passive bystanders.

Under the bills that have passed the Senate and House, federal workers would be able to campaign for candidates off the job and solicit

(Continued on Page 8)

Las Vegas Strike Shuts 'Strip' Hotels

Las Vegas, Nev.—More than a dozen major hotels and casinos on "the Strip" were closed by striking musicians, stagehands, cooks, bartenders and service workers after owners failed to budge from a hard-line position on wage issues and a lockout clause in nearly three months of bargaining.

Six hotel-casinos on Las Vegas Boulevard had reached an interim agreement with the unions and continued in operation. Several other major resorts in downtown Las Vegas are under separate contracts and also remained open.

The walkout began Mar. 11 when 1,000 members of Musicians Local 369 went on strike. They were joined by 300 members of Local 720 of the Theatrical Stage Employes and Locals 226 and 165

(Continued on Page 2)

Under Ford's Budget:

Congress Unit Sees Job Gap Continuing

The Congressional Budget Office has issued a report showing that President Ford's budget proposals and tax policies for fiscal year 1977 would do little to reduce joblessness or curb inflation over the next 18 months.

If the Administration's plans are adopted, the CBO said, unemployment might be expected to drop to about the 7 percent level by the end of 1977 and remain there indefinitely, or even worsen.

Meanwhile, continuation of Ford's go-slow economic policies might lower the inflation rate by three-tenths of 1 percent after three years, but would have little short-run effect, the agency said.

The analysis was prepared for the House and Senate Budget Committees by the CBO under the new procedures adopted for closer congressional control over the budget. The study examines the possible impact of various alternative budget policies not only for fiscal year 1977 but also through 1981.

"There is general agreement that 1976 is likely to be a year of continuing and fairly substantial recovery," the report said. Assuming a continuation of the government's current spending and taxing policies, the CBO forecast:

- Unemployment ranging from 6.4 to 6.9 percent by fourth-quarter 1977, compared with an official rate of 7.6 percent last month.
- A rate of inflation between 4.7 and 6.2 percent by fourth-quarter 1977, compared with 6.5 percent in 1975.
- A rise in real gross national product of 5 to 6.5 percent from fourth-quarter 1976 to fourth-quarter 1977, compared to a 2.5 percent rise last year.

However, adoption of Ford's "more restrictive" budget policies for the fiscal year beginning this October would produce a reduction in the projected real GNP, along with a drop in the number of employed workers.

Thus, the CBO said, "unemployment by the fourth quarter of 1977 might be as much as six-tenths of 1 percent points higher than under current policy.

"Under pessimistic assumptions about private demand, this might

(Continued on Page 8)

Steelworkers, Industry Welcome Quota Action

The Steelworkers and industry officials welcomed President Ford's decision to set quotas on specialty steel imports in 90 days should foreign producers fail voluntarily to reduce excessive shipments to U.S. markets.

"The President has recognized the serious injury of uncontrolled government-subsidized specialty steel imports to a vital American industry and to the jobs of 65,000 American steelworkers," the USWA and a U.S. specialty steel producers group said in a joint statement.

Ford's decision modifies the recommendations of the International Trade Commission, which had urged him to impose immediate quotas on stainless and alloy tool steels for five years.

Ford had the option to affirm, reject or modify the commission's recommendations to limit the specialty steel imports to 146,000 tons annually. The imports amounted to 153,000 tons

(Continued on Page 2)

Fund Increase Sought For Job Safety, Health

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to provide more funds for enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Both programs are being thwarted by lack of trained inspectors and growing backlogs, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

He charged that the President's budget proposals for the Occupational Safety & Health Administration in the Labor Dept. would result in fewer enforcement positions in the coming fiscal year, when more are needed.

Biemiller and George H. R. Taylor, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, urged a $19.4 million budget rise and 640 new positions in OSHA.

They told the panel that the AFL-CIO's budget proposal was based "to a considerable degree" on the agency's own budget request "which was eviscerated by the Secretary of Labor's office on its way to the Office of Management & Budget."

Of the new positions, the AFL-CIO urged that 100 safety inspectors and 265 industrial hygienists be added.

Excluding a new coal mine pro-

(Continued on Page 8)

Strike Shuts 'Strip' Hotels In Las Vegas

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees, which represent nearly 11,000 culinary workers and bartenders at the resorts.

The unions reported that no meaningful discussions with the Nevada Resort Association, which represents the 15 struck hotel-casinos, have occurred since the walkout.

The unions are seeking wage increases averaging about 30 percent over three years—or about $1.35 an hour for most of the resort workers—in addition to improvements in health and pension benefits. The key bargaining goal of the IATSE local is for the reduction of the regular workweek from six to five days.

A major barrier in the negotiations is the insistence of the resort association on a clause giving owners the power to lock out union members at all hotels in the event of a strike against one of them. That authority would come in an amendment to an existing no-lockout clause.

Al Bramlet, president of the Nevada AFL-CIO and secretary-treasurer of the culinary workers local, termed the owners' demand for the new lockout clause "irresponsible."

The unions have been in negotiations with the resort owners since last December. The old contracts expired in late February and early March.

Bramlet said that existing contracts with the downtown hotel-casinos would begin expiring Apr. 1, but that negotiations are being delayed by the owners' stalling tactics. He said the possibility of a settlement coming before the contracts expire is unlikely.

Steelworkers, Industry Hail Quota Action

(Continued from Page 1)

last year and 163,000 tons in 1974.

The USWA estimates that for each 100 tons of imported specialty steel into the United States, one American steelworker's job is lost. Unemployment in the specialty steel industry averaged 30 percent during the past year and ran as high as 45 percent.

In announcing the trade decision, the White House said "orderly marketing agreements" to cover a three-year period would be sought in negotiations. Frederick B. Dent, special U.S. trade representative, said that if the negotiations are unsuccessful, the President would impose quotas by June 14.

Most of the specialty steel imports come from Japan, Sweden, Canada, France, Britain and West Germany.

In the last 15 years, imports rose from 2.6 percent to 18.5 percent of the U.S. specialty steel market, resulting in about 10,000 permanent layoffs and 20,000 temporary layoffs.

The USWA and industry officials had warned that continued increases in imports could wipe out the jobs of 65,000 American steelworkers.

The union and the association of 17 specialty steel producers said in their statement that they are "gratified" by White House efforts to negotiate voluntary reductions, a position that union and industry leaders had proposed in a joint petition filed with the ITC in July 1975.



ADVERSE IMPACT of high unemployment on job training and placement programs of the National Urban League is explored by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Vernon E. Jordan, center, executive director of the organization, and Federation Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard. The discussion was held during a meeting of the league's trade union advisory committee at AFL-CIO headquarters.

Ford, Carter Gaining In Delegate Strength

Chicago—President Gerald Ford and former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter reaped a harvest of delegates in the Illinois presidential primary, marking the second straight key victory for each.

Each had won decisively the previous week in Florida.

Ford topped former California Gov. Ronald Reagan for the fifth straight time, piling up an almost 5-1 edge in the quest for Illinois' 101 convention delegates.

Carter won or was leading for 55 of Illinois' 169 Democratic delegates, but his slates were entered in races for only 85 of them, giving him a remarkable success in the congressional districts he contested.

Democratic Sen. Adlai Stevenson III, a home state candidate backed by Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, won or was leading for 87 delegates. Stevenson-Daley slates were entered in districts for all 155 of the seats at stake in the primary. Fourteen at-large delegates are to be selected later.

In the separate balloting on presidential preference, Ford won 59 percent of the vote to 40 percent for Reagan. Ford has now bested Reagan in primaries in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Florida and Illinois, although Reagan did not campaign in Massachusetts or Vermont. Reagan was leading for only 14 of the 96 delegates elected, with five more to be chosen at-large.

Carter led the Democratic side with 48 percent to 28 percent for Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, the same opponent he beat the previous week in Florida.

Carter's victory was the fourth time in five primaries he has come away with the most delegates and he now enjoys a 2-1 edge over his nearest competitor. Wallace got only three delegates out of Illinois and now has 61 nationwide to 130 for Carter, with more to come for Carter from the caucus states of Iowa, Oklahoma and Maine, where he led in the preliminary selection.

From Illinois, both parties switched focus to North Carolina where almost the same lineups will compete one week later. Carter and Wallace are the only Democrats to campaign in North Carolina. Reagan will face Ford again there, but he has said his campaign will emphasize the "western primaries," which presumably means Texas on May 1 and Nevada, Oregon and Idaho, all on May 25.

For the Democrats, the surviving field will be assembled again on Apr. 6, with Carter, Wallace, Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington competing in either the New York or Wisconsin primaries that day.

As the result of the Florida and Illinois primaries, Pennsylvania Gov. Milton Shapp and 1972 Democratic vice presidential nominee Sargent Shriver became the latest two Democrats either to drop out of the presidential race completely or suspend active campaigning.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina and Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana abandoned their campaigns previously.

In Illinois, Shriver and former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris were the only other Democrats competing and neither won any delegates. Shriver got 16 percent of the presidential preference vote and Harris, who will compete again in the Apr. 27 Pennsylvania primary, got 8 percent.

COPE-Backed Nominees Win In Illinois

Chicago—Labor-endorsed Ralph H. Metcalfe was nominated for a fourth House term in the Illinois Democratic primary, turning an expected close race into a runaway.

Metcalfe, 65, got just over 70 percent of the vote to defeat Erwin France, who had the endorsement of Chicago Mayor Richard Daley. Metcalfe has a record in Congress of 53 right and 4 wrong votes by labor's standards.

The COPE-endorsed candidate also won the Democratic nomination for governor of Illinois when Secretary of State Michael Howlett ousted Gov. Daniel Walker, the first Illinois governor in more than 40 years to be denied renomination by his party. Howlett won with 54 percent of the vote.

Statewide, COPE endorsed candidates in 19 of the 24 Illinois congressional districts and 18 of them won. In addition to Metcalfe and 15 other incumbents, COPE-endorsed Marilyn (Dee) Clancy and Marie Fese won nominations to face incumbent Republicans in November.

Bring Case to Public:

Postal Unions Attack Slashes in Service

The nation's postal unions are mounting a campaign to set the public straight on who is responsible for the ills of the U.S. Postal Service.

"The public blames employes," President Francis S. Filbey of the Postal Workers Union noted at a press conference. "We reject that idea 100 percent."

Filbey charged that mismanagement by the Postal Service has resulted in poor service, including the widespread reduction in business mail deliveries scheduled to begin Mar. 29.

During the press conference, Filbey announced that APWU's national executive board has voted to use the union's entire strike fund of $300,000, plus $150,000 in strike funds due for the next five months, to finance a nationwide public-education campaign. The goal is to explain management's responsibility for poor postal service and to build support for an increase in the Postal Service's subsidy by Congress.

The union charged that Postmaster Gen. Benjamin Bailar is trying to reduce deficits by planned cuts in service instead of simply going to Congress for more money. Filbey said such cuts violate the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970.

The Postal Service announced on Mar. 10 that business deliveries in nine cities in the East will be cut from two to one a day starting on Mar. 29. Business mail in New York City was cut from three to two deliveries a day as of Mar. 17.

APWU's executive board noted in a resolution that Bailar also is threatening to reduce deliveries everywhere to three days a week instead of the current six. Filbey also charged that management's "constant" changes in work schedules to save money and proposals to shut small post offices are hurting worker morale.

Meanwhile, Letter Carriers President James H. Rademacher announced plans for a publicity campaign by his union. The NALC is preparing information kits on the deterioration in postal service which letter carriers in some 6,000 cities will distribute to the public.

"Our members are going to invite the business community, civic leaders, and every other segment of the American scene to discuss the present Postal Service and its future in dispassionate and objective terms, and not through threats of alternatives in the form of higher rates and reduced services," Rademacher said.

In another development, Mailhandlers division of the Laborers took Rep. Charles Wilson (D-Calif.), chairman of a House Postal subcommittee, on a surprise tour of Detroit's main post office to show him how costly new sorting machinery has damaged thousands of parcels, making many of them undeliverable.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Amending Hatch Act

The Senate on Mar. 11 voted 47-32 approval of a bill supported by the AFL-CIO to amend the Hatch Act and eliminate most of the restrictions on political activities by federal government employes. It would continue to protect government workers against political pressure.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 42

Bayh (Ind.)	Hart (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)
Biden (Del.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Bumpers (Ark.)	Haskell (Colo.)	Morgan (N.C.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Hathaway (Me.)	Moss (Utah)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Nunn (Ga.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Pell (R.I.)
Clark (Iowa)	Jackson (Wash.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Culver (Iowa)	Johnston (La.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Durkin (N.H.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	Leahy (Vt.)	Stone (Fla.)
Ford (Ky.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Symington (Mo.)
Glenn (Ohio)	McGee (Wyo.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Hart, (Colo.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 5

Brooke (Mass.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Case (N.J.)	Javits (N.Y.)	

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 5

Allen (Ala.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Long (La.)	Proxmire (Wis.)	

Republicans 27

Baker (Tenn.)	Domenici (N.M.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Bartlett (Okla.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Roth (Del.)
Beall (Md.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Scott (Pa.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Garn (Utah)	Scott (Va.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Taft (Ohio)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Helms (N.C.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Byrd (Va.)	Laxalt (Nev.)	Tower (Tex.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Mathias (Md.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Dole (Kan.)	Packwood (Ore.)	Young (N.D.)

Paired For: Stevens (R-Alaska); Church (D-Ida.); Pastore (D-R.I.).
Paired Against: Griffin (R-Mich.); Mansfield (D-Mont.); Stafford (R-Vt.).
Announced For: Cranston (D-Calif.); Tunney (D-Calif.).
Announced Against: Ribicoff (D-Conn.); Goldwater (R-Ariz.); Hruska (R-Neb.); Percy (R-Ill.).
Absent and not announced: Abourezk (D-S.D.); Bentsen (D-Tex.); Eastland (D-Miss.); Gravel (D-Alaska); Inouye (D-Hawaii); McClure (R-Ida.); McGovern (D-S.D.); Montoya (D-N.M.); Muskie (D-Me.).

Meany Calls Goals Achievable:

New Full Employment Bill Backed by Broad Coalition

(Continued from Page 1)

bill a "top priority" for the labor movement.

The two top leaders of the Full Employment Action Council, Coretta Scott King and Murray Finley, promised an all-out campaign for the legislation by "a remarkable coalition" drawn from labor, business, religion, education and civil rights groups. Mrs. King is president of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change and Finley is president of the Clothing Workers.

Bishop Eugene Mario, testifying for the U.S. Catholic Conference, termed the Ford Administration projection of continued high unemployment "unacceptable" and its human costs "intolerable." He cited a statement by Catholic bishops asserting a "universal right to useful employment at just wages."

Representing the governing board of the National Council of Churches, Arthur B. Keys, Jr., said the federal government has a "duty and obligation" to assure a job for every person willing and able to work. He termed full employment a prerequisite for social progress in other areas.

Rabbi A. James Ruden expressed support for the concepts of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill in his testimony on behalf of the American Jewish Committee.

At the news conference on introduction of the revised bill, Albert promised to use whatever political clout the Speaker of the House can muster to push the bill along, and Hawkins held out the hope of congressional action this spring.

Humphrey acknowledged that the legislation will almost certainly face a veto threat from Ford—who has already vetoed some of its ingredients in separate job-creating bills. He predicted that the Full Employment bill will emerge in the presidential and congressional election this fall as "a piece of legislation around which candidates will base their campaigns."

The legislation is close to the criteria set by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last month on the recommendation of the federation's Economic Policy Committee. The committee had been asked by the AFL-CIO's 1975 convention to draw up legislative guidelines that would translate "into action" the generalized promise of the Employment Act of 1946, the first government venture into setting national economic goals.

Biemiller testified at the House hearings that the legislation meets the long search for "a reasonable, practical and workable mechanism to turn the promise of full employment into jobs."

The weakness of the 1946 Employment Act, Biemiller said, was the lack of machinery to convert "good intentions" into reality. Thus, during most of the subsequent years, the nation's economy has operated substantially below full employment, production and purchasing power.

Biemiller and Goldfinger stressed the key role of jobs as the source of mass purchasing power and as the measure of whether a person "is a full-fledged participant in society or on the outside looking in."

The goal of bringing unemployment down to 3 percent within four years is "tangible and feasible," Biemiller said.

While the bill alone will not create jobs, he said, it would set up procedures compelling the President, Congress and the Federal Reserve Board to draw up and carry out policies to achieve full employment and balanced economic growth.

For the first time, Biemiller noted, the Federal Reserve system would be required to shed its "veil of secrecy" and "publicly account for its policies."

As for the costs that may be needed from time to time to achieve and keep full employment, Biemiller and Goldfinger stressed that full employment "is the only rational way to balance the dollar budget." There is a much more devasting cost, the AFL-CIO statement warned, in "continued idle plants, idle machinery, idle productive equipment and idle manpower."

The federation's testimony cited the "massive" unmet needs for better education, health, housing, transportation, recreation and culture.

"There is plenty of work to be done in America, and there are plenty of workers ready, willing and able to do that work," the AFL-CIO said. "The only thing missing is the jobs."





HOUSE HEARINGS revealed strong support for the new Full Employment bill designed to assure a job opportunity for every American able to work. In top photo are AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Director Nat Goldfinger. Below are Coretta Scott King, president of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change, and Clothing Workers President Murray H. Finley. They testified for the broad-based Full Employment Action Council.

U.S., Mexican Entertainers Approve Pact

New York—The Television & Radio Artists and the National Association of Interpreters, a Mexican union of performing artists, have entered into an agreement of mutual protection of their economic rights, AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff announced.

Under the two-year pact, Wolff said, each organization will act on the other's behalf to ensure the rights of its members whenever their work is broadcast or shown in the other country.

The two unions agreed to prohibit the production of films, radio and TV programs, phonograph records, video tapes or cassettes without suitable payments and safeguards to the members of the union in whose jurisdiction the work was originally performed.

They also agreed to collect payments due artists for rebroadcast of their services in the other country and to take any legal action necessary to carry out the accord.

Highlights of Full Employment Bill

The proposed Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act seeks to assure that every American able to work will have the opportunity for a useful job at fair wages.

It establishes a national goal of bringing the unemployment rate down to 3 percent or less within four years—and keeping it there. It sets up procedures for the President, the Federal Reserve Board and Congress to pull in the same direction of full employment, production and purchasing power.

As a starter, the bill directs the President's Council of Economic Advisers to shape both long-term and short-term plans for a full employment economy. The council would be assisted by an advisory committee representing the major groups in the economy.

It requires the Federal Reserve Board, which now has almost unchecked power over the money supply and interest rates, to report to the President and Congress on the policies it plans to follow in order to further the full employment goals—or to justify its refusal to do so.

The bill accepts the fact that government monetary and fiscal policies may not always be sufficient to achieve the full employment goal. Therefore, it directs the President to submit to Congress within 90 days a "countercyclical" program to keep down unemployment when the private sector falters. This would be permanent legislation, triggered by rising unemployment and phased out as the economy improves.

The President is directed to consider in shaping his legislative proposals such ingredients as public service jobs and accelerated public works. The final form of the legislation would, of course, be determined by Congress.

A separate section of the bill requires the President to submit "a permanent, countercyclical grant program that will serve to stabilize state and local budgets during periods of recession and high unemployment."

Other provisions require development of special programs to utilize the nation's economic and human resources in "chronically depressed areas" and establishment of a comprehensive youth employment program. This would be designed to ease the transition from school to work and to provide job training for youth with employment handicaps.

The bill seeks to hold down federal costs in non-priority areas by providing an annual review of 20 percent of the government's continuing programs to determine if they still serve a need.

It also directs the Council of Economic Advisers to keep an early-warning watch for inflationary signs and to recommend actions to promote price stability if inflation threatens.

Congress Urged to Ban Airlines' Strike Compact

The airline industry's mutual aid pact providing support payments to struck carriers has produced some of the worst labor relations in the United States, and ought to be abolished, Air Line Pilots President John J. O'Donnell charged.

"The mutual aid pact causes excessive harm—to airline employes and airlines as well," O'Donnell told a House aviation subcommittee holding hearings on proposals to outlaw the pact.

"It is incompatible with the public interest in general and the transportation needs of the citizens of this nation in particular," he said. He charged that the pact also has "recklessly" increased the length of strikes.

Since 1958, when the pact originated, MAP has grown from a modest agreement involving six airlines to its current membership of 15 of the 20 major U.S. air carriers. The pact provides for payments by participating members of up to 50 percent of a struck carrier's normal daily operating expenses.

O'Donnell said that MAP has destroyed the spirit of the collective-bargaining process. "Normally a strike is the last resort in labor-management negotiations," he said, "but large mutual-aid payments to a carrier have made a strike an economically acceptable alternative for management."

O'Donnell was accompanied by Pat Robertson, president of the Flight Attendants, and Victor J. Herbert, president of the Air Line Employees Association. Both organizations are ALPA affiliates.

Airline strikes, on the average, last much longer than those in other industries, O'Donnell pointed out. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average duration of strikes for all industry has remained fairly constant for about the last 20 years at 25 days.

The average airline strike, however, continues to increase in length. In 1970, the average airline strike duration was 49 days. In 1971, it was 58.5 days. In 1972, it dropped to 37.7 days but shot back up to 68.1 days in 1973. In 1974, it was 92.5 days.

O'Donnell also noted that the mutual aid pact is really not serving the financial well-being of the industry it was designed to help.

Traditionally profitable Northwest and National—leaders in frequency and length of strikes—have collected $220 million, or 55 percent of total MAP payments since 1969, while three of the top four contributors to the plan have experienced serious financial distress.

Eastern, Pan American and Trans World Airlines all have suffered severe losses in recent years, and currently have petitions for subsidies pending before the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Rep. Glenn Anderson (D-Calif.), the subcommittee's chairman, has introduced a bill to abolish the pact. In all, 31 bills in the House, with 80 cosponsors, and one bill in the Senate, with 11 cosponsors, have been introduced during the 94th Congress to do away with MAP.

Bargaining and Freedom

THOSE WHO READ only headlines probably believe labor and management are constantly at each other's throat and can't agree on anything. That, of course, is the nature of news—conflict is newsier than peace.

So a strike—which occurs in less than 2 percent of all negotiations—is news; the 98 percent settled without a strike are not.

That is my point: Labor and management do agree that responsible and free collective bargaining is the way to settle disputes.

Of course, collective bargaining is not perfect. Labor and management are constantly striving to improve it. For example, in the steel industry, labor and management have agreed on an alternative to the strike—binding arbitration.

It has been successful, but only because both sides agreed. Nobody forced either the union or the companies to agree.

Some editorialists contend the answer to strikes or lockouts is to have the government compel all unions and all companies to settle their disputes through arbitration. But compulsion would be the death knell for collective bargaining, a free trade-union movement and the free enterprise system. It would undermine a basic American freedom.

Only a dictatorship can compel workers to work against their will or force management to sign a contract it does not want. No free American wants any form of totalitarianism.

While strikes sometimes cause public inconvenience, they are an inherent part of the liberties we all enjoy—free speech, freedom of association, the right of contract. The exercise of liberties in a democratic society is not only healthy, it is vital.

As President Dwight D. Eisenhower put it:

"The right of men to leave their jobs is a test of freedom. Hitler suppressed strikes. Stalin suppressed strikes. . . . Each also suppressed freedom. There are some things worse, much worse, than strikes. One of them is the loss of freedom."

So labor and management support free collective bargaining, which has brought to American workers the highest standard of living in the world, strengthened the economy by increasing consumer buying power, and provided a common sense mechanism for resolving problems.

Collective bargaining is not perfect, but it works. And responsible labor and responsible management must and do work to make it better.

—AFL-CIO President George Meany in an advertisement sponsored by United States Steel and published in numerous newspapers and magazines.

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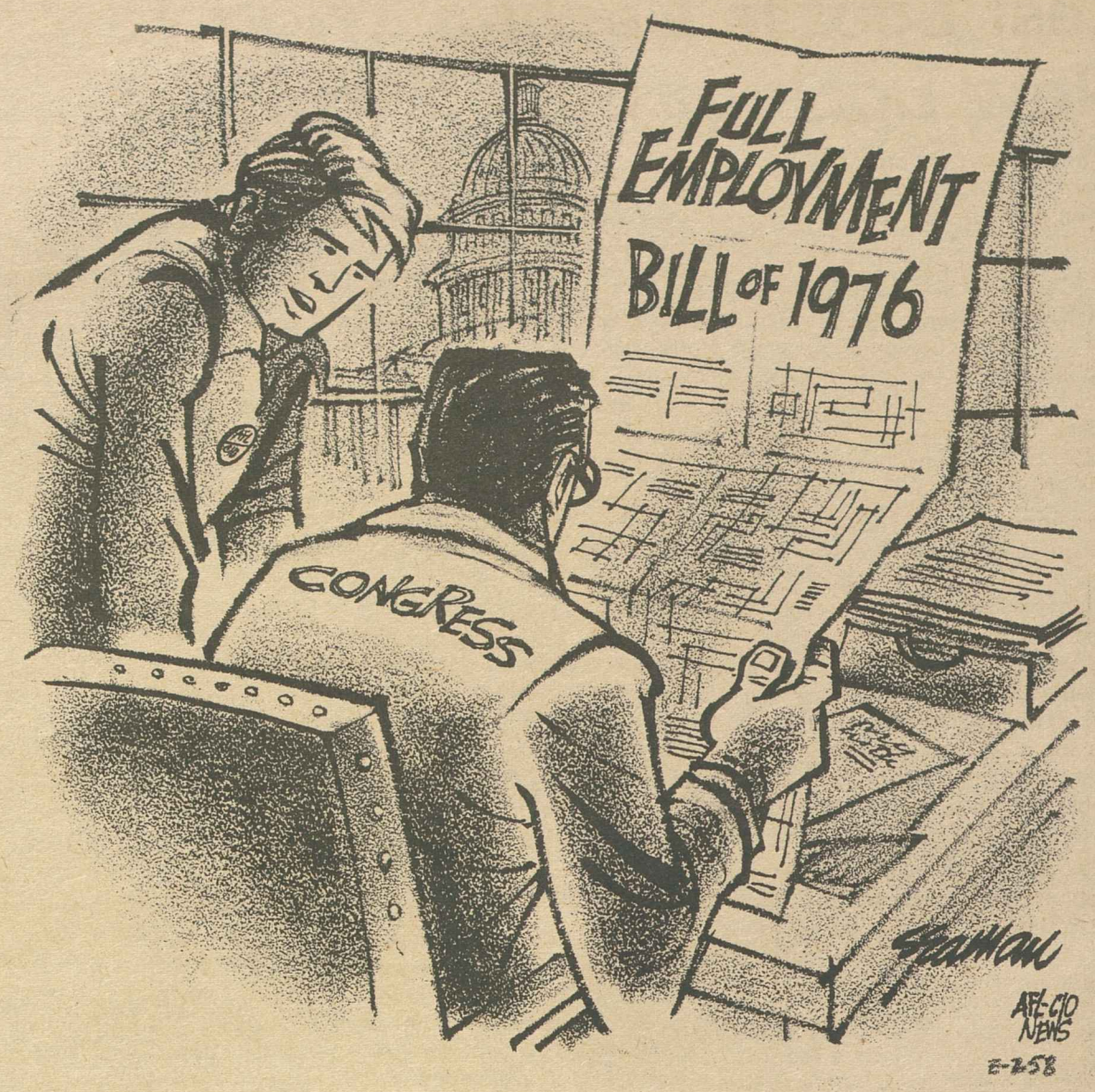
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'This Is THE Plan!'



A Word Edgewise:

Corporate 'Gifts' to Politicians Raise Questions About Auditors

By John P. Roche

ONE OF THE MOST interesting questions that recent revelations about massive corporate contributions to politicians domestic and foreign has raised is, "who audits the auditors?" Just the other day there was a story that the Gulf Oil Corp. has rather plaintively asked the pols who were on its freebee list to return the money so it could be distributed to the stockholders. This was not without a certain mordant charm: I'm not holding my breath waiting for the sinners to come across. But how in the world did Gulf, Lockheed and the other outfits in the dock hide these millions from their auditors and the Internal Revenue Service?

This is more than an abstract inquiry. I have been working for three days, preparing my income-tax data. At the risk of sounding pious, I believe in the maxim that taxes are the price we pay for civilization, and it infuriates me that big corporations can seemingly tuck immense amounts away in secret drawers.

We have in this country a tax system that is largely, and I think remarkably honestly self-enforced. The IRS can only audit a trivial segment of the returns; most Americans are aware of this but (unlike the tax comedy in France or Italy) still play it straight. True, nobody holds a party on Apr. 15 in honor of the Treasury, but that is hardly required: We gripe, file and pay.

This self-enforced taxation is an extremely important symbol of our civic religion. If suddenly in the next month every taxpayer decided to cheat their government, the IRS—even if a million inspectors were added—would be helpless. (In France, the story goes, the last efficient system of taxation was used by Louis XIV's intendants: a portable rack!) Fortunately this won't happen, but when the average citizen reads about those incredible end runs made by the corporations, his willingness to abide by the rules can not help but be eroded.

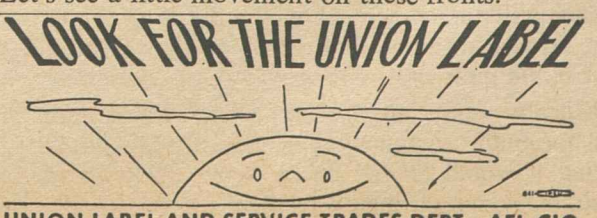
To return to the auditors, I confess to being an economic innocent. Every year I get various financial statements from organizations holding my retirement annuities. They are invariably detailed, but I don't go through the assets and liabilities carefully—I'm simply not equipped to handle arcane economic matters. So I settle for the bottom line and mutter, "Not bad," or, last year, "Did we take a bath!" At the end of these forms there is a solemn statement by the auditors, virtually signed in blood, that everything is fine. From this I take confidence that the worthy citizens managing my money have not bought a dacha in St. Croix where they retire for the winter, or loaned themselves money to play the commodity futures.

I am not sure I will ever again read an auditor's report without quivering. As a depression kid, I have a kind of economic catastrophe complex (Is our bank on that secret list? How much does the FDIC cover?), but up to now I have had a simple faith in the cleverness and devotion to my interest of auditors.

NOW THE OPTIONS we face in evaluating the auditors of various large corporations are the managers had them bagged up, or they were incompetent. I refuse to believe that, say, $12 million could be hidden under "office expenses," "travel" or "general overhead." Maybe you could sneak a couple of hundred grand into "advertising" or "public relations." But $12 million? I haven't had a course in mathematics since the 11th grade in high school (and got a well-deserved D), but even I could spot $12 million lurking in odd corners.

This is not intended to be jocular; actually it is mind-boggling, and I want something done. There is a federal gift tax, for example, which should be collected from these donors. Stockholders should not be put off by the fact that certain managers have been made to walk the plank. Are we to believe that only one or two of the top executives knew about these illegal disbursements? Maybe, but a more likely hypothesis is that a couple of scapegoats were tossed off the back of the sleigh to satisfy the wolves.

And what about those auditors? If they were in the bag, they should go to jail. If they were incompetent, they should be put out of business. Let's see a little movement on these fronts.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

No Single Cause:

Test Scores Decline Triggers New Look at School Policies

The following is excerpted from a column by Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, in the New York Times on Mar. 14, 1976. The column appears weekly sponsored by United Federation of Teachers, Local 2.

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS there has been a decline in the college entrance scores. This drop has occurred on all of the tests widely used—the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), the American College Testing Program (ACT) and such widely used tests as the Minnesota SAT and the Iowa Tests of Educational Development.

Accompanying the decline in scores has been a debate on whether the downward trend is due to some defect in the tests themselves or to a real diminution in student knowledge and skills. Some argue that today's students know as much as their predecessors and that something must be wrong with the tests. Others maintain that the tests indeed show lowered achievement and suggest reasons for it that run the gamut from the breakup of the traditional family to the role of television, teacher militancy, "open" education and the failure to emphasize the "basics."

Two recent studies provide some answers to the questions raised. One study, "Achievement Test Score Decline: Do We Need to Worry?" was sponsored by CEMREL, a national educational laboratory. The study, by Annegret Harnischfeger and David E. Wiley, is available free. The second study was conducted by the American College Testing Program.

Both concluded that the decline was real and not due to a change in the tests or some testing error. Each year's decline is not too significant, but the decline over the last decade is large, among both public and private school students. There is no doubt that students are entering college today with a much weaker background than freshmen had 10 years ago.

The studies do not find a sole "cause" for the drop. However, the CEMREL study does point to one major factor: the courses which high school students are now taking. The lowered test scores are due, in large measure, to the fact that fewer high school students are taking "traditional basic courses of the college-preparatory curricula." Some examples: There has been a drop in foreign language enrollment of more than 7 percent. The enrollment in general mathematics has gone down 15 percent, physics 30 percent. "These course enrollment declines parallel closely the test score decline patterns," the researchers point out: high school English enrollment has dropped more than 10 percent and English test scores by 11 percent.

The study authors do not know what has replaced the traditional high school courses. They found no evidence that any particular "elective or specialty courses" have replaced English, mathematics and foreign languages. Nor have practical courses in vocational education, home economics or business subjects pushed out the traditional academic curriculum. These courses have also dropped in enrollment by as much as 30 percent.

While change in curriculum is given as a major reason for the decline in achievement, other reasons are cited.

- There is a much lower dropout rate. Many students who in the past would have left school are now taking college entrance exams.
- There is increased student absenteeism throughout the country. No matter what the curriculum, students who are not present will not benefit from it.
- A large decline in female scores is seen as a plus. Until recently only better prepared women ventured to go on to higher education. With the recent emphasis on sex equality, many more women have been taking the tests and entering college.

Many other possible reasons for the decline in scores are suggested: the increase in the number of working mothers from 26 percent in 1948 to 51 percent in 1974; the rise in the number of single parent families from 10 percent to 17 percent between 1948 and 1974, the tripling of the number of out-of-wedlock births in those same years.

CERTAINLY, THE QUESTION is far from settled. The decline is real. There is cause for concern. Many of the reasons are not known. Many are beyond the schools' control. But curriculum is within their control. Should the schools place greater emphasis on English, mathematics and languages? CEMREL study authors Harnischfeger and Wiley ask: "Are academic courses with stress on future long-term intellectual and economic benefits, especially in a time of lowered educational payoffs, losing out to courses allowing more short-term satisfactions and immediate gratification?"

Another possible reason for the enrollment drop in traditional courses and lowered test scores—although neither study discusses it—has to do with decisions made by school systems themselves. New York City high schools, for example, used to award a variety of different diplomas to graduating students, depending on which program they had taken. In those years, colleges—and prospective employers—could tell which students had taken tougher programs, which had elected an easier course of study. Some years ago, however, the New York City Board of Education decided that it did not want to so "label" its high school graduates and began to award the same diploma to all students.

It is entirely possible that some students who might otherwise have chosen a more difficult program—and succeeded in it— decided to pursue an easier course, knowing that their diplomas would be no different from everyone else's. The decline in test scores, the current research and the research sure to follow may well succeed in reversing this and other policy decisions.

GOP Opposes Mail Plan:

Voter Registration Bill Gains Despite Ford's Veto Threat

CHANCES ARE GOOD that Congress will soon approve voter registration by mail, but prospects of a veto mean the artificial barriers blocking millions of citizens from the voting booth might not be lifted in this bicentennial year.

That view was expressed by Richard Murphy, legislative and COPE director for the Service Employees, as he stressed that the Republican party is making a determined fight to kill the measure aimed at adding some 20 million voters to the rolls for the 1976 elections. He scored the tactic of making a party-line issue of an up-to-date and fair registration system that would make it possible for millions of poor people and minority citizens, as well as many lower-paid workers, to take part in the political processes.

Murphy said on Labor News Conference that the main arguments against mail registration —that it would be too costly, open the door to fraud and create a huge workload for state registrars—just don't stand up.

He pointed out that registration-by-mail systems now operate in more than a dozen states and cover 41 percent of the total U.S. population. He said that a Ford Foundation study of Minnesota and Maryland—two states that have such a system—showed that the average per-registration cost was $1.54 under the old face-to-face registration, but dropped in 1974 to $1.09 when mail registration began operating.

Murphy said the real basis of stiff Republican opposition to voter registration by mail is that a large portion of the new voters would be Democrats. He said that while that may or may not be the case, "it is the poor and low-income Democrats who have been excluded from the political process, and exclusion is unfair."

He said that if President Ford were to veto this bill, he would be "saying to millions of Americans, 'I don't want you in the political system—I don't want you to vote.' "

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WORKING PEOPLE and their families have been getting maimed, killed and diseased in the workplace and their communities ever since the industrialization of the nation.

It took a 10-year legislative struggle to win passage of the law creating the Occupational Safety & Health Administration in 1970. But ever the opportunists, Nixon Administration officials in 1972 saw the fund-raising potential in a lax enforcement of job health and saftey standards.

The Watergate Committee flushed a confidential memo written by Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther in response to a request on how OSHA could help re-elect Nixon.

Guenther wrote that, while he had discussed with a White House fundraiser "the great potential of OSHA as a sales point for fund-raising and general support by employers, I do not believe the potential of this appeal is fully recognized. Your suggestions as to how to promote the advantages of four more years of properly managed OSHA for use in the campaign would be appreciated."

Enter the Ford Administration, which the President promised would try to restore the confidence of people in their government.

In January 1976, the New York Times published a printed draft of part of the Economic Report soon to go to Congress. It charged that OSHA seemed to have had "an insubstantial effect on accident rates" among workers while requiring employers to spend $2 billion to $4 billion to make plant conditions safer.

Inside experts pointed out it was quite premature or even wrong to make such a judgment. The first systematic effort by government to gather data on accidents and disease might be expected to swell the toll of the already estimated 14,000 deaths and more than 2 million disabling injuries each year. It was also noted that the Administration made no reference to the human benefit and social savings that result from safer workplaces.

THE SHOCKER however, was a statement in the draft report that said: "The most important cause of accidents appeared to be behavioral problems of workers and momentary physical hazards not susceptible to correction by inspection."

The outraged reaction from organized labor and others caused the Council of Economic Advisers to delete the attacks not only on OSHA but also on the Environmental Protection Agency. The lame excuse was that the analysis "was not of publishable quality."

But President Ford continued his attacks on the federal regulatory role. He told a business audience during the New Hampshire primary campaign that he knew they would "like to throw OSHA into the ocean." He referred to protective standards as "unnecessary and unjustified harassment of citizens."

The latest evidence that the Administration is persisting was a New York Times report that an OSHA memo dated Feb. 23 disclosed that new standards on cancer-causing materials and excessive noise levels might be postponed until after the November election. The given reason for the delay is an inflationary-impact statement required by a Ford executive order.

AFL-CIO President George Meany demanded a public explanation from Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., expressing shock and concern that this Administration, too, might be trading off workers' health and safety for campaign contributions. Usery denied any political interference in OSHA's work, pledging prompt issuance of standards and vigorous administration of the law.

It will take vigilance by men and women in the workplace and by their unions to demand safer and more healthful conditions.



CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL of voter registration by mail appears likely, but millions of new voters still may be barred from this year's elections because of President Ford's threatened veto, Service Employees Legislative Rep. Richard Murphy, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by John Grimes, left, freelance labor writer, and Donald Barnes of Press Associates, Inc. The weekly AFL-CIO-produced public service program is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.



AFL-CIO UNIONS affiliated with the various world trade secretariats sent representatives to a conference at federation headquarters for a briefing on several international issues involving labor. Above, Ernest S. Lee, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs, reviews the current world situation as it affects labor. The briefing included a discussion of the International Labor Organization. The United States notified the ILO last fall that it intends to withdraw unless the Geneva-based organization returns to its original principles.

Housing Parley Focuses on Need For Adequate Federal Funding

New Orleans — Representatives of state and local bodies, international and local unions emphasized the need for more federal funding of housing programs at an AFL-CIO housing conference here.

Delegates at the two-day meeting were especially concerned with the Section 202 housing program for the elderly. The Dept. of Housing & Urban Development has received applications for the funding of more than 1,500 projects under the program with a total of more than 230,000 units.

The conference endorsed AFL-CIO efforts to obtain a supplementary appropriation and greatly increased authorization for this program from Congress.

Carl Coan, staff director of the Senate subcommittee on housing and urban affairs, predicted that in the next few months Congress will be amending housing legislation to remove Administration roadblocks that have made HUD programs ineffective.

One such roadblock, Coan said, occurred with regard to the interest rate that HUD will charge on Section 202 housing for the elderly loans. Congress did not expect HUD to charge the maximum of about 9 percent, and corrective legislation will be introduced, he said.

One panel discussion was devoted to HUD's recently reactivated and revised Section 235 homeownership assistance program. A number of participants pointed out that it is not possible to build homes in their areas within the $30,000 price limit set by the present law.

On the new agreement between seven AFL-CIO national building trades unions and the National Housing Rehabilitation Association, President Joseph T. Power of the Plasterers & Cement Masons said that limited costs, reasonable profits and decent wages and working conditions are likely to result from the labor-management accord.

Power said the aim of the contract is to provide more construction jobs while assuring a decent housing standard in the nation's inner cities.

The agreement, signed last month, stipulates that because of the economics involved in residential rehabilitation, jurisdictional rules and work practices which otherwise would apply to commercial construction will be eliminated and that efforts will be made to develop an appropriate schedule of wage rates.

The new agreement was discussed by a panel that included Ray Dolan, assistant administrator of the Labor Dept.'s Wage & Hour Division; Richard Allan, a labor relations officer with the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, and Robert Gerber of HUD's Region 5 office.

Henry Schechter, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs, said that inflation is causing rent hikes at a time when over 15 percent of the nation's building trades workers are unemployed. He pointed to the great deficiency in housing in relation to needs over the past four years.

Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers cited the failure of the Nixon and Ford administrations to recognize the goal of 26 million new housing units in 10 years, which was set by Congress in 1968.

Labor costs as a proportion of the total cost of a new home have declined greatly over the past two decades while land and financing costs have risen, Victor Kamber, research director for the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., told conference delegates.

Kamber noted that the pay of construction workers often is misjudged since in most cases they work only 1,200 to 1,500 hours a year due to seasonal factors and frequent cyclical declines in construction activity.

A HUD research effort to evaluate savings in home construction through the use of solar power was described by the project manager, David Moore of Washington.

The study's purpose is to determine the feasibility for consumers of converting solar energy into home heating and air-conditioning power.

Thomas Armstrong, HUD's New Orleans area director, reviewed the community development program.

HUD's Allan told the conference that each American city is being asked by the department to designate a labor representative to administer and monitor possible violations of labor standards under the community development block grant program.

In the event of violations, he said, HUD or the labor representative can take steps to see that funds for the program are withheld.

Texas Delegates Shape Key Election Objectives

Galveston, Tex.—The number one political action goal of the Texas AFL-CIO in 1976 is the election of a new President in hopes of reversing the economic setbacks and political corruption the nation experienced in the eight years of the Nixon-Ford administration.

The public has lost confidence in the federal government because of excessive unemployment, inflation and corruption, State Federation President Harry Hubbard told delegates to the Texas AFL-CIO convention.

"How can we have confidence in a government led by men who say that having 7 million Americans unemployed is acceptable?" Hubbard asked.

He also questioned the failure of the Republican leadership to control inflation while its spokesmen approve the practice of bribing foreign government leaders as "an acceptable way of doing business."

Hubbard said that union members should be fully aware "of what the Republican Administration has done to weaken their unions, undermine their bargaining power and reduce their standard of living."

The COPE report adopted at the two-day convention expressed confidence that the problems of unemployment and the loss of real income "would be solved very quickly with new, Democratic leadership in the White House."

The 750 delegates endorsed the re-election of Sen. Lloyd Bentsen over Phillip Gramm in the May 1 Democratic primary and accepted the recommendations of central labor councils in congressional district races and for the state legislature. Endorsements were also made in primary races for the state railroad commission, supreme court and criminal appeals court.

Endorsements for the Nov. 2 election will be made later by either the Texas COPE or at a special COPE convention called by the state federation leaders.

In key resolutions, delegates called for extension of federal regulation of intrastate natural gas sales, establishing criminal penalties for employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens, support of Hatch Act reform, opposition to a new attempt by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welware to close the Galveston Public Health Service hospital, and amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act to ease union restrictions in "right-to-work" states.

In Convention Action:

Woodworkers Press Southern Pay Drive

Montreal, Que.—Delegates to the 29th Woodworkers convention voted to put the full resources of the IWA into a campaign to raise the substandard wages and benefits of forest product workers throughout the South.

A widening differential in wages has dropped the rate for many workers in the South to about half of what the industry pays in the Northwest and in Canadian provinces.

By comparison, the convention was told, the scale for IWA members currently on strike against the Weyerhaeuser Co. in Arkansas, Oklahoma, North Carolina and Georgia is about $2.80 an hour, while those working in forests on the West Coast are earning $5 and $6 an hour.

The 320 convention delegates overwhelmingly endorsed the efforts of the Weyerhaeuser strikers to win a fair contract settlement. About 3,500 IWA members struck the firm in late January after rejecting the company's "final offer" by better than a 2-1 margin.

Delegates voted to defer action on a committee report studying the feasibility of shifting IWA headquarters from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver, B.C.

The proposed move to the Canadian city, which has broad support of IWA Canadian members, has been under study since 1973. Canadian members make up about 50 percent of the union's membership and IWA President Keith Johnson is himself a Canadian.

Supporters of the switch to Vancouver have contended that the move would promote organizing efforts among Canadian workers and help repel raids against existing IWA units in Canada.

Turning to national economic problems, the IWA delegates called on Congress to reduce the interest rate on federally-guaranteed mortgage loans to 6 percent in an effort to spur the construction of 500,000 additional homes annually.

Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., in an address to the delegates, cited the wide range of abuses by multinational corporations and conglomerates that have been allowed to expand their influence without effective government controls.

Announcing their impending retirements at the convention were Sec.-Treas. William Botkin and J. L. Baughman, southern regional director. Baughman will retire in August and Botkin in November.

The union's executive board will select an interim secretary-treasurer to serve out Botkin's term, which expires in September 1977.

The convention also approved the appointments of First Vice President Robert Gerwig and Second Vice President F. J. Viala, who are filling out unexpired terms. All officers will be up for election at next year's convention.

Matt DeMore Dies, Retired IAM Leader

Matthew DeMore, a leader in the National Council of Senior Citizens and former secretary-treasurer of the Machinists, died Mar. 17 in Washington, D.C. He would have been 73 on Apr. 5.

DeMore was a native of Cleveland and joined IAM Local 439 there in 1935, when he was a maintenance machinist at a General Electric plant. He was elected president of the local the following year, became president of IAM District 54 in 1938 and was re-elected to 22 consecutive annual terms. In 1961, he was elected a general vice president of the Machinists and in 1965 he was elected secretary-treasurer, serving until 1969.

After his retirement from the IAM, DeMore was active in the Senior Citizens council. He was first vice president of the NCSC and chairman of Concerned Seniors for Better Government, the separate political action organization.

In messages of condolence to his family and to the Senior Citizens, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland praised DeMore's "lifetime of service to his fellow man." They termed his leadership "an invaluable asset . . . to the entire labor movement and the nation."

DeMore is survived by his wife, Mary, five children, 19 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Union Women Set Up Task Force on ERA

The Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW) is establishing a task force to rally the nation's millions of female trade unionists behind ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Sixty CLUW executive board members voted to create the task force during their recent Washington meeting "to implement (CLUW's) constitutional declaration" of ERA ratification "as a primary goal."

A resolution on ERA called for the group's members to work within their local unions, state labor federations and international unions "to demand that the records and votes of state legislators on ERA be carefully scrutinized before endorsement or political support is given."

The Equal Rights Amendment would constitutionally guarantee women the same economic and legal rights as men. The amendment must be ratified by 38 states before it can become law and thus far 34 states have given it their approval.

CLUW leaders said the task force "will supply factual answers and rebuttal to the enormous amount of misinformation and scare material" being distributed by the amendment's opponents.

The CLUW board also voted to establish task forces to support health security legislation, occupational health and safety, apprenticeship programs, full employment measures, organizing the unorganized, and one on women and collective bargaining.

The group endorsed a boycott of Russell Stover candies called by the Bakery & Confectionery Workers with the support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. An estimated 75 to 80 percent of the company's employes are women.

Unions Prod Congress:

Stronger Labor Law Sought To End Employer Evasions

The National Labor Relations Act is being frustrated by procedural delays that serve employer interests, union witnesses testified at House hearings.

President Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America said congressional action to remedy shortcomings in the law and its administration is long overdue. The TWUA and other unions have been documenting deficiencies in the law at House and Senate hearings at least as far back as 1961, he noted.

While "excellent bills" have been introduced as a result of these hearings, Stetin reminded the panel that no remedial legislation has ever been acted on by Congress.

Two unions representing hospital workers—the Service Employees and District 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union—testified to delays of more than a year resulting from groundless employer election challenges and appeals. Other unions are scheduled to testify later in the hearings that are being held by a House Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations, headed by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.).

Stetin said the flagrant union-busting actions by southern textile manufacturers demonstrated that the intent of the law could be frustrated at relatively little cost by employers who refused to accept collective bargaining.

"Nowhere is the evidence of cold-blooded and illegal anti-union activity" by an employer "more shocking, more preponderant, more repeatedly proven before the NLRB and the courts than in the case of J. P. Stevens," Stetin said.

He urged amendment of the National Relations Act to:

- Impose more severe penalties for violations. "Flagrant violators such as J. P. Stevens should, in addition to heavy fines, be put in jail. . . . Penalties should be made severe enough to make it no longer profitable for employers to thumb their noses at the law."
- Disqualify employers who deliberately and repeatedly violate the National Labor Relations Act from receiving business orders from the federal government.

Stetin noted that during the period of the worst law violations by J. P. Stevens, it received government contracts amounting to more than $104 million.

- Require the NLRB to seek injunctions against unfair labor practices by employers who persistently violate the law.
- Empower the NLRB to require a company to bargain with a union that has been prevented from gaining a majority by persistent employer unfair labor practices.

The general counsel of the Service Employees, Les Asher, termed delaying tactics a "coldly calculated strategy by employers" that "undermines both the effectiveness and the integrity of the NLRB."

Asher cited a recent example of delaying tactics by an employer—in this case a Seattle hospital. The SEIU petitioned for bargaining rights in September 1974 and won the representation election held a month later. But employer objections, repeated hearings and requests for time to file exceptions, resulted in delaying the union's certification until last August.

"No union or group of employes can afford to participate in such a lengthy process," the SEIU declared. "It becomes too expensive in terms of foregone wages and benefits. For every day that representation is delayed and negotiations postponed, the worker is financially penalized. On the other hand, the employer benefits from the delay because his labor costs are frozen and he can, through delaying tactics, make the cost of organizing prohibitive."

RWDSU District 1199 testified that the great breakthrough anticipated by the 1974 legislation bringing workers in non-profit health care institutions under the NLRA threatens to turn into "a nightmare" where employers try to keep workers from organizing.

Robert L. Muehlenkamp, the union's organizing director, said employers "learned quickly the new rules of the game"—how to destroy a union's majority by delaying tactics.

Since the coverage was extended, Muehlenkamp testified, the union has won 89 out of 121 representation elections that were held within four months of the date the petition was filed, but lost or withdrew from 75 percent of all cases that took over four months. And it won only two of 32 elections delayed more than seven months, Muehlenkamp testified, even though the union's policy is to petition for an election only when it has 65 percent of the bargaining unit signed up.

Board Bars Bid to Sever URW Units

Akron, O. — A National Labor Relations Board regional director dismissed the petitions of the unaffilated International Society of Skilled Trades to gain bargaining rights for some 7,000 skilled trades workers represented by the Rubber Workers.

In four separate decisions, Bernard Levine, NLRB District 8 regional director in Cleveland, ruled against severance of the employes from Goodyear, Firestone, B. F. Goodrich and General Tire. His conclusions are virtually identical in each case.

The regional director cited evidence that the skilled tradesmen ISST sought to represent "have figured prominently in the maintenance of the existing pattern of representation" by the URW. Another factor weighing against severance was ISST's lack of experience as a "traditional representative" of the employes it petitioned to represent, Levine said.

URW President Peter Bommarito said his union was "elated with these excellent decisions by the NLRB," and said he hoped now that the union could focus its complete attention on its current negotiations with the rubber-tire industry.



JOINT EFFORT of the International Labor Press Association and the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. to encourage union members to buy union-made goods and services is reviewed by Federation President George Meany. Making the presentation are ILPA President Albert K. Herling, left, and Sec.-Treas. Earl D. McDavid of the union label department.

'Natural Law' Stressed As Root of Strike Right

New York—Natural law gives all workers—whether they are in private industry or the public sector—the right to strike, Thomas R. Donahue said in a debate at the annual meeting of the American Arbitration Association.

Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, said that some legal scholars may argue that the right to strike was not recognized at common law, nor protected in legal statutes.

"But a natural law right it remains," Donahue stressed. "It flows from man's natural right to life, his right to free speech and of freedom of association."

The right to strike is not something to be granted to public employes, nor extended to them as a privilege, he said.

"To say otherwise is to say that the worker is less equal than other men, and that can't be because he is, by natural law, absolutely equal to all others," Donahue declared.

He was joined in the discussion by Victor Gotbaum, executive director of Council 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employees. They were opposed by R. Theodore Clark, a Chicago-based lawyer, and Sam Zagoria, director of the Labor-Management Relations Service, an arm of several public employer groups.

Donahue noted that in a free society, trade unions and employers are usually able to come to an acceptable agreement that recognizes the interest of both sides, while giving due regard to the general public.

"The right to strike, and the possibility of a strike, is what makes the collective bargaining process work best," he observed.

"It is that possibility that turns conversations into discussion, discussion into negotiation, negotiation into agreement and peace for a fixed period of time. Without it, you wind up with only sterile discussion or heated debate."

He noted that, occasionally, the results of collective bargaining may be untidy, but stressed that society would be served best by laws that recognize the right of public employes to strike.

Donahue suggested that the submission of disputes to voluntary arbitration should be encouraged, but warned that labor could never support the imposition of compulsory arbitration.

Compulsory arbitration is coercion that "substitutes governmental determination for the rights of free men to make their own decisions," Donahue said.

The AAA board of directors re-elected Howard Coughlin, president of the Office & Professional Employees, as chairman of the executive committee and Robert Coulson as president.

Coulson reported that the association administered 25 percent more cases in 1975 than in the previous year.

James Scearce Named for Top Mediation Post

James Scearce, acting director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service since W. J. Usery, Jr., left the director's post to become Secretary of Labor, has been nominated to head the agency.

Scearce, 43, was named by President Ford subject to approval by the Senate.

A native of High Point, N.C., Scearce served as deputy director of the FMCS until Usery's departure last month.

A Republican, Scearce was a public relations manager for Douglas Aircraft Co. from 1958 to 1965 at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. From 1965 to 1968, he was an adviser on industry-labor relations for the National Aeronautics & Space Administration. During those years both he and Usery were members of the President's Missile Sites Labor Relations Committee.

Scearce served as Usery's assistant during the latter's term as assistant secretary of labor, working on administration of the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act, the Welfare-Pension Plan Disclosure Act, the Veterans Reemployment Rights Act, and the federal employes' labor-management relations program.

Later, he was a labor adviser for the Environmental Protection Agency.

AFL-CIO Urges Firmer Standards For Prompt Payment of Jobless Aid

The AFL-CIO charged that Labor Dept. proposals for federal standards of "benefit-payment promptness" under state unemployment insurance programs represent a retreat from the department's 1974 guidelines.

In a written comment on the proposals, Federation President George Meany described the standards as "unsatisfactory" and suggested they be revised and improved before they are adopted.

The proposed government standards would require that after Sept. 30, 1976, states must pay 80 percent of first-benefit payments on all claims by state residents within 14 days of the first week for which a recipient is eligible for compensation.

States also would be required to make 60 percent of first-benefit payments on all interstate claims within 14 days after the end of the first compensable week.

"The AFL-CIO is distressed that the criteria represent a retreat from the guidelines issued by the department in General Administration Letter No. 1504, issued Feb. 7, 1974," Meany said. Those guidelines recommended that states make 86 percent of intrastate first payments within 14 days of the end of the first compensable week, and 67 percent of interstate first payments within 14 days.

"We are unaware of any valid reason for establishing criteria requiring less effort on the part of state agencies in fiscal year 1977 than the 1974 guidelines," Meany said. "We urge the department to revise the criteria to at least maintain the effort required by the 1974 guidelines."

The purpose of the new standards is to put money in the pocket of unemployed workers at the earliest time that is administratively possible. A sharp rise in jobless insurance claims due to the recession resulted in lengthy delays in benefit payments in many states.

Meany also said the AFL-CIO is "appalled" that the proposals are "absolutely silent" on the problem of the 20 percent of intrastate benefit payments and the 40 percent of interstate payments outside the scope of the proposed criteria. He urged that the criteria be revised to provide that 85 percent of intrastate first payments be made within 21 days and 85 percent within 30 days. He said the criteria for interstate payments should provide that 70 percent of first payments be made within 30 days, 80 percent within 45 days, and 90 percent within 60 days.

There still would be a residual group of 5 percent intrastate claimants and 10 percent interstate claimants who are uncovered by the criteria. Meany urged that through subsequent review and evaluation state agencies should be encouraged "to reduce the residual groups to the lowest possible level."

The Labor Dept. proposals also would provide for a complete reporting and monitoring system to determine what states not meeting the guidelines are doing to improve their performance.

Federal Employes To Get Back Pay

St. Louis—Twenty-four members of the Government Employees will collect $46,300 in back pay as the result of a settlement won by their union in a case against the Farmers Home Administration here.

The AFGE successfully contended that the agency had improperly set pay rates, violating regulations of both the Civil Service Commission and the Dept. of Agriculture.

Individual payments under the settlement will range from $1,000 to $6,900.

Ford Threatens Veto:

Hatch Act Reforms Adopted by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

funds from neighbors, but not from anyone working under their supervision. Still intact would be portions of the law protecting workers against political pressure.

The Senate final passage vote closely followed party lines, with nearly all Republicans opposed and the bulk of Democrats supporting the bill. **(Rollcall on Page 2.)**

The Senate did adopt an amendment retaining Hatch Act restrictions on employes of the Justice Dept., the Internal Revenue Service and the Central Intelligence Agency.

But it rejected an amendment that would have eased political restrictions only for state and local elections while retaining them in federal contests.

An unrelated rider approved as an amendment to the bill would allow Congress to vote to give salaried federal employes their full "comparability" raise without automatically increasing the salaries of Congress members.

The amendment, adopted 69-14, would require separate votes on resolutions disapproving a presidential change in the comparability formula so as to allow a legislator to vote federal workers a higher percentage raise than members of Congress would get.

When the House took up the bill last fall, Administration sources indicated it faced a veto and there has been no suggestion since that the President has changed his view.

In other developments:

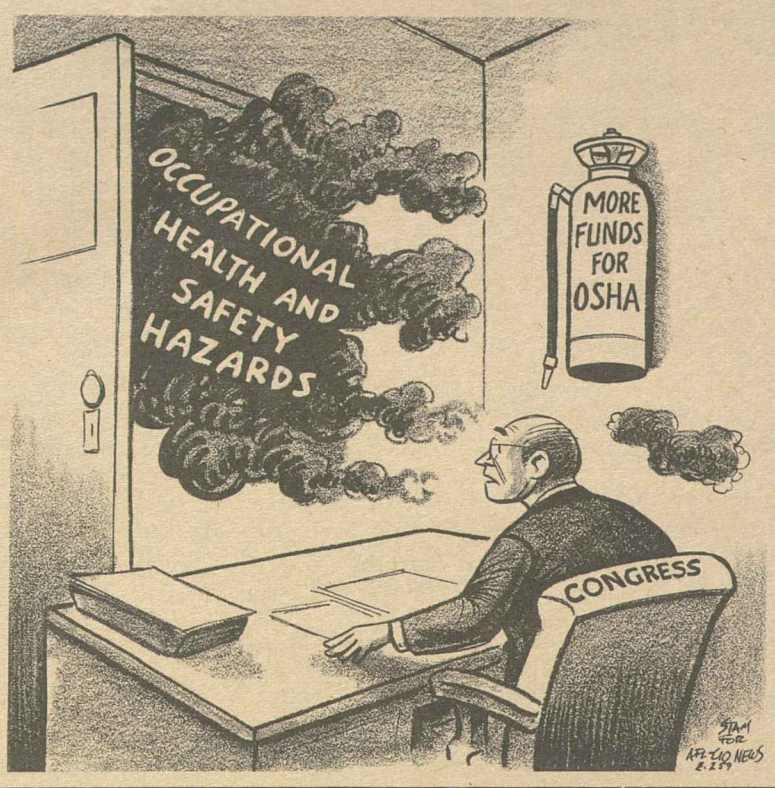
- The Senate moved towards passage of a labor-backed bill to reconstitute the Federal Election Commission in conformance with a Supreme Court ruling.

A key ingredient of the legislation is a section overturning an advisory opinion of the commission that would allow employers to solicit their workers for political contributions and payroll deductions for management-sponsored political funds. The new bill would limit employer solicitations to stockholders and management-level employes.

Again, there has been veto rumblings from the White House. In one very close test, an amendment that would have deleted from the bill everything except the reconstitution of the election commission as an Executive Branch agency was only narrowly beaten, 47-46.

- The Senate Public Works Committee drafted what it termed a compromise measure that would scale down the job-creating program of accelerated public works and countercyclical aid to states and cities that President Ford vetoed. But the panel did not deal with the countercyclical grants proposal, and an amendment to put that program back into the bill is likely on the Senate floor. The veto had been overridden in the House, but the Senate vote was three short of the required two-thirds.

Don't Just Sit There!



Budget Analysis Sees Continuing Joblessness

(Continued from Page 1)

mean a halt to the decline in unemployment by 1977."

The CBO's analysis was the second economic study from Capitol Hill in a week that warned against the possible adverse impact of the Ford budget proposals. The Democratic majority of the Joint Economic Committee earlier declared that the President's budget could pull the props out from under the current fragile economic recovery.

The CBO report was mandated by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 "to illustrate a broad range of options" available to Congress.

A "high option" budget formulated by the CBO, which would provide more funds for all programs, both military and social, would involve spending this year of $452.7 billion—$58.4 billion more than President Ford wants to spend.

A "low option" budget was outlined that would mean giving less than they want to both the Pentagon and social program agencies. This budget comes in a $398 billion, but even this "low option" is $3.8 billion more than President Ford has requested.

While the Congressional Budget Office and Ford both started out with the same figures, they arrived at different conclusions on a number of items.

For example, the CBO says that for each $1 billion spent on public service employment programs, anywhere from 73,000 to 121,000 new jobs could be created. Ford says only 50,000 jobs would come from each $1 billion spent.

And while Ford insists unemployment will drop to 7 percent this year if his $394.2 billion budget is adopted, the CBO says the only way this will happen is if the budget goes higher, to $422 billion.

In all their calculations, both the CBO and Ford cited as their source for the number of jobless workers the reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. But, as the AFL-CIO has long argued, there are many more unemployed than BLS acknowledges. The federation put the true jobless rate for February at 10.5 percent rather than the official BLS figure of 7.6 percent.

Labor Seeks Safety-Health Fund Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

gram, the AFL-CIO noted that the budget for the National Institute for Occupaional Safety & Health—a part of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare—is $2.7 million less than the $37.1 million appropriated for this fiscal year.

Instead, the AFL-CIO witnesses urged an $8 million budget increase and some 50 to 60 new positions, mostly in research and services.

Labor's analysis of the President's budget proposals for both OSHA and NIOSH, the AFL-CIO said, "reveals that they call for marking time in the implementation of the Occupational Safety & Health Act, and deferring the hard policy and program decisions as reflected in budget documents until after the presidential election."

On the wage-hour enforcement budget, the AFL-CIO stressed that complaints from workers reached record levels last year, the backlog rose 8 percent and has continued to grow by 1,000 a month.

In order to both reduce the backlog and resume inspections of establishments generally, Biemiller urged funds to hire an additional 300 investigators.

He also asked the committee to approve the full 12.3 percent funding increase sought by the Administration for the National Labor Relations Board so as to reduce backlogs that are "seriously undermining" the intent of the labor law.

Veterans' Joblessness Double National Rate

Vietnam vetreans have an unemployment rate more than double the national average for their age groups, the Labor Dept. said.

In the key 20- to 24-year age group, 18.9 percent of Vietnam veterans in the job market are unemployed compared with the overall national rate of 7.8 percent for the age bracket.

Major Changes Sought For Estate, Gift Taxes

"The federal estate and gift tax is a largely untapped source of revenue and a badly underutilized means of adding fairness and equity to the nation's overall tax structure," the AFL-CIO said in testimony submitted to the House Ways & Means Committee.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged the committee to consider the following reforms of the gift tax structure:

1. Integrate the present estate and gift tax into a single, cumulative tax applying to all transfers of property after appropriate exemptions and deductions whether made during the donor's lifetime or at death.

2. Eliminate the "enormous tax savings that are realized by the wealthy through generation skipping trusts."

3. Adjust the brackets or rate schedule to achieve a more effective and more progressive tax structure.

4. Provide more protection to the surviving spouse in smaller estates and at the same time curb the disproportionately high benefits that flow to larger estates.

5. Increase the present $60,000 basic exemption and liberalize the present installment payment provisions which apply to estates that include a closely-held business or farm in cases where there is a demonstrable need.

6. Tighten the provisions that permit unlimited charitable deductions from the estate tax base.

7. Tax the appreciated value of assets passed on at death, but permit those taxes as a deduction for estate tax purposes.

Ford's Antitrust Switch Undercuts Justice Dept.

President Ford caved in to conservative pressure and withdrew Administration support from an antitrust bill backed by labor and consumer groups—but opposed by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Ford's last-minute reversal contradicted earlier Justice Dept. and Federal Trade Commission testimony in general support of the bill. It also brought into question the President's often-repeated promise to take "tough" action against price-fixers.

The bill, which was being debated by the House as the AFL-CIO News went to press, would expand the right of a state to represent large groups of its citizens and bring a civil suit for triple damages against companies that have been found guilty of illegal price-fixing.

Without such legislation, companies that violate the antitrust laws often end up pocketing illegal profits because the amount involved in each transaction and the difficulty of establishing proof of purchase after a long time lapse make it impractical for an individual or small group to bring a suit for damages.

Under the proposed legislation, money collected as a result of such a suit that could not be fairly distributed to the persons actually overcharged would be used for the common good in a related way. Thus, money collected from a price-fixing suit against drug companies might be used for state medical care.

After the bill was scheduled for debate, Ford wrote House Republican Leader John J. Rhodes questioning "whether federal legislation is desirable" or needed. He said the bill was "too broad." And he questioned also the right to collect triple the amount of actual damages from a company guilty of illegal restraint of trade—a civil right that is in present antitrust law. Ford said the triple damage section is based on an assumption, "no longer justifiable," that the fines levied on companies violating the law are inadequate penalties.

Key provisions of the bill had earlier been endorsed by the assistant attorney general in charge of antitrust enforcement and by the director of the Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Competition.

The legislation is supported by the National Association of State Attorneys General and stems from court decisions holding that new legislation is needed to allow a state that has not itself been harmed by an antitrust violation to sue in its capacity as a "protector of the people" on behalf of those who were shortchanged.

The House Republican Policy Committee has taken a stand against the bill.

Gap in Pay Comparability Expected to Reach 12%

A 12 percent increase in federal civilian and military pay will be needed this year to achieve comparability with workers in private industry, according to projections of the Congressional Budget Office.

In its first annual report laying out options for Congress to consider in approving a budget for fiscal year 1977, the CBO said $5.9 billion is needed in October to raise federal salaries to the level of the private sector.

The 12 percent rise would include a 3.7 percent "catch-up" to compensate for the 5 percent limit, or "cap," imposed on raises last year.

The agency, which was established to provide non-partisan analysis to help Congress develop budget policies, also projected that annual raises averaging 8.6 percent would be required over the next five years to maintain comparability. Fiscal year 1977 begins on Oct. 1.

President Ford's restrictive budget recommended a 4.7 percent average increase in October, with a minimum of 3 percent and a maximum of 5 percent.

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Meany Asks Fast Action On Jobs Bill

By John R. Oravec

The wide gap between the intent of the 1946 Employment Act and the nation's high level of unemployment must be closed with passage of full employment legislation this year, AFL-CIO President George Meany said.

Full employment is the only economic policy that makes any sense, Meany said in an address delivered by Federation Vice President I. W. Abel at a dinner honoring the Joint Economic Committee of Congress on the observance of the 30th anniversary of the employment law.

The 1946 measure made a commitment toward full employment, Meany noted, but it's effectiveness was compromised at the time of its passage and subsequently by the Nixon-Ford Administration's policy of sacrificing jobs in the inflation-unemployment trade-off.

Meany told the 750 guests at the dinner sponsored by the National Committee for Full Employment that the fight for passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act cannot wait until 1977.

The labor-endorsed legislation was introduced by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, and Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.). The measure embraces AFL-CIO objectives of reducing the nation's jobless rate to 3 percent within four years and would establish government policy to hold it at that level.

"Unlike 1946," Meany said, "we will not accept a meaningless, empty commitment alone. We want a commitment with specific procedures leading to substantive programs.

"We will not accept 4 percent or 5 percent or 6 percent unemployment as 'full employment,' despite the efforts of some Administration officials and economists to change the rules because they can't make the grade."

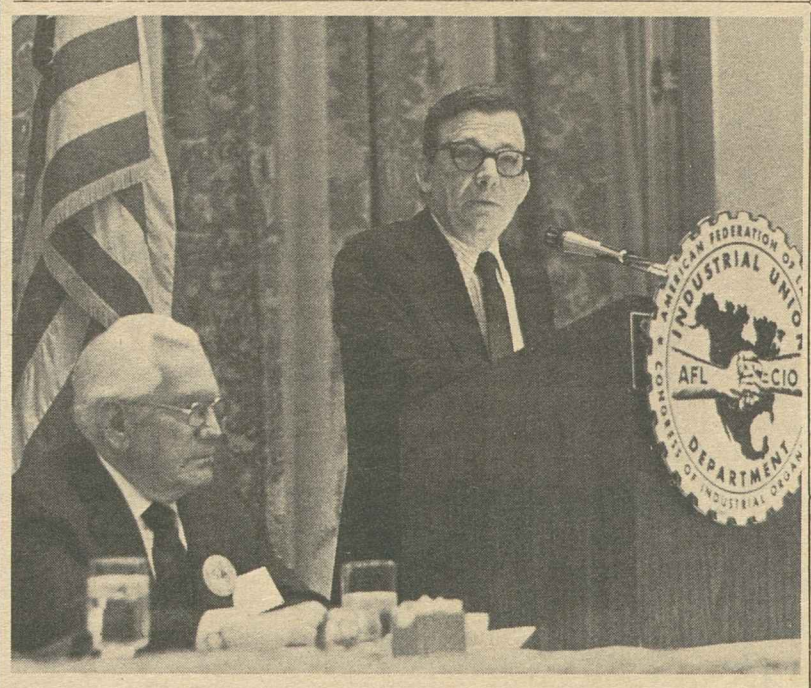
Meany stressed that a full employment economy cannot be achieved with a single program, or by the government or business alone. It will require the efforts of all segments of the economy, he said, but it must start with government.

The full employment law requires specific steps and programs that Congress must force the Administration to implement, Meany said.

"The past seven years are proof that Congress cannot rely on the good judgment and good will of a President to properly administer the law when America has a President who has neither," he said.

(Continued on Page 2)

Nuclear Power Held Vital To Needs of U.S. Economy



NUCLEAR POWER development is essential to America's productive growth, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told delegates to an Industrial Union Dept. energy conference. IUD President I. W. Abel, left, also addressed the two-day meeting.

Independence Goal Stressed by Kirkland

By James M. Shevis

Rapid development of nuclear power is a "must" without which the nation's economy would falter while the United States became more dependent on foreign sources of energy, speakers at an Industrial Union Dept. conference here stressed repeatedly.

"America cannot stand idly by, leaving its well-being in the hands of undependable, irresponsible foreign sources," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told some 200 delegates from IUD unions at the two-day meeting.

While all domestic fuel sources must be developed, he said, the nation's greatest reliance in the immediate future must be placed on coal and nuclear energy.

Kirkland noted that nuclear energy is the target of a well-organized drive to ban its use.

"The basis of that campaign is that nuclear energy is not safe," he said. "We do not agree with that assessment." The occupational safety record of the nuclear industry is outstanding when compared with competing energy industries, Kirkland declared.

"In the more than 20 years that nuclear energy has been in use there has been not one death due to radiation effects," he observed. "But the safety record of the nuclear industry is no guarantee for the future.

"That is why we insist that safety standards must be the most stringent, the most uncompromising for any industry."

The slate of speakers included other labor leaders and representatives of the academic and scientific communities who reported on the economic viability of nuclear energy, the relationship between nuclear energy and jobs, congressional attitudes toward nuclear energy,

(Continued on Page 7)

Election Act Bill Passed By Senate

The Senate broke a deadlock and passed a compromise bill to reconstitute the Federal Election Commission so as to remedy constitutional defects that had been found by the Supreme Court.

While the Senate bill makes other changes in the present campaign financing law, it is not as broad-ranging as a bill approved by the House Administration Committee and scheduled for House debate shortly.

Until Congress completes action, presidential candidates will not be able to receive further payments of federal matching funds. The Supreme Court's temporary permission for payments to continue while the remedial legislation was being drafted expired on Mar. 22.

Republicans initially had sought merely to reconstitute the election commission as an executive agency, with members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, in order to meet the Supreme Court's objections to having a law administered by a body made up largely of members appointed

(Continued on Page 8)

Union Position Backed:

Seniority Upheld In Job Bias Cases

By David L. Perlman

A worker who has been denied a job because of race discrimination is entitled to retroactive seniority as well as back pay to the date of the job application, the Supreme Court ruled in a 5-3 decision.

That's what the AFL-CIO and the Steelworkers had urged in a joint brief to the Supreme Court.

The labor brief upheld the right of a worker who has been the victim of illegal discrimination to be restored to his or her "rightful place" on the job roster.

Steelworkers President I. W. Abel said the union was "gratified" that the Supreme Court had provided a "full remedy to employes who have actually suffered from discrimination at the hands of their employer without undermining the integrity of seniority systems."

The unions opposed and the Supreme Court decision did not embrace any type of preferential seniority treatment for minority group members who were not themselves discriminated against by the company.

Abel stressed that the decision gives no support to the views of those who advocate—"in the name of civil rights"—that seniority systems be scrapped in order to set up job quota rights for members of minority groups. The remedy directed by the Supreme Court is restricted to those individuals who were actually discriminated against.

The award of seniority back to the date of the illegal refusal to hire, union attorneys said, is the same remedy that has been prescribed by the National Labor Relations Board and by arbitrators for other types of employer misconduct.

The Steelworkers entered into the case because workers at the trucking company involved had been represented at the time of the hiring dispute by the formerly independent District 50, which has since become part of the Steelworkers. The AFL-CIO joined in the brief because of the general significance of the case to the labor movement.

Abel noted that there are "sensitive and delicate legal and moral

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Clothing, Textile Unions Agree on Merger Plan

A plan to merge the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Textile Workers Union of America will be submitted to conventions of both unions this spring. It carries the unanimous endorsement of the executive boards of the two unions.

If the merger agreement is ratified, the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union will be launched in June with more than half-a-million members. The ACWA will bring 350,000 members into the merger and the TWUA will add 160,000.

The agreement on merger was announced by President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman of the Clothing Workers, and President Sol Stetin and Sec.-Treas. William M. DuChessi of the TWUA.

Their joint statement stressed the close "family" relationship between the two unions for nearly 40 years. The ACWA and its then-president, Sidney Hillman, helped start the

(Continued on Page 3)

Government Employees Win USIA Staff Election

The Government Employees union has won bargaining rights for some 2,100 foreign service employes of the United States Information Agency.

The AFGE victory came nearly a year after the union filed a petition with the Employee-Management Relations Commission of the Board of the Foreign Service, challenging the American Foreign Service Association for the right to represent the professionals on the USIA staff.

In a worldwide secret-ballot election concluded on Mar. 22, AFGE received 853 votes to 504 for AFSA and 75 for no representation.

The commission is expected to certify the results formally after the expiration of a brief post-election challenge period. Following certification, AFGE Local 1812 will represent all of USIA's more than 4,000 general schedule and foreign service employes.

Bruce Gregory, president of the local, attributed the victory to AFGE's proven record of representing the interests of the agency's nearly 2,000 Civil Service employes, "and our accomplishments over the years on behalf of foreign service employes in Congress, the courts and in individual grievance cases."



U.S. MERCHANT FLEET revitalization and the expansion of American oil reserves through the use of empty U.S. tankers drew solid support from delegates to the Marine Engineers convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. MEBA President Jesse M. Calhoon chaired the sessions.

Meany Asks Fast Action On Full Employment Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

"Government must have an arsenal of weapons designed to first reduce today's high unemployment and then keep it down."

Under mistaken advice, unemployment became an instrument of national economic policy, Meany observed: "To cut the 4.2 percent inflation rate of 1968, the advisers prescribed higher unemployment. And when they got unemployment to the highest levels since the Depression, inflation soared into double digits."

"To cut the inflation rate, they prescribed more unemployment," he said.

Meany pointed out that when Richard Nixon became President, the nation's unemployment rate was 3.3 percent — the results of eight years of effort by the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations in their commitment to full employment. And if the Nixon-Ford policymakers had kept the jobless rate at the 1969 level, America would have a budget surplus today, he stressed, adding:

"Now, they won't tell you they are for unemployment. Instead, they say they are against inflation. Higher interest rates and higher profits are not inflationary, they say, but putting people back to work is."

Meany warned that Ford would attempt to characterize full employment programs as "leaf-raking," although the nation has extensive needs for energy development, plant modernization, the building of transit systems, housing, hospitals and cultural centers.

"These needs are much more than leaf-raking," Meany said. "They are needs that a true full employment program would fulfill."

Ford's election campaign commercials on television are also hailing the reduction in the official unemployment rate to 7.6 percent as proof that his policies are working, Meany noted. That comes to 7.1 million workers officially unemployed, although the true jobless rate is 10.5 percent of the workforce with 9.9 million workers unemployed, he said.

The grim jobless statistics illustrate the failure of the "trickle-down" theory of economics practiced by Chairman Arthur F. Burns of the Federal Reserve Board and Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Meany observed.

Humphrey, addressing the dinner guests, pointed out that the United States is experiencing the highest unemployment of any nation in the industrialized world. He said it is essential to eliminate the waste of unemployment that costs the nation's economy $200 billion a year.

Hawkins told the gathering that unless a full employment economy can be achieved, equal opportunities for the minorities are mere window dressing.

Other speakers at the dinner included Coretta Scott King, widow of Dr. Martin Luther King, and President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing Workers, who jointly head the National Committee for Full Employment.

Court Orders Jobless Aid in Strike Layoff

A three-judge federal court ordered Ohio to pay back unemployment benefits to employes of two steel companies who were laid off as an indirect result of a Mine Workers strike against coal mines owned by their employers.

The portion of the state law that the court found unconstitutional has since been repealed by the legislature. The court ruling, subject to a possible appeal by Ohio to the Supreme Court, would result in payment of about $1 million to 1,250 affected U.S. Steel and Republic Steel workers who had been denied benefits before the law was changed.

Under the previous law, benefits could not be paid if a worker's unemployment was the result of a strike against his employer. The law was amended last December to authorize payments of benefits to workers who are "not financing, participating in, or directly interested in such labor dispute."

The court decision held that the workers who had been denied benefits before the law was changed had been deprived of their 14th Amendment right to equal protection and due process of law. It said the state could deny benefits to a worker unemployed because of a labor dispute involving his own union. But the assumption of personal involvement could not be made in the case before the court.

Steelworkers Gain Tappan Unit of 1,050

Mansfield, Ohio — Production, maintenance and office employes of the Tappan Co. here voted overwhelmingly to affiliate with the Steelworkers.

The 1,050 Tappan employes were previously represented by the Independent Stove Workers Union. Tappan manufacturers kitchen ranges and home appliances here and at seven other facilities.

AFL-CIO Pamphlet Looks at Congress

A detailed legislative report on the first session of the 94th Congress covering more than 75 issues discussed and voted on in 1975 is available from the AFL-CIO.

"Labor Looks at Congress, 1975" is the latest in a series of reports on Congress prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation. The 116-page booklet deals with labor's views on the issues before the first session and charts the courses of legislation through various congressional stages.

The booklet, Publication 77Q, is available from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division. Single copies are free; orders up to 100 are 50 cents each; larger orders are priced at $45 per 100.

Trades Sue On Highway Job Hazards

Alexandria, Va. — Federal and Virginia state highway officials were accused in a federal court suit of failing to correct unsafe working and driving conditions in construction areas of heavily traveled Interstate 495, a beltway around Washington, D.C.

The suit, filed in the U.S. District Court here by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the Center for Auto Safety, charges that the government highway administrators violated their own safety requirements.

The number of accidents on the beltway stretch involved has increased 100 percent since the new construction work began, the Center for Auto Safety said. It noted that the National Transportation Safety Board identified hazards on I-495 and called for improvements six months ago, but little has been done.

BCTD President Robert A. Georgine expressed concern for both motorists and construction workers who face the beltway hazards.

The plaintiffs urged the court to direct both federal and state highway authorities to take immediate acion to reduce the hazards. The suit asks the court to:

- Order the Virginia Highway Commissioner to bring all traffic control devices and practices into compliance with federal standards.
- Require that any further federal funds allotted to the beltway be used first to bring construction sites into federal compliance.
- Bar the Dept. of Transportation from approving future projects throughout the country unless they can be built without jeopardizing the safety of workers and motorists.

Energy Safeguard:

Marine Engineers Back Oil Reserve

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A call for a strengthened American merchant marine and for creation of a U.S. strategic oil reserve using American tanker ships and storage sites was issued by the 94th convention of the Marine Engineers.

Calling the development of a strong American maritime industry "essential" to carrying out an effective program of sufficiency in energy and other raw materials, the MEBA delegates recommended that "a fair share of U.S. oil and raw materials imports be required by law to be transported by U.S. flag ships."

They asked that tax loopholes involved in the shipping process that benefit multinational corporations and foreign countries should be speedily closed.

The resolution pointed to a growing dependence on foreign supplies of oil and industrial raw materials and warned that "we cannot avoid dependency on foreign countries and the giant multinational corporations unless we eliminate their ability to cut off our access to supplies of essential raw materials."

Recalling that President Ford had vetoed a bill to ensure that at least 30 percent of foreign oil would be imported to this country in American flag tankers, President Jesse M. Calhoon voiced hope that "perhaps with a new President and new leadership in Congress we can get this country moving again. We can't survive with divided government, between the Legislative and Executive Branches."

Calhoon told the delegates that "this nice clean man" — Gerald Ford — "has put the country on dead center, tolerated terrible unemployment, and played into the hands of the multinational corporations."

In a series of constitutional changes, the convention decided that future elections of MEBA officers will be at the union's biennial conventions rather than through long-extended periods of voting by mail. The union's president, secretary-treasurer and executive vice-president will serve four-year terms starting in 1978.

The call for quick creation of a strategic oil reserve noted that in October 1973, during the Mideast war, "the United States was at the mercy of the Arab nations." Late in 1975 Congress authorized the strategic reserve of petroleum, and plans call for the storage of at least 150 million barrels of crude oil and petroleum products within three years.

MEBA has strongly endorsed the plan. In addition, it recommended that reserve oil tankers be anchored off the coasts of New England and the Port of New York carrying at least 35 million barrels of crude oil and oil products. New England is more heavily dependent than other sections of the country on oil imports, and the reserve would be available for quick distribution in the northeastern states in case of a shortage.

In other actions affecting the merchant marine, the 101-year-old union of licensed officers opposed efforts by the Ford Administration to weaken the Jones Act, which limits intra-U.S. shipping trade to American flag vessels.

With low-wage foreign flag vessels—including those of the Soviet Union and China—gobbling up the lion's share of international shipping, the intra-American trade is vital to preserving even today's diminished United States merchant marine, the convention said.

The delegates also went strongly on record against further federal subsidies to state maritime academies—six altogether—because few of their graduates enter the merchant marine.

President John Leyden of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, an affiliate of MEBA, voiced appreciation he had received from Calhoon and other MEBA officers in building up PATCO from a "struggling little organization" of around 3,000 members. PATCO now has nearly 14,000 members, Leyden reported.

NLRB Bars Coverage For Interns, Residents

The National Labor Relations Board ruled that interns and resident physicians at hospitals are students rather than employes and are not entitled to the protection of federal labor law in organizing to bargain collectively.

By a 4 to 1 vote, the board dismissed a petition for a representation election among the interns, residents and clinical fellows at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center of Los Angeles which was filed by the Cedars-Sinai Housestaff Association.

The organization is a branch of the Physicians' National Housestaff Association, which claims a national membership of 18,000 interns and residents in some 100 teaching hospitals across the country.

The majority decision was issued by Chairman Betty S. Murphy, and Members Howard Jenkins, Jr., John A. Penello and Peter D. Walther. Member John H. Fanning dissented, asserting that the housestaff members performed a service for the hospital for which they were compensated, and were therefore employes as well as students entitled to representation under the National Labor Relations Act.

The board majority held that "interns, residents and clinical fellows are primarily engaged in graduate educational training . . . and that their status is therefore that of students rather than of employes."

"They participate in these programs not for the purpose of earning a living. Instead they are there to pursue the graduate medical education that is a requirement for the practice of medicine."

In his dissent, Fanning challenged the majority ruling as "not grounded in the statute, the law, or reason," and said "there is a pathetic irony in what my colleagues do today."

He said the one group so singularly involved in the 1974 congressional amendments expanding coverage of the NLRA to nonprofit private hospitals, "both in terms of its immediate relationship with the delivery of medical services and in terms of its recognitional interests, is today, by fiat, read out of the Act."

500,000 Jobs Lost:

Labor Urges Closing Of Tariff Loopholes

The AFL-CIO pressed Congress to close loopholes in the tariff laws that have cost the American economy at least 500,000 jobs.

Research Director Nat Goldfinger asked a House Ways & Means subcommittee to initiate repeal of two sections of the tariff code that make it highly profitable for companies to ship components to low-wage nations to be assembled by pennies-an-hour labor. The finished product is then returned to the United States virtually duty-free. Any tariff is applied only to the value added by foreign labor.

Goldfinger charged that "these provisions offer extra tax incentives for U.S. companies to expand production abroad, for sweatshop jobbers to contract-out work to the cheapest labor in the world, and extra preferences for foreign imports into impacted U.S. markets."

He said job losses in the United States have hit industries as diverse as clothing and machinery, television sets and toys, aircraft and automobiles. He cited layoffs in communities such as Chula Vista, Calif., and Tazewell, Va., as well as big cities including Philadelphia, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

Goldfinger reminded the panel that government economists "poo-poohed" the AFL-CIO's warning of job losses from assembly plants being established in Mexico just across the Texas and California borders.

In 1967, he noted, the job threat was dismissed because "only" $20 million worth of imports were involved, from 33 plants in Mexico with about 4,000 workers.

But by 1974, this had grown to 450 plants in Mexico with more than 100,000 workers and nearly $1 billion worth of U.S. imports. Other nations, paying even lower wages, are also expanding as labor sources for U.S. companies, Goldfinger stressed.

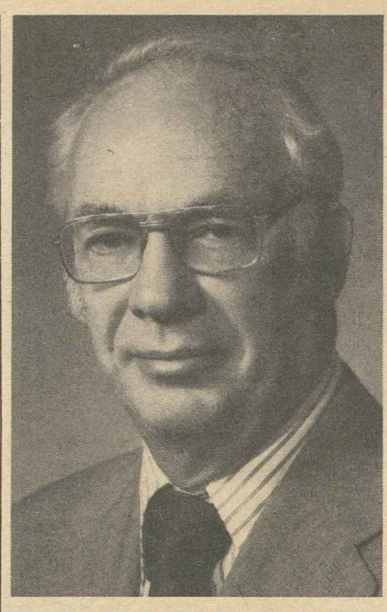
The U.S. companies "often seek to justify their actions as improving the living standards in other countries," he noted. But they show "little concern for the American workers made jobless, many of whom are blacks, chicanos, other minorities and women."

As for raising living standards elsewhere, Goldfinger told the subcommittee that "U.S.-based multinationals are now employing prison labor in Colombia; there the wage is even lower than the $1.33 per day paid to non-prison workers."

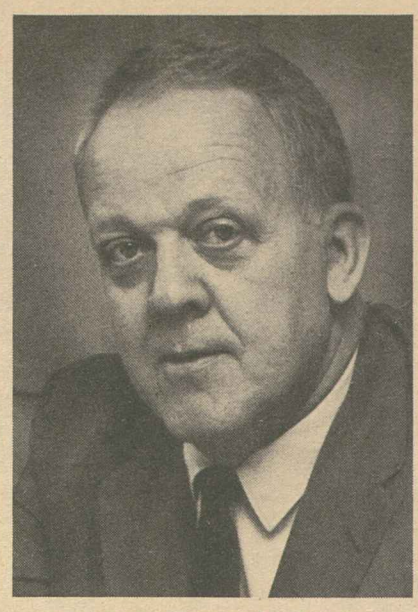
Further, "if wages don't remain low enough to suit the U.S. multinational firms, they simply move on to another haven, closing down plants, throwing workers out of jobs and leaving behind a legacy of the ugly American."

Goldfinger, who was accompanied by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, made clear that the repeal of the tariff loopholes would not solve America's trade problems. Labor has sought other measures "and will continue to do so," he said.

But he stressed that the tariff provisions that the AFL-CIO wants eliminated encourage industry to "flee the country and erode the nation's industrial base."



PAUL JENNINGS



DAVID J. FITZMAURICE

IUE Elects Fitzmaurice To Succeed Jennings

The executive board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has elected Sec.-Treas. David J. Fitzmaurice to succeed Paul Jennings as the IUE president effective June 1.

Jennings, 58, cited a serious health problem in submitting his resignation, which the board accepted with "deep and profound regret." It also praised him for his contributions in unifying the union and in the development of coordinated bargaining efforts. The IUE and 12 other national unions are preparing for major contract negotiations with General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Corp.

Jennings plans to continue handling special duties for the IUE and his activities on the federation's Executive Council and with the Industrial Union Dept.

IUE Vice President George Hutchens of Toronto, Ont., was elected to take over the secretary-treasurer's post June 1. Hutchens was chief steward of IUE Local 512 in 1946 and has been president of the union's Canadian district since 1952.

Fitzmaurice, secretary-treasurer since July 1968, has been a member of the IUE more than 35 years. He is 61.

A native of Charleroi, Pa., Fitzmaurice moved to Cleveland in 1941, when he went to work for GE. He was elected chief steward of IUE Local 707 in Cleveland in 1941 and its president in 1949. In 1960, he was elected president of IUE District 7, which covers a seven-state area.

Fitzmaurice has played a key role in coordinated union bargaining with GE since 1969. As secretary-treasurer, besides his responsibility for IUE's financial operations, he has also supervised the union's organizing and public relations and publications programs.

Jennings has headed the IUE since April 1965 and was elected to the AFL-CIO Executive Council later that year. He was first elected to union office as a local shop steward in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1938. Following military service in World War II he was elected to a number of offices in what is now IUE Local 450.

After the CIO chartered the IUE in 1949, Jennings served on the union's administrative committee and was elected executive secretary of IUE District 4 in 1950.

As an AFL-CIO vice president, Jennings serves on the federation's civil rights, economic policy, ethical practices, legislative and COPE committees. He also is chairman of the IUD's World Trade Committee.

The current four-year terms of IUE officers expire later this year. Elections will be held at the union's convention in Miami Beach in September.

Lower Food Costs Slow Consumer Price Rise

Retail prices edged up slightly in February and real spendable earnings remained practically unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The one-tenth of 1 percent rise in the consumer price index was the smallest increase for any month since September 1971. It followed a rise of four-tenths of 1 percent in January and an average monthly increase of six-tenths of 1 percent in the last three months of 1975.

Still, the CPI in February was 6.3 percent higher than it was a year earlier.

The slowdown in price increases over the month was due primarily to declines in prices of many types of food, the government said. Gasoline prices also fell while charges for consumer services continued to rise but at a slower pace than in January.

Food prices fell a seasonally adjusted 1 percent in February with grocery-store prices down 1.5 percent. BLS said a sharp decline in beef prices—5.9 percent after seasonal adjustment — was a major source of the large drop in food prices.

In addition, pork, poultry, fresh fruit, fresh vegetable and sugar prices continued to move down. Prices of dairy products also declined after seasonal adjustment for the first time in nine months.

Prices for some foods, such as coffee, rose last month, as did the cost of restaurant meals and snacks away from home. The cost of non-food commodities edged up three-tenths of 1 percent during February while the cost of services continued to rise rapidly, moving up seven-tenths of 1 percent.

BLS said the downtrend in the indices for gasoline and motor oil and fuel oil and coal, which began in late 1975, continued last month with declines of 1.5 percent and six-tenths of 1 percent, respectively, after seasonal adjustment.

Sharp increases in auto-insurance rates accounted for much of the 1.3 percent rise in transportation services. Charges for household services other than rent rose six-tenths of 1 percent, following a rise of 1 percent in January.

In its report on earnings in February, BLS said that real spendable earnings—take-home pay stripped of the effects of inflation—for a worker with three dependents edged up to $92.22 from $92.21.

10-State Pact Signed With Big Dress Firm

Atlanta—The Ladies' Garment Workers have negotiated a new master contract with Jonathan Logan covering 7,500 workers at 32 plants in 10 states stretching from Pennsylvania to Florida and from Alabama to Arkansas.

The 39-month agreement provides wage increases that are identical to those in the accord reached earlier this year with the dressmaking industry. It also sets the expiration date of the contract to coincide with that of the Dress Joint Council agreement and the union's children's dress contract.

Negotiated here by a union committee headed by Executive Vice Pres. Wilbur Daniels, the Logan settlement covers the company's Act III, Butte Knit, Modern Juniors and Misty Harbor divisions.

In New York, ILG President Sol C. Chaikin said the new agreement brings Logan into the mainstream of outerwear negotiations and moves the union closer to its goal of concluding a single contract covering all women's and children's outerwear garments in the future.

"This agreement, the recently renewed pact in the children's dress industry and the renewal of the Dress Joint Council contract synchronized expiration dates," he observed.

"All three contracts set up step increases totaling 23 and 25 percent during their term. Furthermore, by the end of that term—the middle of 1979 for all three—both the minimums and the yields of the three agreements will have drawn closer."

The wage increases are payable in four steps, starting with a 5 percent raise retroactive to Mar. 1. Another 5 percent boost is due on July 5. A 7 percent increase is scheduled for June 6, 1977, and a final 6 percent raise will go into effect on June 5, 1978.

Besides higher piecework minimum rates and yields, the contract provides another paid holiday starting this year, giving Logan workers a total of nine. In addition, improvements were made in company contributions toward the union's health and welfare and retirement funds.

Logan manufactures a variety of apparel. The new pact is expected to provide a pattern for subsequent negotiations with other firms in the South where most Logan shops are located.

Fasser Takes Job As Postal Umpire

Assistant Sec. of Labor Paul J. Fasser has resigned his post to go into the private labor-arbitration field. Fasser, a former Steelworkers' official who joined the Labor Dept. in October 1970, will work as associate impartial umpire with the U.S. Postal Service and four postal unions beginning Apr. 1.

Two Unions Draw Up Plan For Merger

(Continued from Page 1)

CIO's Textile Workers Organizing Committee in 1937. Two years later, it had grown into a fully autonomous union.

In recent years, both unions have sought to stem the tide of job-destroying imports from low-wage nations. And both have battled union-busting employers in the South and Southwest.

The merger agreement will be considered by the TWUA at the union's regular biennial convention which will open May 31, 1976, in Washington, D.C. The Clothing Workers, whose regular convention would not be until 1977, will hold a special convention in the same city on June 1.

If both conventions ratify the merger, the delegates will come together in joint session.

Under the agreement, the president and secretary-treasurer of the ACWA at the time of the merger will hold the same offices in the new union. The president of TWUA at merger will become the senior executive vice president of the combined union and head of its textile division. The TWUA's secretary-treasurer will be named executive vice president.

In announcing the merger plan. the union officers said it is time for "fellow-workers in the textile-apparel industry" to join their resources to deal with common problems.

Both industries, they noted, have lost "tens of thousands of jobs" to imports and bargain with "huge conglomerates that in many cases now own both apparel and textile manufacturing plants."

The "best way" to halt the job decline, the union leaders said, "is to amalgamate our resources to bring together in one labor organization the workers who produce the basic fabrics and those who transform the fabrics into the apparel product."

The statement looked towards a major southern organizing drive, perhaps involving other unions. And it foresaw greater effectiveness in pressing for common goals such as full employment, health and safety standards, health security, tax reform and political action.

Mary C. Erb Dies, Pioneer Staff Member

Mary C. Erb, a staff member for the AFL-CIO and the former AFL for 55 years before her retirement in 1971, died in Washington after a long illness. She was 76.

Mrs. Erb joined the staff of the AFL on July 10, 1916, under the federation's first president, Samuel Gompers. She served as a research associate in both the Dept. of Research and, following merger, the Dept. of Social Security. Among her major achievements was the compilation of the AFL Encyclopedia Reference Book.

In a message of condolence to Mrs. Annette Carroll, her sister-in-law and closest living relative, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland cited Mrs. Erb's "valuable service to the labor movement through some of the most difficult and interesting periods of its growth." She was, they said "a personal link to our past heritage" and "one of those to whom the labor movement is deeply indebted."

An Investment in America

ESTABLISHING a full employment economy will require the concerted effort of all segments of the economy, but it must start with the government.

There is no single program that will achieve full employment. Relying on business alone won't do it; neither will relying on government alone.

Although the AFL-CIO was the first advocate of a federal public service employment program on the theory that the government should be the "employer of last resort," we recognize that such a program is not "the solution" to continued high unemployment.

Government must have an arsenal of weapons designed to first reduce today's high unemployment and then to keep it down.

America needs development of its energy resources. It needs to modernize its plants, build mass transit systems, housing and water and sewer systems. It needs zoos and libraries and concert halls and hospitals and laboratories. It needs policemen and fire fighters, doctors and sanitation workers.

They are needs that a true full employment program would fulfill.

ALL THIS COME under the broad heading of an investment in the future. An investment in America that will build a healthy economy.

It is an investment that maximizes the most precious resource in this country—its people.

There is no lack of a will to work in America. There is only a lack of jobs.

A job is a key measure of a person's place in society—whether as a full-fledged participant or on the outside looking in. Work is the source of individual fulfillment. It is positive, constructive activity that builds self-esteem and strengthens the nation as a whole.

Full employment is the only economic program that makes any sense. Jobs are the solution to poverty, to hunger, to filling the ever-present needs of breadwinners to feed, clothe and shelter their families. From jobs comes the tax revenue the government must have to provide essential services and programs to help its citizens.

It has been pointed out many times before—but it bears repeating—that if the unemployment rate today was at the same level it was in 1969 when the Burns-Nixon-Ford team arrived on the scene, there would be a budget surplus in America.

That alone should convince the most diehard budget balancer of the need for full employment in America.

So, we declare that the battle for real full employment has begun in earnest.

Unlike 1946, we will not accept a meaningless, empty commitment alone. We want a commitment with specific procedures leading to substantive programs.

We will not accept any other definition of full employment than a job opportunity at a decent wage for each person able and seeking work.

—From an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany prepared for a dinner of the National Committee for Full Employment.

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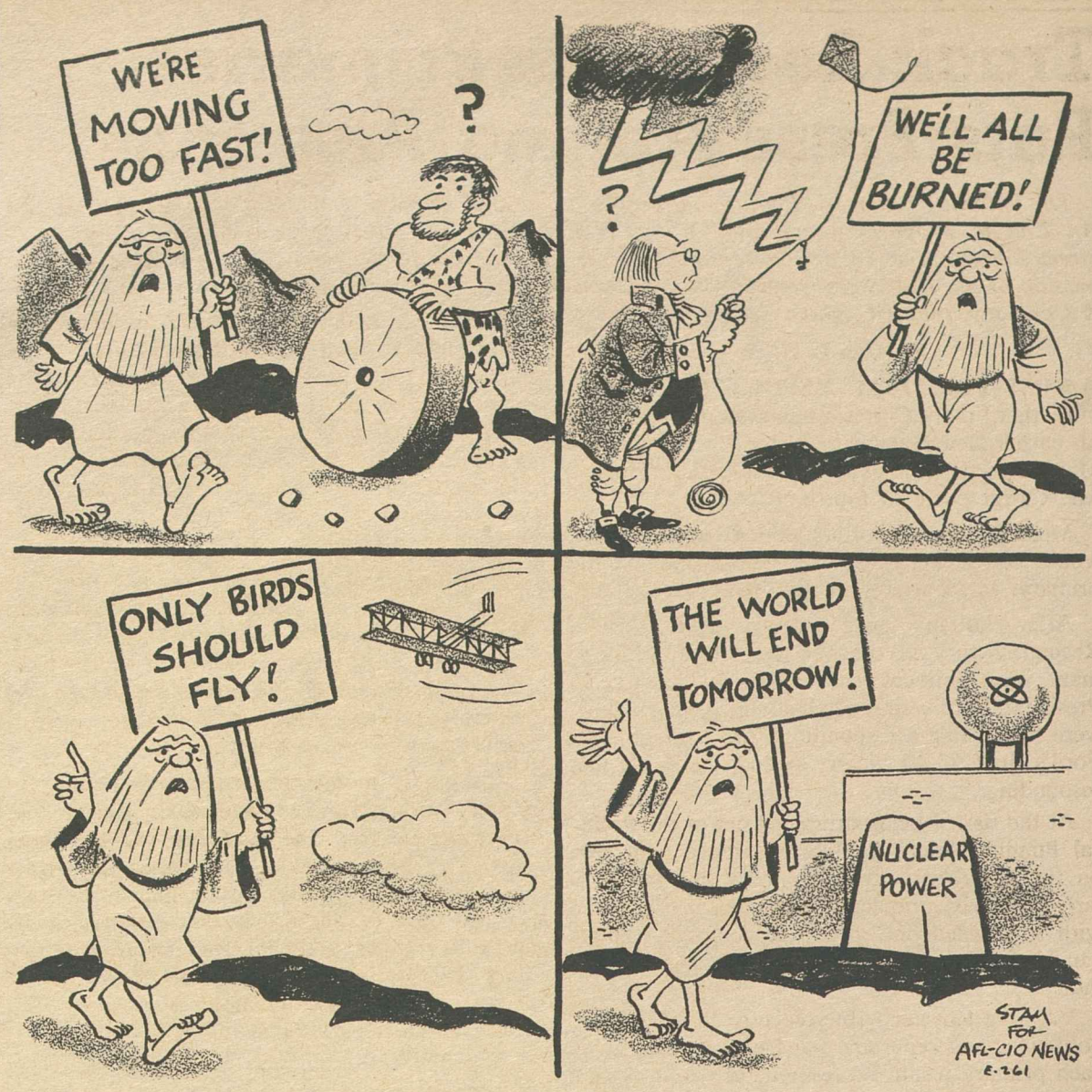
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A Word Edgewise:

Kissinger Plays Game Crudely In Debate Over Foreign Policy

By John P. Roche

SECRETARY OF STATE Henry Kissinger's recent Boston speech, accusing various unnamed irresponsibles of playing politics with crucial issues of foreign policy, reminded me of the girl who slapped her boy friend in the face for whistling a dirty song.

For almost eight years Kissinger, first in his White House role, then wearing two hats, and now as Chairman over at Foggy Bottom, has ruthlessly tailored American policy to meet the political needs of first Richard Nixon and then Gerald Ford. He accuses his critics of giving psychological aid and comfort to the enemy (or are the Soviets still "potential adversaries?"), when the fact is that one of our problems has been discovering precisely what our policy is, and much of the criticism has focused on the point that following Kissinger's trail would break a blacksnake's back.

Of course politics has never "stopped at the water's edge," though incumbent Presidents—whether Democratic or Republican—like to peddle that slogan. Indeed, I would argue that foreign policy deserves top priority in an election year: As President Kennedy once observed, you can lose 10 battles on domestic issues and live to fight another day—in foreign relations you can only lose one big one.

In other words, I don't blame Kissinger for trying to engender bipartisan unity (behind him). I have written precisely the same speech for top Democratic officeholders and recognize that American politics is a body-contact sport. However, I refuse to take his message seriously and feel that under the circumstances I have earned the right to reply. Readers with good memories will recall that a time when the Chairman was virtually beatified by the press, I was noting here that I had never seen him walking on the Charles River.

My indictment of Kissinger falls under two headings. The first is that he has played bad politics with our foreign policy. Let us look at several examples. The opening to China was doubtless a useful enterprise, but the cost was appalling: The Japanese, the only great power in Asia, went into a state of "shokku," Nixon got a great view of the Great Wall, and then, in the Shanghai communique, we accepted in principle Peking's sovereignty over Taiwan. What did we get in return? A revival of Mah-jong, "Women's Wear Daily" featuring Mao suits, and a continuing series of demands from Peking that we deliver Nationalist China on a platter.

In overall terms, we appeared as penitents going to the "Hall of the Barbarians" (as the Chinese called their foreign office into this century) in search of absolution or something. In fact, the Chinese needed (and still need) us much more than we do them, but the TV shots of the Nixons (and later the Fords) being cheered by Chinese masses were a political ploy for the benefit of the American electorate.

Similarly the Moscow agreement of 1972, in which Brezhnev and Nixon seemed to sign a worldwide nonaggression pact, was a total fake designed for the American voter in an election year. The SALT agreement had definitional holes you could drive a T-54 tank through, but we had to have an agreement, any agreement. Why? Domestic politics.

AGAIN, LET ME REPEAT that I expect foreign policy to be injected into politics, but not badly, stupidly. In 1966, for example, I urged President Johnson to make a speech from the Manila Conference just before the congressional elections. He gave me a kindly, sad look, observed that the Democrats were going to lose 40 seats in the House and that he didn't want this to appear as a repudiation of his Asian policy. He refused to set himself up, whereas Kissinger has almost developed the self-gambit into an art form.

Second, not only has he played bad politics with our foreign policy, then, but he has done it crudely. Maybe a diplomat is an honest man sent abroad to lie for his country, but he should do it—if he must—in such a fashion as not to be caught.

Does anybody at this time know precisely what Kissinger promised to whom in the Middle Eastern holding pattern? Just as we are told there are absolutely no secret codicils, half a dozen more turn up. These are dismissed, like Nixon's promise to Saigon, as "informal." Let's debate foreign policy but, for openers, let's find out what it is—except "Elect Ford."

Political Handicapping:

Track Record on Primaries Puts Press Among Also-rans

The following column—"Politics and People—An End to Prophecy"—appeared in the Wall Street Journal Mar. 18, 1976. Reprinted by permission of the Wall Street Journal. © Dow Jones & Company, Inc. All rights reserved.

By Alan L. Otten

MOST POLITICAL REPORTERS predicted that Jimmy Carter, gaining momentum from his earlier New Hampshire victory, would win the Massachusetts Democratic presidential primary. Mr. Carter came in fourth.

Most political reporters said George Wallace would convincingly win the Florida Democratic primary. Mr. Carter won that one.

After initially suggesting a solid Ronald Reagan victory in the Florida Republican primary, most political reporters spotted a surge in President Ford's strength, and by primary time, were forecasting a resounding Ford triumph. Mr. Ford's final 53-47 victory wasn't really all that resounding.

At the risk of being drummed out of the Political Pundits Union, I'd like to urge a tight rein on the press's proclivity to prediction—particularly in early primaries and particularly those with a crowded field. In these contests, winners can be hard to pick, as the recent track record indicates.

Vermont Royster wrote recently about the way politicians and reporters manage to explain away each primary result, however it turns out—much like stock analysts interpreting the market's daily ups and downs. At least in post-election analysis, though, analysts have real facts to go on: actual voting results in sample precincts, or interviews with voters leaving the polling places.

The political forecasting business is something else, however, and the pressure on the press, from readers and from editors, is insistent. How big will Jackson win New York? Who'll take the California primary in June? Won't the Democrats finally nominate Humphrey, after all? Who'll win the big one in November? You cover politics, don't you—how come you can't answer such simple questions?

Yet the unknowns are almost always enormous. The 1968 outlook changed abruptly when Robert Kennedy was killed. Early forecasts about 1972 were completely upset by Chappaquiddick, and later ones by the shooting of Mr. Wallace. In early 1973, a favorite political question was whether Spiro Agnew could be denied the GOP presidential nomination in 1976.

This year, again, great uncertainties remain, and possibilities for abrupt changes in outcome. California Gov. Edmund Brown's sudden decision last week to enter his state's Democratic primary has unexpectedly altered all bets on the way that one will go, and a dozen other last-minute developments could further revise the outlook for the two nominating conventions and the final election.

A few people may really need early answers to some of these questions. A few political activists may want to calculate which candidate to try to stop, or which bandwagon to jump aboard. A few businessmen might be helped to make an important decision if they knew just who would win in November. Most people, though, really won't suffer too much if they have to wait for the actual results. What's really at stake, after all, is the press's own credibility. That's shaky enough at best; how much more damage is done when its forecasts so regularly go sour?

Divination is always a tricky business, but never more so than during the primaries. A reporter who's just spent two weeks of his time and many hundreds of his newspaper's dollars covering a particular primary may find it embarrassing to confess he really doesn't know who's going to win, but that may be the only honest course. Polls and local politicians simply aren't reliable guides to primary outcomes.

For one thing, public opinion is especially fluid then. Surveys find masses of undecided voters, right up to the last moment. People are still either completely disinterested or are just beginning to look at the candidates. Early inclinations change easily; opinions aren't nearly as set as they are in October.

Turnout is another tremendous uncertainty in primary voting, far less predictable than in the November election. The candidate with the more activating issue or better organization does proportionately better in the spring than in the fall. Burns Roper of the Roper Organization points out still another problem: Budgets for pre-primary polls are much smaller than those for national election polls; the pollster's sample isn't nearly as large as it ought to be.

And then the predictions so greatly affect the way the actual outcome is interpreted. The candidate who gets fewer votes than the pollsters and press anticipated is judged to have done "surprisingly" poorly, and the candidate who does better than they forecast is reported to have done "surprisingly" well, even if he loses. George McGovern's five percentage point victory over Hubert Humphrey in the 1972 California primary came off almost as a loss because an earlier poll had predicted a 20 percentage point spread.

ALL THIS IS certainly not an argument against intensive press coverage of the primaries. If a candidate or his manager predicts a particular result, and he isn't too obviously trying to stack the deck, he should be quoted that way. Poll figures should be reported, as long as they're coupled with strong caveats about the undecided and fluid voters.

Of course the press must continue to look closely at what the candidates are saying on the issues, and how well they're bearing up under the campaign strain. It must scrutinize the strengths and weaknesses of each—who seems to be catching on and who is bombing out, who has an efficient organization and who has a lousy one, whose media campaign is strong and whose is weak.

But all this is still quite different from predicting winners or the order of finish or the specific percentages needed for a good showing. When a reporter's predictions go sour, he tends to get cautious for a week or two, but he's soon back at the old prediction stand.

Picking primary winners is about as scientific as picking winners at the race track. There's a certain amount of form to go on, and the 6 to 5 favorite may finish first one day, but the next time out he may be having an off-day and lose to a longshot. Race track regulars understand all this, but readers of political stories may not. The press should get out of the handicapping business.

Entire Industry Threatened:

Imports Sock Apparel Trades

UNCHECKED IMPORTS that convert substandard foreign wages and working conditions into fat profits for U.S. retailers could all but wipe out the nation's textile apparel industry, President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing Workers warned on Labor News Conference.

Imports have slashed some 300,000 jobs from the apparel industry in the last three years, Finley said, stressing that "if imports were permitted to grow at the rate they are" now, as much as 80 percent of domestic production would be lost. He said that trade adjustment assistance to unemployed or underemployed workers who can demonstrate a heavy adverse impact of imports on their jobs is only stop-gap help.

"Basically, it supplements unemployment compensation," he noted, "but even if everyone got it, it wouldn't answer the problem of people and their jobs."

Finley said the so-called free trade doctrine the United States followed in the years immediately after World War II was a great benefit then, but "makes no sense at all" in the much different world of managed state economies, multinational corporations in 1976. He said the time is gone when "we were the dominant world economy, our factories and technologies were by far superior, all markets were open, we could get raw materials and sell our products."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM, a plan that has helped America's 10 million unemployed survive the recession, is under strong attack by the Ford Administration and conservative elements in Congress. The conflict is, in many ways, a microcosm of the larger liberal versus conservative battle under way in this presidential election year.

When Nixon/Ford economic policies drove the unemployment rate to a 30-year record high of 8.9 percent in May 1975, those policies were responsible for setting yet another record: food stamp enrollment, at 9.2 million when joblessness hovered around 5 percent in 1973, soared to 19.6 million in 1975, the highest point in its 10-year history. The program, despite often-charged but rarely substantiated allegations of recipient "rip-offs" and abuse, is obviously fulfilling a much-needed role.

Under today's Agriculture Dept. regulations, there is no maximum gross income level at which persons become ineligible for food stamps, so long as allowable deductions bring gross income within the range of net income eligibility—$570 a month for a family of four, or $6,840 a year. Welfare recipients are automatically eligible for the stamps.

Labor has argued for more generous eligibility standards but the Ford Administration wants the tide to flow in another direction.

While supporting weakening legislation in Congress the Administration also is traveling another road. President Ford is attempting again, as he did in 1975, to legislate by "administrative action," trying to put into force new regulations that would cut off 5.3 million persons entirely and reduce benefits for another 5 million.

The Agriculture Dept.'s administrative changes in the regulation of the food stamp program, according to the White House, are aimed at families with incomes between $8,000 and $10,000. Others, however, believe the cuts would go much deeper, affecting working families with incomes in the $6,000 to $8,000 range.

The plan faced an immediate challenge in Congress, and an ad hoc coalition of up to 100 labor, church, civil rights and other groups has joined in a suit to block adoption of the regulations. The new regulations are scheduled to take effect by June 1.

BUT EVEN IF the proposed cutbacks are headed off, food stamp supporters will still have to face the prospect of a battle on Capitol Hill. The Senate Agriculture Committee has approved a bill that contains many elements of two earlier pieces of anti-food stamp legislation proposed by the Administration and by Sen. James L. Buckley (R-N.Y.) and Rep. Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.).

The committee bill would cut 3 to 4 million persons from the food stamp program and make another 3 to 4 million persons pay significantly more for the same amount of stamps they previously received.

The bill retains the requirement that a family buy a certain amount of food stamps to get its "bonus" stamps. A major complaint about the program is that participants have had to pony up cash—$100 to purchase $166 worth of stamps, for example—and that much cash is hard for a poor family to scrape together. A liberalized amendment to be offered would eliminate this "cash-on-the-line" requirement and would end food stamp vendor abuse in the program since no cash would ever enter any vendor's hands.

Another amendment would call for twice-yearly increases or decreases in two income-eligibility factors in keeping with the cost of living index. The government has traditionally used poverty line figures—the program's basic eligibility standard—that are more than a year old and the amendment would guarantee the use of regular, more up-to-date statistics.

Other liberalizing amendments would deal with attempts to modify limits on the amount of assets a food stamp applicant can have and still participate in the program, and an easing of the mountain of paperwork that would be called for in the committee bill.



LOW-WAGE IMPORTS flooding U.S. apparel markets are wiping out American jobs and jeopardizing the future of the American clothing industry, President Murray H. Finley, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Lloyd Schwartz of Fairchild Publications and Sara Fritz of United Press International. The program is aired Tuesday on Mutual radio.



NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN promoting the union label of the Ladies' Garment Workers features the appearance of ILGWU members in prime time television commercials and supporting advertisements in the print media. Before the TV camera for a taping session above are Lillian Armour, left, of Local 223, Waterbury, Conn., and Emma Danko, Local 225, Hazelton, Pa.

ILGWU Ad Campaign Spreads Union's Message Across Nation

New York—On Mar. 29, television sets in millions of American homes will be tuned to the Academy Awards. At several intervals during the ceremonies, the home audience—one of the biggest for any single show—will hear members of the Ladies' Garment Workers talking about the meaning of their union.

Sponsorship of another awards show on Apr. 18—the Tony Awards—will conclude the union's "rookie" season as a sponsor of television specials, including the Flip Wilson show, the Waltons Christmas special, Jackie Gleason's Anniversary Honeymooners, and Lola Falana.

It's all part of a massive promotional effort by the ILGWU, to spread its message into the homes of American workers and consumers. The cost? About $2 million, of which close to $1.5 million will have been spent on television and radio and the balance on print media and subway and bus ads.

Was it worth the money? ILGWU President Sol C. Chaikin says yes. "Judging by every means available at this stage of the game to determine impact," he said, "we feel that the promotional campaign more than justifies itself." He adds that the union will have a professional poll taken on the campaign's results and will most likely continue the effort next year.

The three one-minute TV spots used so far have already captured the attention of the country as evidenced by a steady stream of phone calls and letters to ILGWU offices seeking the words and lyrics to the catchy tune, "Look for the Union Label."

Comments from media professionals have been favorable, and among trade unionists the campaign has had a deep impact, Chaikin reports.

The ILGWU feels that part of the advertisements' appeal is that they are simple and direct. Most important, however, is that the messages are delivered by people who know what they're talking about—members of the union.

Executive Vice President Wilbur Daniels, who is in charge of the campaign, feels that this has been the key element in solving the problems unique to a trade union project that is selling no product and, in effect, is an appeal to the consumer's conscience.

The campaign has three purposes. Initially, it seeks to create a clear and sympathetic image of ILGWU members: that they work hard for modest incomes; that most of the women are homemakers with families to care for; and that they are not a mobile labor force, so if they don't work in garment shops, they're likely not to work at all.

Once that's accomplished, the ILGWU hopes to persuade women to buy apparel with the union label by pointing out that the label is the shield protecting the real union members who are speaking to them.

For the future, the union feels that it is building a reservoir of good will to be tapped when needed in such campaigns as the effort to win repeal of Item 807 of the tariff schedules. This loophole allows millions of dollars worth of apparel to re-enter this country at a very low tariff rate because the goods were styled and cut in the United States before shipment abroad for production.

Although the television ads are the expensive component, the union's campaign is really a multimedia drive, with the audio portion of the messages broadcast throughout the day over radio stations in New York City. This serves to reinforce the once-monthly TV exposure, as do the ads run in major and specialized newspapers.

The ILGWU is considering extending the radio spots to other major cities, as well as the bus and subway ads that appear around holiday shopping time. Rounding out the campaign are the ads in specialized magazines, including Ms., Ebony and the Sunday Times fashion supplement, plus specific messages geared to the trade and labor press.

Paula Green of the Green-Dolmatch Agency, which produces the ads, feel that the ILGWU messages have unique color and pace because of the use of actual members. "Without a doubt," she said, "the use of people from the shops gives meaning to the messages because the viewer cares about them."

Labor Backs Bill to Control Strip Mining

A new strip mining bill approved by the House Interior Committee is strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said.

The bill is a modified version of legislation that President Ford vetoed last year. It would set environmental standards for surface mining of coal. Mining companies would be required to reclaim all stripped land and pay a 35-cents-a-ton fee on strip-mined coal to finance reclamation of strip-mined areas previously abandoned.

In a letter sent to all House members, Biemiller charged the Administration used "fabricated statistics and misleading economic assumptions" to justify Ford's veto of the earlier bill. The President claimed the legislation would curtail needed coal production and cost jobs.

The House last June fell three votes short of the two-thirds majority needed to override a veto. The new bill includes some compromise provisions, such as a stretchout of the time allowed for compliance and eased restrictions on riverbed impact in the western states, which sponsors hope will bring added support.

Biemiller termed the new measure "a sound step forward." He predicted that experience with its implementation will lead to "further strengthening and improvements."

College Faculties Back Unionism

More than two-thirds of college faculty members favor unionism, according to a survey conducted by Dr. Seymour Lipset of Stanford University and Dr. Everett Ladd, Jr., of the University of Connecticut.

They polled 3,000 randomly-selected faculty members across the nation and found support for collective bargaining on the campus had risen to 69 percent, up from 66 percent in 1973 and 60 percent in 1969.

If a bargaining election were held on their campus, 81 percent of the faculty would vote for a union at two-year colleges, 75 percent at four-year colleges, and 61 percent at universities.

Wage Controls Denounced:

Labor Protests Fail To Budge Trudeau

Ottawa—Trade unionists from across Canada massed on Parliament Hill to denounce the federal government's anti-inflation program. But Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said there will be no lessening of wage controls.

"Our position is firm," he told a delegation of 300 union leaders, who on Mar. 22 presented the Canadian Labor Congress's annual memorandum to his cabinet while 25,000 demonstrators marched outside. Parliament Hill security guards described it as the biggest demonstration there since the depression thirties.

It coincided with similar demonstrations and walkouts from coast-to-coast. In Quebec province alone, a million school children had the day off as their teachers walked off the job to oppose wage controls. And in the capital cities of every province, the provincial federations of labor presented the CLC memorandum to the provincial governments.

The Trudeau government's anti-inflation law was passed last October, pushed through Parliament by the governing Liberal Party's majority in both the House of Commons and the Senate.

It sets a limit of 8 to 10 percent on most wage settlements in the first year, with lower limits in the second and third years. Inflation had been running at 10 to 12 percent in recent years, and unions had just started to negotiate catch-up increases.

CLC President Joseph Morris, who led the leadership delegation, pointed out to the government that in its first six months the program has produced "a steady stream of decisions reducing wages agreed to in collective bargaining."

The law was also supposed to control some domestic prices but, Morris added, "as far as we know it has yet to produce a single decision rolling back a price increase."

The memorandum said the government is destroying social, economic and political freedoms and taking the initial steps "to transform a free society into an authoritarian state."

It described the anti-inflation program as "unparalleled in its callous and brutal treatment" of workers.

Prime Minister Trudeau was obviously unmoved. He said the government has no intention of asking Parliament to repeal the law. Inflation has reached "crisis" proportions and sacrifice is necessary, he insisted.

The CLC brief said the program "makes a mockery" of the idea of sacrifice, "for we fail to find adequate controls on dividends, interest rates, professional fees and land speculators."

Morris, in an address to the demonstrators after the presentation of the memorandum, said the Canadian labor movement "is in the battle for its life."

"It has been forced by the actions of the Trudeau government to become a political movement rather than primarily an economic organization," he said.

Wurf Assails Court Ruling On Residency

A Supreme Court's decision upholding the right of a municipality to require city workers to live within its boundaries is "discriminatory and impractical," President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees declared.

"Can you imagine the outcry if private employers were given the power to order their employes to live in certain areas?" Wurf asked.

The high court upheld the firing of a Philadelphia fire fighter who moved to New Jersey, rejecting his claim that his constitutional right to travel had been impaired. The decision did not deal with the wisdom or desirability of a residence requirement, which public employe unions have fought in many cities, but only with its constitutionality.

Wurf said he sympathized with municipalities which believe their employes should live in the jurisdiction in which they work but "from an economic standpoint such a policy is impractical" because of today's housing market.

Retroactive Seniority Awarded Bias Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

issues" when workers must compete for "too few jobs in a recessionary economy."

He said the court had arrived at "an appropriate resolution of those claims" in the case that was before it. But, he stressed, the only "wholly satisfactory answer" is to create enough jobs in the economy so that everyone can be employed.

Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., wrote the majority opinion, joined by Justices Potter Stewart, Byron R. White, Thurgood Marshall and Harry A. Blackmum.

Brennan held that the grant of retroactive seniority was fully in accord with the section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act that allows federal courts to take "appropriate" action to remedy discrimination, "which may include, but is not limited to, reinstatement or hiring of employes, with or without back pay . . . or any other relief as the court deems appropriate."

To provide remedies short of back seniority, he contended, would leave the victim of discrimination still at a disadvantage.

Partially dissenting opinions, by Justices Lewis F. Powell, Jr., and William H. Rehnquist, and by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, found the majority opinion too sweeping.

Powell saw justification for "benefit-type" seniority grants, such as the right to a longer vacation or other prerogatives of service. But he said the case should have been sent back to a lower court to consider whether retroactivity in seniority for layoff purposes was the most equitable solution for all parties affected.

Burger agreed generally with that position and suggested the possibility of a monetary award as a substitute for "competitive-type seniority relief."

The court's newest member, Justice John Paul Stevens, did not participate.

Kirkland Stresses Energy Independence:

Nuclear Power Held Vital To U.S. Economic Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

and what the states are doing about nuclear-energy development.

In a panel discussion on the nuclear-energy safety question, scientists Norman Rasmussen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Bernard Cohen of the University of Pittsburgh stressed that the risks to workers and the public from potential accidents in nuclear-power plants are very small. Only Dr. James McKenzie, a member of the Union of Concerned Scientists, in a highly technical argument held that nuclear energy might be unsafe.

Rasmussen recently directed a study for the Atomic Energy Commission that found that the likelihood of being killed in any one year in a reactor accident is one chance in 300 million while the likelihood of being injured is one in 150 million.

The study judged the likelihood of a core melt accident as one in 17,000 per reactor per year. "With 100 reactors operating, as is anticipated for the U.S. by 1980," the Rasmussen study observed, "this means that one such accident would occur, on the average, every one and three-quarter centuries."

Conference Chairman Peter Bommarito, president of the Rubber Workers, noted in his opening remarks that if the U.S. can get 200 nuclear-generating stations on line by 1985 it will reduce the nation's oil requirements by six million barrels per day.

"That's just about the quantity of oil we're importing now," he said, "so you can see the importance of expanding our use of nuclear energy as rapidly as possible."

IUD President I. W. Abel, discussing the fundamental role of energy in the country's economic life, noted that an ample supply of energy is essential to production. Production is essential for jobs, "and without jobs our country would be in chaos and ruin," he added.

Organized labor is committed to a policy and program to serve that objective, Abel declared.

"If we're going to have full employment we're going to need 3 percent annual growth in energy," President J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers observed. "Unless we have nuclear energy we're not going to have 3 percent growth in energy."

Nat Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, charged that anti-nuclear advocates are essentially anti-growth or slow-growth proponents.

"That means jobs will not increase, and in some industries there'd be layoffs" if these critics of nuclear power got their way, he said. "Moreover, prices would rise and some sharply."

While conservation represents "one small answer" to the nation's energy scarcity problem, it will not alone solve the crisis, Goldfinger said. There still will be the need for increased energy in the next 15 to 25 years because of greater consumption.

He cited recent Bureau of Mines estimates showing that the use of coal will rise from its present 18 percent of total energy supplies to 21 percent by the turn of the century, and noted that coal in itself is not the answer to the problem.

Nuclear power will have to supply a large part of the rest of the country's total energy needs, Goldfinger said. According to the Bureau of Mines, nuclear power is expected to rise from less than 2 percent at present to about 28 percent by the year 2000, "a spectacular increase," he observed.

This could generate about 1.5 million jobs in construction, manufacturing, transportation, warehousing and distribution, Goldfinger said.

"If you pull the plug on nuclear energy, you're just pulling the plug on the whole economy," he said. Unless the nation moves ahead rapidly to develop nuclear power "we'll all be in trouble" regarding employment, buying power, living standards and "our whole way of life," Goldfinger said.

IUD Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman, reporting on efforts to halt nuclear-energy development, said a series of initiative petitions in 16 states seeks to impose "onerous restraints" on both existing and proposed nuclear facilities.

He warned that if California's Proposition 15 to impose a moratorium on nuclear-energy development is approved by voters on June 8 "state after state, caught in emotionalism, will follow suit."

"It is a reaction to what I believe is an hysteria," Clayman said. "It is almost a popular fashion to be for the elimination of nuclear energy."

The effect of the various state-proposed restrictions on nuclear power would be to raise the cost of electricity, Prof. Walter Meyer of the University of Missouri warned. This would hurt consumers and workers and produce a ripple effect throughout the economy that would raise the price of all goods and services, he said.

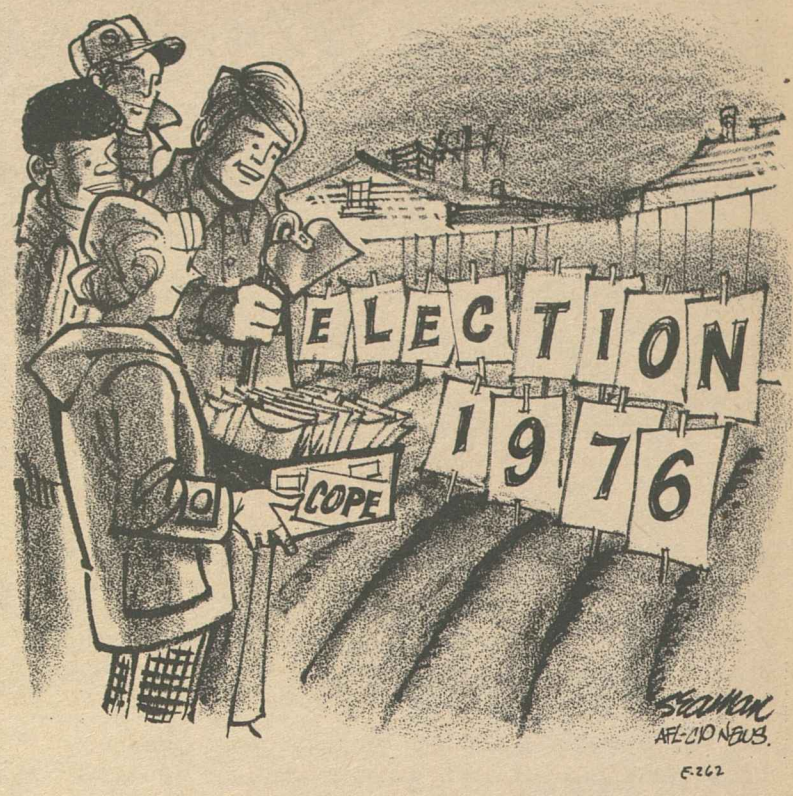
Rep. Mike McCormack (D-Wash.) said there is neither moral nor intellectual justification for the current obsession with hypothetical hazards of nuclear energy.

"The campaign to undermine nuclear energy is, in effect, a campaign to cause additional unemployment," declared McCormack, who heads a House subcommittee on energy research as well as two subcommittees of the congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

"Cutting back on nuclear-energy production will mean increased unemployment among American workers, not only those involved in the construction of the nuclear plants themselves, but, far more important, those involved in permanent industries which will require the energy produced," he said.

The chance that a person will be killed from a nuclear accident in a nuclear-power plant in 1980 when the U.S. is expected to have 100 plants on line is about one in five billion, or the chance of being struck by a meteor, McCormack said.

The Best Seed



North Carolina Upset Keeps Reagan In Race

Conservative Republican challenger Ronald Reagan brought the 1976 presidential primary season its first upset when he captured 52 percent of the vote in North Carolina.

President Gerald Ford appeared to be on the brink of eliminating the former California governor before the North Carolina race netted Ford only 46 percent of the vote and 25 delegates to Reagan's 28. Reagan had lost five in a row to Ford, including a particularly damaging loss in the Reagan target state of Florida two weeks before.

Former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter continued his string of primary victories in the Democratic voting in North Carolina, topping Alabama Gov. George Wallace 54 percent to 35 percent.

Carter has now won five of the first six primaries and heads into the critical Apr. 6 elections in Wisconsin and New York far ahead of the field. His 167 delegate total is followed by 134 "uncommitted" in second place.

In North Carolina, Carter picked up 36 delegates to 25 for Wallace as all 61 were decided by the primary.

Arizona Rep. Morris Udall, Washington Sen. Henry Jackson and former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris were also on the ballot in North Carolina, but none put on a real campaign there. None won any delegates and Jackson was the only one with as much as 4 percent of the vote.

Both Udall and Jackson will be competing in Wisconsin and New York on Apr. 6, however.

Both Apr. 6 primaries have undergone late rule changes.

The Democrats' compliance review commission voted to let Wisconsin use its primary results to select delegates, even though the "open" format allows crossover votes from the other party. Thus the resurgence of Reagan, if it keeps Wisconsin Republicans interested in their own race, may have a bearing on the Democratic results.

In New York, no votes are cast for presidential candidates, but an 11th hour change by the state legislature will allow their names to be listed behind that of the delegates pledged to them.

Harris plans a full effort in the Apr. 27 primary in Pennsylvania, now billed as a "showdown," presuming the Wisconsin and New York results are mixed.

Neither the Ford nor Reagan camp offered an immediate analysis of the reversal of form in North Carolina. The results in both parties show it to be a very conservative state, with Reagan getting 101,448 votes for his 52 percent and Wallace 210,000 for his 35 percent in a losing cause.

Carter's victory in North Carolina was his third straight in head-to-head competition with Wallace, and the second in the South. After 12 years as a solid force in Democratic Party affairs, always in the South and often elsewhere, Wallace was left with a campaign in disarray.

Carter's lead in delegates is reckoned in different ways since the caucuses in Oklahoma, Iowa, South Carolina and Maine are in different stages of development — and Carter is a major factor in all of them.

In Oklahoma, for instance, 24 delegates are currently counted as uncommitted, but the leader of those slates, Gov. David Boren, has endorsed Carter since the Feb. 7 precinct caucuses. At this point, 20 percent of the Democratic convention delegates have been chosen.

April Schedule for Labor Studies Center

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center will conduct six institutes during April, four at the Silver Spring, Md., campus and three at other locations. Two international unions will use the campus for staff training. The schedule:

Negotiated Pensions—An institute for union officers and representatives who negotiate pensions and insurance plans and for labor trustees of pension and insurance funds. Topics include analysis and interpretation of fund reports, investment of trust funds, requirements of the new Federal Pension law. From 4 p.m., Sunday, Apr. 4, through Thursday, Apr. 8.

Civil Rights—An institute co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dept. for union civil rights representatives. Topics include minority participation in trade unions and in society, affirmative action programs, equal employment opportunity for women and minority groups, Equal Pay Act and government policies related to employment and civil rights. From 4 p.m., Sunday, Apr. 11, to Thursday, Apr. 15.

Teachers—A program conducted by the American Federation of Teachers for staff training on political education, Tuesday, Apr. 13.

Education Techniques—An institute for union officers, field staff, union educators and others whose duties include setting up education conferences for stewards, local union leaders, local committees and active women, etc. From 4 p.m. Tuesday, Apr. 20, to Friday, Apr. 23.

Railroaders—An institute for United Transportation Union general chairmen. Topics include claim and grievance processing, preparation and presentation of board cases, pre-hearing analysis writing, mock board cases, economics of the railroad industry, legal problems, group process, UTU legislative and poltical activities and newsletter writing. From 4 p.m., Sunday, Apr. 25, to Friday, May 7.

The off-campus institutes for April are:

Collective Bargaining Techniques—An institute for union officers and staff representatives who negotiate with management. Topics include preparing for bargaining, membership attitudes, analysis of key contract clauses and a review of new contract benefits. From 4 p.m., Sunday, Apr. 4, to Friday, Apr. 9, at the University of California, Berkeley.

Occupational Health & Industrial Hygiene—An institute for union leaders who train and work with local union safety committees. Topics include occupational health problems, OSHA, recognition and handling of health hazards, using noise measurement equipment, protective devices and bargaining on health issues. From 9 a.m., Monday, Apr. 19, to Friday, Apr. 23, at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Employment Testing—An institute for union representatives in industries where personnel testing is a problem. Topics include procedures for dealing with testing programs, evaluating tests, systems analysis of testing, union experience in testing, union approaches to testing problems, equal employment opportunity and testing bargaining on selection and promotion, and alternatives to testing. From 4 p.m., Sunday, Apr. 25, to Thursday, Apr. 29, at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

More information on these and other institutes may be obtained from Fred Hoehler, executive director, AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Phone 301/431-6400.

More Vetoes Threatened:

Labor-Backed Bills Advance in Congress

Three labor-supported bills advanced in Congress despite Administration sniping and warnings of presidential vetoes.

The first showdown will come on a child day care center bill the Administration tried unsuccessfully to sidetrack. But the House voted 317-72 final approval and the Senate followed with a 59-30 vote.

The legislation would give an extra $125 million to the states, to be used to help day care centers that serve children of low-income working parents meet new federal staffing standards. It would encourage the hiring of welfare mothers as aides at day care centers, thus combining useful employment with needed adult supervision for the children.

A 1974 law required the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to set federal standards that the day care centers must meet, but HEW said it will recommend that the President veto the funding bill.

A more certain candidate for veto is a House-Senate conference agreement on revisions of the Hatch Act that would allow federal workers to participate more actively in the political life of the nation.

Dropped from the final version was a Senate-passed "rider," unrelated to the rest of the bill, that would have allowed Congress to vote to give federal workers their full "comparability" pay raises without automatically boosting the salaries of House and Senate members.

Awaiting Senate action is a House-passed bill that would allow states to sue companies that violate antitrust laws on behalf of all of the people who have been overcharged or otherwise harmed by the illegal actions. When it would be impractical to reimburse each individual affected, the money collected would be used for the common good in some related way. Triple damages would be collected where a violation was found "willful" and actual damages otherwise.

The Administration originally had supported the bill. But when powerful business organizations launched a campaign against the legislation, President Ford decided the bill was "too broad" and he couldn't support it.

During the debate, Republicans replied to Democratic taunts about Ford's latest cave-in to business pressure by asserting that the Justice Dept. support for the bill represented only the views of some "faceless bureaucrat."

But in fact, the support had been expressed at congressional hearings by the assistant attorney general in charge of the antitrust division, a presidential appointee.

On the key vote, the House rejected a Republican motion to send the bill back to the Judiciary Committee. The vote was 223-150.



COMMON POSITIONS on issues to come before the 1976 conference of the International Labor Organization opening in June are discussed by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Labor Minister Benny Berg of Luxembourg at federation headquarters.

Union Delegates Press ILO on Human Rights

Geneva—Trade union members of the International Labor Organization's Governing Body called on the ILO to assign top priority to the defense of human rights throughout the 128-nation agency's programs.

Reviewing the ILO's long-term program planning, the workers stressed that it is the ILO's duty to insure that human rights are not sacrificed to economic development.

The Governing Body, an executive council of 56 worker, employer and government representatives, tackled head-on a specific human rights issue by charting plans to impose sanctions against the ruling Ethiopian military regime.

Visibly angered by the failure of the Ethiopian rulers to respond to ILO requests for information on the fate of Beyene Solomon, arrested president of the Ethiopian Trade Union Confederation, Joseph Morris, president of the Canadian Labor Congress, threatened to seek "termination" of the ILO's relations with Ethiopia.

A deputy worker delegate on the Governing Body, Solomon has been imprisoned since September 1974 without ever having been brought to trial. No explanation has been given for his detention.

"If we can not do anything for our own people," Morris told the executive group on behalf of its worker members, "then we can not do anything for anyone."

Irving Brown, the AFL-CIO European representative who serves as U.S. worker delegate, seconded Morris by saying such "drastic action" as the halting of all aid by the ILO and its member states to Ethiopia might have to be sought if the Ethiopian government failed to respond satisfactorily.

The Governing Body directed ILO Director Gen. Francis Blanchard to make one more attempt to get Ethiopia to face up to its responsibilities as an ILO member state before returning to the issue at its May meeting.

In discussions on ILO programs, the workers also stressed the importance of reinforcing the "tripartite" basis that sets the ILO apart from all other international organizaions. This is the ILO founding principle that brings trade union and employer representatives into all the agency's bodies with full rights along with the governments of member states.

The Governing Body simply noted a factual preliminary report by the director general on a study of working conditions in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war while awaiting a peace settlement. The study was triggered under ILO rules when the 1974 assembly of member states adopted an Arab-inspired resolution accusing Israel of discrimination against Arab workers.

The refusal of the ILO official to draw anti-Israeli conclusions before completing his study had provoked the ire of some Arab delegates. This brought a sharp warning from Brown that any attempt to pass judgment on Israel before the ILO fact-finding machinery had followed its normal course would cause a "crisis not in the Middle East, but right here in the ILO."

Chemical Test Proposal Gets Full Support

Chemicals should be tested in laboratories, not on workers and the public, the AFL-CIO said in a strong endorsement of a Toxic Substances Control bill the Senate will soon take up.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged all senators to support the legislation drawn up by the Senate Commerce Committee and "oppose any crippling amendments."

The bill would require the Environmental Protection Agency to assure that new chemicals are pretested and would set up a priority for testing chemicals now in use that are suspected of being hazardous to human health or the environment.

Biemiller termed the legislation "far overdue." He cited the "horrors" to workers and the environment caused by such substances as vinyl chloride, kepone, mercury and lead PCB's.

"It is high time that chemicals and not people should be put to the test," Biemiller said.

He said the labor movement feels so strongly about the legislation "because workers too long have been treated as human guinea pigs" and "called upon to pay for a job with their lives or their health."

More than 100,000 workers die each year from occupational illnesses, Biemiller said, based on an estimate by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. He said it is not asking too much of the chemical industry to commit less than 1 percent of its gross income to testing intended to bring down that toll.

Pension Guide Outlines Role Of Trustees

An interpretive bulletin outlining fiduciary responsibility under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 has been issued by the Labor Dept., and is now available to union members and officials who are trustees of pension funds.

Lawrence Smedley, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, suggests that the booklet will be of special interest to union pension trustees since "there is considerable confusion as to who is a fiduciary and particularly to what extent they are liable for the actions of other fiduciaries" under ERISA.

Under ERISA, trustees of pension and health and welfare plans are required to meet new and strict standards of conduct in the administration of such plans.

They must perform their duties solely in the interest of the plan participants and "with the care, skill, prudence and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent man acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use."

Thus, under the law, "a fiduciary could be held liable for losses caused by other fiduciaries not only if he knowingly participated in or condoned their action but simply if he were not 'prudent' in his duties as a fiduciary," Smedley points out.

Copies of the new bulletin may be obtained by writing the Office of Employee Benefits Security, Labor-Management Services Administration, Labor Dept., P.O. Box 176, Washington, D.C. 20044.

Senate Approves Compromise To Revive Federal Election Panel

(Continued from Page 1)

by Congress. And the White House indicated Ford was prepared to veto any bill that went beyond that.

After two weeks of Senate debates that included a series of close votes and adoption of amendments that displeased many senators on both sides of the political aisle, leaders of both parties worked behind the scenes to shape a compromise that was the framework for the bill the Senate finally passed.

It had more pluses than minuses, from labor's viewpoint. Thus, it significantly modified the controversial opinion of the present Election Commission which would give employers a free hand to solicit political funds from their workers and even collect the money through a checkoff.

Under the Senate bill, companies that set up political funds would be free to solicit their stockholders, management officials and supervisors. Unions, of course, could continue to seek voluntary political contributions from their members.

The bill would allow a company to send up to two political fund solicitations a year by mail to the homes of its employes. But to avoid any suggestion of pressure, any money collected would have to be under conditions that make it impossible for the employer to know the names of the workers who contributed. A union, in turn, could if it wished make a similar mail solicitation of workers not in the bargaining unit, stockholders or supervisors.

One section of the compromise bill imposes a complex disclosure requirement on organizations that take political positions, although not to the burdensome extent that would have been required by an amendment the Senate had earlier added to the original bill.

As originally adopted, it would have required companies and all membership organizations, including unions, to disclose the amount spent on internal communications to members that involve political endorsements. This could have involved intricate breakdowns of costs of regular communications such as newsletters and posed a real threat of discouraging political action to avoid a technical violation of the law.

The less drastic but still cumbersome version finally adopted would apply only to expenditures over $1,000.

Included in the bill is a "nonproliferation" restriction on political fund-dispersing committees. Thus, a company with 50 plants could only hand out funds through a single political committee, subject to the limit of $5,000 to any candidate or multi-candidate committee. A union likewise could not set up separate committees in each of its locals but would have to make its donations from a single political committee.

The Senate bill contains a provision intended to limit matching funds in primary elections to persons making a realistic bid for a party's presidential nomination. It would deny any federal funds to a candidate who failed to poll at least 10 percent of the vote in the first two primaries in which he or she participated. The intent was to prevent organizations promoting causes from running a candidate in a party primary in order to tap the federal campaign fund.

The Senate bill would also modify a portion of the Supreme Court decision that voided previous legal restrictions on the amount a presidential candidate could spend out of his own pocket.

The bill limits personal expenditures to $50,000 for those candidates who accept federal funds. A candidate who waived federal funds would not be limited. The court had indicated that such a distinction would be valid.

The bill would expand the present bipartisan six-member commission to eight by adding two seats for political independents. And it would set up a study of the presidential nominating system to develop recommendations on creating a uniform procedure to replace the present combination of primaries, party caucuses and state conventions.

The House is expected to take up the bill under a rule limiting the number of amendments that can be proposed.

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Labor Spurs All-Out Fight To Save Food Stamp Plan

Election Act Bolstered By House

By David L. Perlman

The House defeated all anti-union amendments and passed, 241-155, a bill to revive the Federal Election Commission and rewrite some of the ground rules governing the financing of political campaigns.

A congressional conference committee now faces the job of resolving differences with a Senate-passed bill, a necessary prelude to final passage by Congress and a presidential decision on whether to sign or veto the measure.

Both the House and Senate versions reconstitute the Federal Election Commission as an Executive Branch agency. That non-controversial section of the bill is in accord with a Supreme Court decision that only a presidentially-appointed body can exercise all the powers Congress delegated to the commission — including disbursing tax funds for presidential campaigns.

The House bill nullifies and the Senate bill alters substantially an opinion by the election commission that corporations could solicit rank-and-file workers for a management-controlled political fund, and even set up a checkoff to collect the money.

Under the House bill, an employer would be flatly barred from soliciting political funds from rank-and-file workers. The Senate bill would allow twice-a-year mail solicitations under procedures that guarantee that any contributions are anonymous. Unions would have similar rights to solicit stockholders, management or others not in the bargaining unit.

Protection of workers against being dunned for political contributions by their employers was a major issue to the labor movement and a key vote in the House came on a Republican-sponsored motion to merely reconstitute the election commission in line with the Supreme Court decision. It would have left intact the pro-management solicitation rule.

The House voted 246-153 against that motion.

Another key vote from labor's standpoint came on the issue of a union's right to communicate with its own members without the chilling effect of an intricate reporting requirement whenever a union newspaper, letter or meeting notice could be construed as aiding a candidate for federal office.

Republicans in both the House and Senate had sought to impose such a "disclosure" rule, even

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NATIONWIDE BOYCOTT of Russell Stover Candies got the support of members of the AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers Conference during a two-day meeting in Houston. Picketing a Stover outlet are from left, Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO, Earl D. McDavid of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Joseph F. Maloney of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., and Gregory Oskoian of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers. The B&C launched the boycott to protest the firm's "anti-union and illegal activities."

16,000 Gain In Las Vegas Settlements

Las Vegas, Nev.—A two-week strike against 15 casinos on the Las Vegas strip ended with tentative agreements reached with two unions and continued negotiations on non-economic issues with a third.

The settlement, carrying wage increases estimated at 35 percent over four years, has been ratified by the Musicians, recommended for ratification to an Apr. 7 vote of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees, and rejected by members of the Theatrical Stage Employes on non-wage matters. However the stagehands' union authorized its members to return to work if they are recalled as the casinos reopen while further talks are under way.

A similar agreement was reached by culinary workers and bartenders

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Eastland Bill Criticized:

Strict Curbs Sought On Hiring of Aliens

An immigration bill being considered by the Senate Judiciary Committee would curtail jobs for American workers and "seriously undermine" wages and working conditions, the AFL-CIO testified.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the immigration law should be strengthened by penalizing employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens — often at substandard wages and working conditions. Such a bill was approved last fall by the House Judiciary Committee but hasn't yet been scheduled for floor action.

By contrast, Biemiller said, a bill introduced by Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) would open the door to further abuses. It would make it easier for employers to bring in aliens for both farm and non-farm jobs for which, supposedly, there is a shortage of domestic workers at the prevailing wage scales.

Biemiller told the Senate committee that this would be a big step toward reconstituting the "bracero" program that Congress killed in 1962. Until then, employers were able to contract to bring workers from Mexico for peak-season work under conditions that perpetuated low wages.

Biemiller suggested that the Eastland bill's backdoor bracero program would be "even more dangerous than the old one as a result of the lack of standards and controls to protect the workers."

The AFL-CIO testimony particularly objected to a proposal to allow aliens to come to the United States to work temporarily at jobs that are permanent in nature.

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO "strongly agrees" with the Labor Dept. position that an alien admitted temporarily to the United States should not be used in a permanent job.

Such a worker, Biemiller noted, would be "wholly at the mercy of his employer. If he joins a union or objects to his wages or working conditions he may be sent back to his own country on the slightest pretext."

But Biemiller objected to a Labor Dept. proposal to change a provision of the present immigra-

(Continued on page 8)

Meany Hits Cutback By Regulation

Food stamps are "the only alternatives to hunger" for millions of Americans, the AFL-CIO declared in a three-front defense of the program against Administration and congressional attacks.

AFL-CIO President George Meany called on the Agriculture Dept. to withdraw proposed new regulations that would curtail food stamp benefits for an estimated 11 million persons. About half of them would be dropped from the program entirely.

Meany also strongly protested the department's plan to toughen a present requirement that persons able to work must take any suitable job that is available. Present regulations exclude hazardous jobs, allow a worker to refuse a job paying less than $1.30 an hour, or one that would require him to quit or refuse to join a union.

He termed the attempt to repeal these modest safeguards "a blatant attack on the labor movement." The attempt to change the program through regulations is "particularly untimely," Meany said, because Congress is in the midst of acting on food stamp legislation.

Meany served notice that "the AFL-CIO is committed to an all-out fight to save the food stamp program" for the "millions of poor, unemployed and other low-income American workers who must have food stamps to feed their families."

In the congressional arena, AFL-

(Continued on Page 7)

Critical Needs for Health Security Documented at Regional Hearings

The nation's critical need for a comprehensive federal health care program was made clear at regional congressional hearings in Chicago and San Francisco, the first of two of a scheduled series.

Witnesses testifying for workers, older citizens and the needy before the Health subcommittee of the House Ways & Means Committee called for prompt passage of the labor-endorsed National Health Security bill.

More Americans could receive far superior care under a federally administered program in addition to cutting $20 billion from the nation's overall health care bill annually, the panel was told.

President Thomas F. Miechur of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers testified in Chicago that workers who are now covered by union-negotiated health plans need the additional protection of Health Security.

Miechur told the panel chaired by Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.) that the negotiated health plans are of little use to workers who have lost their jobs.

"With the current depression in the building industry, many workers with even 10 or 12 years seniority have been laid off and have lost their hospitalization protection," he noted. "It is the rare family that can pay out of its pocket some $100 a month for health insurance out of its unemployment compensation benefits."

Miechur said that even under some of the better health insurance plans working union members have, the coverage is often inadequate for many medical situations. He cited the additional payments for services that are only partially covered by the plans or not provided at all.

Sec.-Treas. Robert Gibson of the

(Continued on Page 6)

Hatch Act Reforms Face Veto by Ford

Congress gave final approval to a labor-supported bill that would lift most of the Hatch Act's restrictions on political rights of federal workers. But the margin in both the House and Senate was less than the two-thirds that would be needed to override an expected presidential veto.

The bill passed by Congress would continue to protect government employes from political arm-twisting by their superiors or the administration in power. But it would allow them, on their own time and away from government offices, to campaign and otherwise support candidates.

Under the Hatch Act, passed in 1939 to insulate government workers from political pressure, federal

(Continued on Page 6)



BACKPAY SETTLEMENT totalling $1.6 million that the Ladies' Garment Workers won for 784 employes at the Kellwood Co. plant at Little Rock, Ark., brings joy to union members who will share in the record NLRB award. Joining in the jubilation is ILGWU Vice President Frederick R. Siems, director of the union's central states region.

ILGWU Wins Back Pay For 800 Firing Victims

Nearly 800 members of the Ladies' Garment Workers will share in a $1.6 million backpay settlement from Kellwood Co. for illegal firings during a 13-month strike in the mid-1960s.

The settlement, approved unanimously by the five-member National Labor Relations Board, is one of the largest in NLRB history.

The ILGWU has been pressing the case against Kellwood's Ottenheimer Division of Little Rock, Ark., for the past decade. Kellwood must make a full payment of $1.5 million to 753 employes within 120 days. The company must also pay an additional $100,000 to 31 other persons who had not been located or who have undetermined amounts due in the settlement.

ILGWU Vice President Frederick R. Siems, director of the union's central states region, said that the settlement represents a "final and complete victory for the union."

The long-running dispute between ILGWU Local 589 and Kellwood began during a 1965 organizing drive that was marked by a vicious anti-union campaign and harassment of union supporters by Kellwood, Siems recalled.

After a majority of the workers at the Little Rock plant voted for ILGWU representation, negotiations got under way for a contract. But little progress was made during 50 meetings between union and company representatives. The negotiations collapsed when management negotiators walked out.

The strike began in October 1966 when Kellwood refused to continue negotiations. After 13 months on the picket lines, members of the local voted to end the strike in November 1967 and asked to be rehired with full rights and privileges. The company refused to comply.

An NLRB trial judge in 1969 found the company guilty of unfair labor practices for its pre-strike anti-union conduct and its failure to bargain in good faith. Kellwood was directed to resume negotiations with the ILGWU and to rehire the strikers with backpay.

The decision was upheld by the NLRB, the U.S. Court of Appeals, and finally by the Supreme Court in 1971.

The company has since rehired all but 19 of the strikers and, as a part of the settlement, has agreed to rehire 16 of the remaining 19.

Residency Ruling By Court Assailed

The AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. expressed alarm over the Supreme Court's recent decision upholding the right of a municipality to require city workers to live within its boundaries.

PED President William H. McClennan, charging that the ruling amounts to "economic blackmail" over the lives of workers, declared that the history of the Supreme Court shows it is not infallible.

"As evidenced by decisions in recent months," he said, "we detect a dangerous trend by the court aimed at severely limiting personal freedom and privacy."

Kirkland Stresses Need For Positive Leadership

New York—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland called for restoration of positive national leadership capable of dealing with domestic and world problems. "Big issues need big answers," Kirkland declared at a dinner sponsored by the Social Democrats, USA, at which he received the annual Eugene V. Debs award.

Kirkland was cited for his "total commitment to the cause of working Americans and devotion to the ideals of freedom and democracy." The presentation was made by President J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers who called Kirkland "a man of high purpose, great talent and dedication in the Debs tradition."

Kirkland specified health care and energy among domestic issues on which the nation has failed to make necessary commitments of effort and resources.

"Great problems will not yield to small programs," he told the audience of about 750 labor, civil rights and community leaders. "We of the AFL-CIO still believe it is more expensive to default than to perform."

On international affairs, Kirkland said the foundation of U.S. policy has been to "feed, appease and divert" in reaction to Soviet initiatives.

"That is where Henry Kissinger has most conspicuously failed," he declared. "His policy has been to make book with the other side; to bob and weave. This has left the forces of freedom in total disarray.

"The primary objective of our foreign policy must be to consolidate the forces of freedom," he said. "We must put the question to our friends: where will you stand? They must stop taking refuge in abstention.

"What counts is not whether we win in the voting but who is on our side. We will prevail if we build on that concept." This, Kirkland reminded the gathering, has been the basis of AFL-CIO policy in the international labor bodies.

Among those who participated in the tribute to Kirkland were Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), and Daniel P. Moynihan, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, in a message read to the gathering by his executive assistant, Thomas R. Donahue, praised Kirkland's record of service to the trade union movement and through it to "the cause of social justice at home and abroad."

Presiding at the dinner was Bayard Rustin, chairman of the Social Democrats, USA, and director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute. He called Kirkland "a rare human being, combining a commitment to social progress and an identification with the needs of common people with a deep and abiding interest in international democracy."

Eugene V. Debs, whose career the award commemorates, was an early union organizer and political activist. He was imprisoned and deprived of his citizenship during World War I. An AFL-CIO resolution adopted by the 1975 Convention called on Congress to restore full citizenship to Debs, who died in 1926.

California, Oregon Initiatives:

Bids to Ban Nuclear Power Ignore Cost in Jobs, Energy

San Francisco—Less than two years after the United States suffered its worst energy shortage in history due to the OPEC natons' oil embargo, voters in Califonia and Oregon are facing statewide referendums on whether to prohibit the use of one of the cleanest and cheapest alternative sources available—nuclear power.

In California, Proposition 15, the Nuclear Power Plants Initiative, qualified for the June 8 primary election ballot following a campaign initiated by environmentalist groups including the Sierra Club and Friends of the Earth.

It would bar nuclear power plant construction and prohibit the operation of existing plants at more than 60 percent of their original licensed core-power level one year after its enactment unless federal liability limits are removed.

After five years it would require the derating of existing plants by 10 percent a year unless the effectiveness of safety systems and waste disposal methods is confirmed by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the state legislature.

Both the AFL-CIO Executive Council and the California AFL-CIO have called for defeat of the measure.

The Oregon measure, which is almost identical to California's Proposition 15, will be on the November ballot. Moreover, signature drives to qualify similar anti-nuclear power measures are under way in a number of other states, including Colorado, Maine and Montana.

Proponents of Proposition 15 maintain that it is just a safety measure designed to force utilities and the nuclear industry, which have long been subject to stringent federal safety standards, to prove that nuclear power is safe.

But they argue for it in somewhat different terms. For example, Dr. Harold Sandler, a professor of medicine at Stanford University, declares it would "erect a barrier between the atomic industry and the wanton destruction of the human environment on earth."

Opponents point out that such a claim ignores the fact that nuclear energy development is proceeding rapidly in many other nations around the globe where there is neither the inclination nor the will to stop it even if that were desirable.

Led by California's former governor, Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, the opposition warns that Proposition 15 is a nuclear shutdown measure that would "severely damage the ability of utilities to provide adequate electricity to meet California's industrial, commercial, agricultural and residential needs" and that it would cost the public billions of dollars and thousands of lost jobs.

In announcing its opposition to Proposition 15, the California AFL-CIO executive council described it as "an unwise, unnecessary measure that would force the shutdown of existing nuclear power plants in the state.

"The fact is nuclear energy is safe," the council said. "No member of the public has ever been injured or killed in the 20-year history of nuclear energy in the United States."

Asserting that the impact of Proposition 15, if approved, would be "devastating," the council said it would:

- Impose a no-growth economy on California, thereby increasing unemployment in a state already burdened by about 1 million jobless workers.
- Increase the state's dependence on foreign oil controlled by the multinational oil companies and the Arabs.
- Place further fuel cost hardships on low and fixed income citizens.
- Force California to burn coal to generate electricity, thereby increasing air pollution and worsening the environment.
- Force the abandonment of plans for mass transit and water pollution control facilities because of energy shortages.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, in supporting the California federation's stand, declared at its February meeting:

"At a time when the domestic supply of oil and natural gas is diminishing, the nation must make every effort to conserve energy and to develop alternate sources of energy, including coal, shale oil, solar and geothermal, as well as nuclear. Even a partial limitation on nuclear energy would seriously hamper the quest for American energy independence."

Among the many objections to the initiative voiced by opponents is the fact that it was drafted with no regard for its economic consequences. The state attorney general's office noted this in the last sentence of the official summary of the measure which will appear on the ballot. It states:

"However, if this initiative should restrict the operation of existing nuclear power plants, and the courts should uphold such action, there is a potential for substantial state damage claims from the owners of the plants."

The cost of shutting down the state's three existing plants and abandoning plans for others has been estimated at more than $2 billion.

The cost factor was spelled out in detail recently by Donald E. Reardon of the U.S. Energy Research & Development Administration (ERDA) in testimony before a California Senate Committee on Public Utilities, Transit & Energy.

"The California family of four could look forward to paying a total bill of $7,500 (over the next 20 years) above what they would have to pay if nuclear energy were kept available," he said. "The total cost to the citizens of California over the next 20 years would be about $40 billion."

Reardon said these extra costs would result "directly in higher electricity bills" and indirectly in "higher costs for goods and services passed on to us by commerce, industry and agriculture."

On the safety issue, Dr. Norman Rasmussen, director of an exhaustive two-year study of atomic safety for the federal government, has testified that a person is about as likely to be harmed by an atomic accident as to be hit by a meteorite.

Another major objection to the measure is the requirement that both houses of the legislature must confirm by a two-thirds vote the effectiveness of all safety systems of nuclear plants and also that there is "no reasonable chance" that any radioactive wastes could escape under any circumstances, including an "act of God."

This was one of the considerations that led the Los Angeles Times to oppose the measure in a lead editorial, Feb. 22. Noting that "everyone wants safe nuclear power plants and protection from radioactive wastes," the Times said:

"But the approach of Proposition 15 is less an assurance of safety than an assurance that nuclear generating plants in California would cease to function.

"The negative votes of 14 members of the California Senate—one-third plus one of the membership—or 24 members of the (80-member) Assembly could stop the use of nuclear power in California. Fourteen persons who are not even required to have the technical qualifications needed to assess safety questions could bring to a halt a multibillion dollar industry that employs thousands and that provides essential electrical power to the state.

"Giving veto power to a small legislative minority is wrong in most circumstances. In the case of complex technical questions on nuclear safety, it is absurd."

Prospects of getting Congress to remove the existing federal liability limits are unlikely since Congress just a few months ago approved a 10-year extension of the Price-Anderson Act which limits total liability to $560 million. This makes it even more likely that nuclear power plant construction would be halted if the measure is approved.

At GE, Westinghouse:

Meany Hails Unity In Electrical Talks

The 13 unions of the coordinated bargaining committee set to open contract talks this spring with General Electric and Westinghouse have the full support of the AFL-CIO in their effort to reach "just and honorable settlements," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

"I am confident that the CBC and its steering committee will once again demonstrate strong and unified leadership on behalf of the 175,000 union members" employed by the two electrical firms, Meany said in a statement issued in conjunction with Unity Day.

Thousands of GE and Westinghouse workers showed their support of their negotiators by wearing "Unity" buttons to work and attending local rallies on Mar. 31.

The unions have not yet spelled out specific bargaining goals, but the general outline of their proposals emerged from a series of grassroots meetings held around the nation earlier this year.

Negotiations with GE will begin in New York on Apr. 20, two months before the June 27 expiration date of current contracts. Talks with Westinghouse will start in early May against a July 11 deadline.

In his remarks, Meany noted that 10 years of experience have proved the value of the unity and mutual support developed by the unions represented by the GE-Westinghouse coordinated bargaining committee.

"The weakness and fragmentation of earlier decades have vanished," Meany said. "The outstanding gains won by these unions and their members, working together, have truly brought a greater measure of justice to the employes of these two giant electrical companies."

The CBC's goals will not become public until just before talks begin less than three weeks from now. However, at the grassroots meetings in January, there was a consensus on the following major proposals:

- A wage increase that will recover the losses inflicted by the lid on the cost-of-living escalator clause in the current contracts, plus a substantial "real" increase.
- An uncapped cost-of-living escalator, calculated and paid on a more equitable basis.
- Greatly improved pension protection.
- Conversion of the "ineffectual" GE-Westinghouse jobless benefit plans into full-fledged supplementary unemployment benefits.
- Broader protection against the costs of illness, including comprehensive dental care, fully paid by the companies.
- Longer vacations, more holidays and increased personal time, with the removal of qualifications, restrictions and administrative tangles that often reduce these benefits to less than their stated terms.
- A union shop, or the maximum degree of union security permitted by law.

These proposals were reviewed by the CBC steering committee on Mar. 4 and, after a day of discussions, they were adopted.

AFL-CIO affiliates represented by the CBC are the Machinists, Steelworkers, Sheet Metal Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Plumbers, Firemen & Oilers, Carpenters, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Unaffiliated members of the CBC are the Teamsters, Auto Workers and the United Electrical Workers.



CANADIAN TRADE UNIONISTS march en masse at Parliament Hill to protest Prime Minister Trudeau's wage control policy as the Canadian Labor Congress delivered its annual memorandum to the government. The march of 25,000 trade unionists was described as the biggest demonstration in Ottawa since the 1930s. Similar protests were held in provincial capitals across Canada.

CLC Leaves Two Agencies Over Controls

Ottawa — The Canadian Labor Congress has withdrawn from two major areas of cooperation with the federal government as it steps up its campaign against wage controls.

On Mar. 23, its executive council decided to pull its representatives off two advisory bodies—the Economic Council of Canada, which advises the government on economic policy, and the Canada Labor Relations Council on which labor, business and government leaders seek long-term solutions to labor-management differences.

Leaders of the CLC, which represents 2 million Canadian workers, had told the government they would not cooperate in its anti-inflation campaign because they believe it controls wages but has no effective mechanism to control prices. They made this clear in a submission to the cabinet on Mar. 22, while 25,000 rank-and-file union members demonstrated on Parliament Hill in support of their stand.

CLC President Joseph Morris said its participation on the Canada Labor Relations Council was no longer relevant because of limitations placed on collective bargaining by the anti-inflation program. He said participation on the Economic Council of Canada had become an "embarrassment."

However, the CLC would keep its representatives on other advisory bodies such as the unemployment insurance advisory committee and the manpower consultative committee, at least for the time being, because they "are not major policy forums," he said.

ILG Leader Named To Jobless Aid Panel

Wilbur Daniels, executive vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, has been named to a two-year term on the Federal Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance by Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr. The panel, which has five representatives each for workers, employers and the public, is headed by Carolyn Shaw Bell, a Wellesley College economics professor.

Other labor representatives on the council are President Robert W. Macfarlane of the Idaho AFL-CIO; James O'Brien, assistant director of AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; Ken Morris of the Auto Workers, and David A. Sweeney of the Teamsters.

Louisiana Convention Hits New R-T-W Bid

Baton Rouge, La.—A new move to outlaw the union shop in Louisiana came under sharp fire from delegates to the State AFL-CIO's 21st annual convention here.

Noting that a concerted effort is underway by the Louisiana Association of Business & Industry to re-enact a so-called right-to-work law, the delegates declared in a resolution that such an effort "can only have a detrimental and costly effect on Louisiana's economy and its labor-management relationships."

Other resolutions adopted during the four-day meeting urged the Louisiana legislature to approve the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and to provide increased state support for the general welfare program and assistance for dependent children.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, in an address to the delegates, challenged the Administration's assessment that the economy is in good shape. He accused the President of using "selected rose-colored statistics" to paint an inaccurate picture.

"If Ford, Burns, Simon and company are returned to power," he said, "we can look forward to four more years of high prices, high profits, high unemployment—four more years of hardship for many and good times for a few, four more years like the last seven."

Kirkland observed that President Ford has forecast great things for the nation this election year, "but when you read the fine print, you find he means only a tiny reduction in the unemployment rate, a tiny reduction in the inflation rate, but a 32 percent increase in corporate profits."

Delegates heard other speakers and chose officers for the coming year, re-electing President Victor Bussie, Sec.-Treas. E. J. Bourg, Sr. and First Vice President A. P. Stoddard.

On the "right-to-work" issue, the convention noted that Louisiana voters repealed the state's "work" law in 1956 after it had been on the statute books only two years. Since then, the resolution observed, the climate of labor relations in Louisiana has steadily improved.

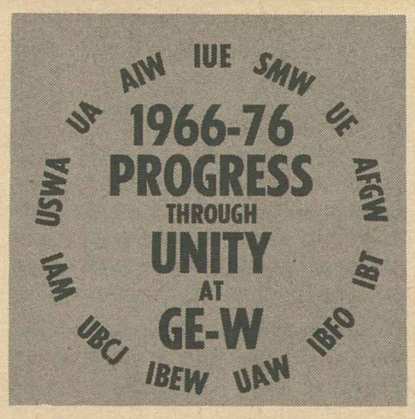
Manufacturing production workers in the state average more than $50 per week than similar workers in Mississippi and $47 per week more than those in Arkansas, both "right-to-work" states, the resolution pointed out.

In 1974, it said, Louisiana ranked the eighth highest of all 50 states in percentage increase in personal income.

The ERA resolution called on the state legislature to adopt the amendment "so that Louisiana can join with the 34 other states which have spoken out in favor of equality for all of its citizens." Only four more states must ratify the ERA before it becomes law.

Earlier, actor Alan Alda appealed to the delegates for support of the ERA campaign, which he described as a "people's movement." He noted that men are being shortchanged as well as women by being married to persons not allowed by society to fulfill their potential outside the home.

Among other resolutions adopted were those to strengthen federal laws regulating the U.S. maritime program, increasing postal subsidies to prevent further curtailment of postal service, and one calling for passage of the national health security bill now before Congress.



N.Y. Subway, Bus Pact Beats Strike Deadline

New York — The Transport Workers reached tentative agreement on a new two-year contract covering 32,400 employes of the New York Transit Authority and its subsidiary, the Manhattan and Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority.

The pact, which is subject to ratification by union members, was reached at about 4 a.m. on Apr. 1, an hour before the union had scheduled a strike of the city's bus and subway systems.

Also reaching agreement were some 2,300 workers in Queens and Staten Island who are represented by the Amalgamated Transit Union.

President Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers told newsmen the agreement was the best the union could have worked out with or without a strike.

New York has been in a deep financial dilemma for the past year. City and state officials are engaged in a program of fiscal retrenchment and last fall a state financial emergency act ordered a wage freeze for public employes.

The agreement includes a cost-of-living escalator clause that provides for adjustments in pay every six months. COL increases will be geared to changes in the metropolitan New York consumer price index, with the first adjustment made on July 1.

For each three-tenths of a point rise in the CPI, transit workers' pay will increase by one cent. Under the old agreement, their pay went up a total of 22 cents an hour as a result of cost-of-living adjustments.

In addition, the union won the right to reopen wage negotiations in the event that any other city union receives better benefits during the city's current fiscal crisis.

The transit authority also agreed to pay workers step increments that had been frozen.

At the same time, the union blocked the authority's attempts to implement a wide range of retrogressive actions that would have taken away many gains previously won.

The two sides agreed to set up a joint steering committee to study ways to increase productivity.

State-County Adds Illinois Units of 15,000

Springfield, Ill. — The State, County & Municipal Employees have won two more collective-bargaining elections in units of Illinois state workers totaling nearly 15,000.

The elections, held during the first two weeks of March, were for professional and paraprofessional employes of human-services classifications in Illinois state agencies.

The election among the professionals involved 11,090 employes, and included social workers, employment security personnel, psychologists and other professionals in the human-services area. The paraprofessionals' election was among 3,856 mostly technical workers.

Dick Wilson. AFSCME state coordinator here, said the union received 84 percent of all the votes cast by the professionals and 92 percent of all those voting in the paraprofessionals' election.

AFSCME has won five elections covering a total of 42,000 state workers in the past 18 months.

The Cost of Illegal Aliens

WHILE THERE IS disagreement as to the number of illegal aliens who may be present in the United States and who may be holding jobs which would otherwise be available to the millions of Americans and permanent residents now in the ranks of the unemployed, there can be no doubt that the number is significant and that it has been growing, not declining. The Dept. of Labor has released a study estimating that there may be as many as 8 million illegals in the country.

The problem today is not, as it used to be, limited to agricultural employment. Fully 40 percent and maybe as many as 50 percent of the jobs held by illegal aliens are in industry and commerce as well as in related industries. No longer is the employment of illegal aliens restricted to states along our southern border but extends to all parts of the country and in most metropolitan areas.

The alien who comes to the United States, legally or illegally, does so because of the work he can find here, work which is more satisfactory than anything he can get at home even if the pay for the work he gets here is at the lowest end of our wage and salary levels. Both the jobs and the pay he receives are better than he can get at home. Unfortunately, this makes him an easy prey for the unscrupulous employer looking for cheap labor.

WE HAVE MAINTAINED, and we believe that the record makes clear, that the illegal alien's need for the work he obtains and his liability to be deported at any time upon discovery results in serious discrimination and exploitation, both at his expense and indirectly at the expense of other workers. The illegal alien is in constant danger of loss of job and deportation if he is discovered or his presence is made known to the Immigration & Naturalization Service. If he entered in violation of law, he may also be subject to fines and imprisonment.

In these circumstances, he is in no position to complain when his employer pays him poorly or treats him unfairly. As a result, his employment is characterized by substandard wages and denial of rights and benefits normally associated with employment in America. The net effect of the illegal's presence in the job market has been to depress and maintain low wage levels and substandard living conditions for American citizens, permanent residents and illegal aliens alike, where they are employed in large numbers.

In addition, of course, the availability of a substantial supply of illegal aliens able and willing to work for substandard wages and working conditions also results in loss of jobs and employment opportunities for American workers. Obviously, too, the effectiveness of the rights of union organization and collective bargaining are seriously undermined. At the same time, all too many illegal aliens who are unable to find jobs or who lose jobs end up on relief and become a burden on the community in terms of medical care and other social services.

We must be aware that the opportunity to continue the policy of welcoming immigrants to our country is seriously threatened by the increasing numbers of persons who enter or remain in this country illegally, take jobs needed by our own unemployed, and undermine domestic labor standards by working at low wages and under substandard working conditions. Failure to correct this situation helps neither the citizen, the permanent resident, nor the alien seeking a better life in our fortunate land.

—From AFL-CIO testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration.

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A Word Edgewise:

Mutual Genocide No Solution To Northern Ireland's Discord

By John P. Roche

ONE OF THE OCCUPATIONAL hazards of a columnist is the temptation to become an omniscient busybody. Normally this is harmless enough: The advice I pass out on a regular basis —whether sound or not—is generally ignored by the recipient. However, there are times when it is in my judgment wise to shut up.

For example, I have conscientious scruples, arising from my respect for the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution, about discussing at the trial stage sensational cases such as that of Patty Hearst, the various conspiracy indictments launched by former Attorney General John Mitchell or, for that matter, the trials of Mitchell and the other Watergaters.

In the same sense, about three years ago I took the pledge with respect to the shambles in Northern Ireland. Sen. Edward Kennedy, New York City Council President Paul O'Dwyer and other Irish-American politicians were, I thought, passing out a good deal of singularly harmful advice, much of it consciously or unconsciously providing aid and comfort to hard-line Irish Republican Army types.

I suppose that sentimentally most Irish-Americans would like to see the "six orphans" part of a united Ireland, but they would not have to pay the butcher's bill. And it is perfectly clear that if the British troops were pulled out of the North the consequence would be a blood bath.

It may be great sport to toss grenades in pubs, put land mines in roads and generally shoot up the neighborhood. There evidently are Protestant and Catholic extremists who get their kicks in this fashion. But who are the victims of this ideological gangsterism? The overwhelming mass of human beings who, whether they go to Catholic or Protestant services, want nothing more than to be left in peace.

Without denying for one minute the injustices enforced on the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland over the past half-century, the gerrymandered election districts, the stark prejudice of the former Stormont parliament dominated by flinty eyed Protestants, the solution is not mutual genocide.

I have broken my pledge, but justifiably. On St. Patrick's Day the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, Liam Cosgrave, spoke to a joint session of the U.S. Congress. I have read a lot of political speeches, but by every standard Cosgrave's was superlative. For background, the pressures on the Irish Republic and its political parties are dreadful to contemplate: the Irish Republican Army and its offshoots are constantly demanding that the South go to the rescue of Northern Catholics.

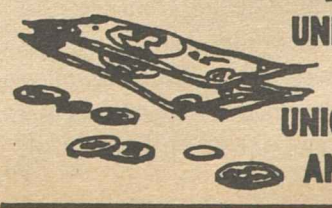
Fortunately the Irish citizenry and its leaders have shown no taste for extremism, so the gunmen have taken a different tack: They have moved their activities to England, hoping, by their bombing, to lead the British government to cry "a curse on both your houses" and pull the troops out of the North. The consequence, they think, would force the Republic to intervene.

COSGRAVE POINTED OUT that the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland does not now want to be part of a united Ireland and went on to emphasize "that those who live in Ireland today belong in Ireland as of right, whether by origin they be Ulster Scots, Anglo-Norman, or Celts (and) the Irish Government, acting for the people of Ireland, repudiates violence as a means of achieving unity."

Then he laid it on the line to American irresponsibles: "The fact is that . . . approximately 1,400 people have been killed . . . the equivalent in terms of relative population to 200,000 deaths in America. . . . There are in (the U.S.) some people who contribute in the most direct way possible to violence in Ireland. . . . What they are doing, whatever their motives . . . is helping to kill or maim Irish men and women of every persuasion in Ireland. They are clearly and directly postponing any possible hope of realizing the traditional aim of Irish nationalism . . . the establishment of harmony and a sense of common identity between 'Protestant, Catholic and Dissenter' in Ireland."

Thank you, Mr. Cosgrave—and amen.

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Challenged by Ford:

Congress Faces Major Test Of Will, Leadership in 1976

The following is the foreword to "Labor Looks at Congress 1975," a report prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation.

THE FIRST SESSION of the 94th Congress was the most frustrating and infuriating and, at the same time, the most active in the memory of any labor legislative agent.

We had hopes that a progressive Congress, following the strong liberal majorities elected in both Houses, would rebuild the economy, dragged into recession by Republican "trickle-down" economics. Those hopes died aborning. Gerald Ford, the first unelected President in the history of this Republic, used his congressional experience to build a record of executive obstructionism without parallel.

The year ended in the same manner as 1974, with Gerald Ford vetoing one of the major labor goals for that session. In 1974 it was the Energy Transportation Security Act. In 1975 it was situs picketing. In 1974 he vetoed a bill he had strongly supported as a congressman. In 1975 he vetoed a bill he had promised, publicly and privately, to sign.

On both occasions, Gerald Ford proved himself vulnerable to right-wing and business pressure. On situs picketing, he also proved that his word that he would sign the bill was without value.

By the end of 1975, the Ford presidency had been reduced to simplistic sloganeering designed to garner him votes from the most conservative members of his party in presidential primaries. Thus he attacked social programs, government, legitimate regulation, while championing big business and economic determinism. As AFL-CIO President Meany has said, the Ford Administration has not taken one action that would be viewed as unfriendly by big business and the banks.

The Congress, despite its liberal credentials, was not equipped to handle such a frontal assault on legislative prerogative. Because the Congress is composed of 535 men and women from differing backgrounds, philosophies and regions, it can not lead as one. Only the Chief Executive can. When the executive proposes retreat, it is difficult for the Congress to rally behind one idea, one program.

But that difficulty is no excuse for an elected Congress permitting an unelected President to ride roughshod over it.

In 1975 the Congress displayed a distressing lack of will and leadership in responding to the Ford challenge. He succeeded in forcing the Congress into defending the status quo, rather than fighting for necessary solutions to pressing problems.

The virulence of the President's attacks on social programs left many progressive representatives and senators speechless. By sniping at these programs, the President hoped to create public apprehension about them. It is clear that the White House will not point out the positive benefits of these programs. But members of Congress can and should and, in 1975, routinely failed to do so.

By cowering before this presidential attack, the Congress ignored the fact that, combined with the tax cuts it passed over Administration opposition, it was social security, unemployment compensation and food stamps which helped prevent the recession caused by Ford economics from becoming a depression.

The first session was a confrontation of ideologies—the negativism of the President and the progressive programs of human compassion. The result was an appalling lack of progress.

The budget was a prime example. The Congress, fearing presidential rhetoric, failed to step forward with a program to provide the economy with the stimulus necessary to move the country toward full employment. The Congress engaged in budgetary oneupmanship—trying to see who could cut the deficit the most—instead of using the budget as a means of ending the recession. The Congress failed to state the obvious truth—that today's expenditure would be an investment in tomorrow's economic health—an investment that would ultimately eliminate the budget deficit.

In foreign policy, the Congress sniped at some decisions of the Executive Branch without ever coming to grips with the phony policy of "detente" which has caused many of America's foreign policy reversals in the past two years. The Congress appeared trapped by the simplistic statements of the President and his Secretary of State that anyone who opposed "detente" was somehow advocating war. It failed to note that appeasement, which is the essence of "detente," has never worked, for no dictator is ever long appeased. Rather, appeasement whets his appetite for more.

WHETHER 1976 is to be a repeat of 1975 depends on Congress. If it summons up the will and provides the leadership, the Congress can get America moving again. If it fails, then majority rule—the foundation of democracy—will have flunked one of its greatest tests in the 200-year history of this country.

At stake is the future of America. For labor's part, we will continue to fight for progress for America, a balanced full employment economy and a foreign policy based on the defense of liberty. We will oppose regression and appeasement with all the vigor at our command.

And we will record the actions of the individual members—not their words—as the guidepost for union members when they go to the polls this November.

How to Buy:

Wide Abuses Found In Truth in Lending

By Sidney Margolius

TRUTH IN LENDING is one of the most helpful laws passed in recent years to protect consumers against credit deceptions. Enacted after a long, hard fight, this law makes it easier to know two of the most important facts about credit costs. One is the number of dollars you pay extra if you borrow or buy on time. The other is the "annual percentage rate" or APR charged on the loan or installment purchase. The APR gives you a yardstick for comparing the percentage rate among different dealers and lenders. Various sources of credit may charge anywhere from 10 to 36 percent per annum interest.

But this law may not do you any good if you don't know about it. A congressional committee revealed last year that an experimental survey in Seattle found about half of the consumers questioned had some awareness of the Truth in Lending Act. But a much lower percentage was aware of any specific requirements.

Judging from reports by the Federal Trade Commission and congressional investigators, and some of my own experiences, you're most likely to encounter violations of the law in financing a mortgage, buying used cars, furniture, rugs, appliances or jewelry on installments, or getting a small loan.

Sometimes phone solicitors for credit cards are untrained people who can't give you the legally required information about the true annual rates even when pressed for it. One solicitor told me that the interest charge was 1½ percent. When asked if that meant 1½ percent a year, she didn't know. When asked how the bank could charge 1½ percent when it paid 5 and 6 percent on deposits, she said they didn't explain that to her. She finally agreed it must be 1½ percent a month. Asked what the annual percentage rate then would be she said 15 percent. When it was pointed out that there are 12 months in a year, she agreed it must be 18 percent.

One of the most important regulations is that not only must the sales contract state the annual rate but answers to oral inquiries about the annual credit cost must be stated in terms of the annual percentage rate. Thus, this big lender itself was responsible for this violation of the law in failing to instruct its solicitor in the required information.

Judging from cases on record you also may need to be especially careful in credit dealings with door-to-door salesmen. The FTC investigated practices of the Mutual Home Equipment Co. which sells cookware, dishes, blankets and other household goods. Among practices in the FTC cited were failure to disclose the annual rate even in its contracts.

You also may need to watch out if considering a contract with a "health spa" although there seems little reason to pay for exercise since there are many ways to get it free, including housework. The Health Spa International Inc., has been cited by the FTC for Truth in Lending violations.

So has the huge Gulf Oil Corp. The FTC complained that Gulf claimed in merchandise ads that there was "no charge for credit" and "no finance charge." But the FTC said Gulf should have stated, "The cost of credit is included in the price quoted for the goods and services."

OF ALL RECENT VIOLATIONS, most have been in home sales and mortgage loans. Scores of builders, real estate dealers, and mortgage companies around the country have been cited.

Typical violations include failure to disclose the broker's or finder's fee as a prepaid finance charge, and failure to itemize the different items in the finance charge, and to disclose accurately the annual rate.

One violation of special concern, since it may involve consumers already in money trouble, was a failure to disclose annual percentage rates on second mortgages.

Second most frequent areas of violations is among furniture, jewelry and rug dealers. But even several companies that finance auto-insurance premiums have been charged.

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Poor Pay the Price:

Slash in Food Stamps Called Election-Year Political Tactic

THE FORD ADMINISTRATION was accused of skirting Congress to impose new regulations on the food stamp program without waiting for the outcome of bills now pending on Capitol Hill.

Rejecting the Administration's claim that new rules are needed to curb widespread abuses, AFL-CIO Community Services Rep. Ray Andrus said that the real motive is so-called budget-balancing with a view to the November election. "Only a small portion" of the regulations now out for comment are "directed at the alleged problems of people who are not entitled to food stamps getting them" or correcting abuses by vendors who handle food stamp sales in the local communities, he asserted.

The real aim of the proposed regulations is to cut more than 6 million people from the program, a great many of whom are among the most needy in the nation, he said, including many of the elderly, the disabled, the blind, the functionally illiterate and non-English-speaking, as well as unemployed workers.

Andrus said on Labor News Conference that abuse-correction is such a small portion of the new rules that it is "like straining a barrel of soup to get a gnat."

He said that while the labor movement accepts the requirement of current regulations that food stamp recipients who are able to work must be available to take jobs, it strongly objects to tightening that rule by adding the "broad and ambiguous" mandate that they must be "regularly engaging in activities directly related to securing employment." He said that is such a "loose proposition" that there is no way to know if it means "eight times a month, 10 times or twice a day."

Andrus also took issue with the proposed elimination of safeguards against disqualifying unemployed workers for food stamps if they refuse jobs that pose dangers to health or safety, or workers who reject a prospective employer's demand that they resign from any union membership or agree not to join a union. "The no-union-membership rule," he said, could be used to block strikers from ever qualifying for food stamps, as well as block union members from ever participating in the program.



ELECTION YEAR POLITICS has a lot to do with President Ford's end run around Congress to put stiff new rules on the food stamp program without waiting for final action on bills now pending on Capitol Hill, AFL-CIO Community Services Rep. Ray Andrus, center, charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc., and Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



LABOR ATTACHES assigned to foreign embassies in Washington are briefed on current developments affecting trade unions in America and abroad by Ernest S. Lee, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs. The briefing was held at the federation headquarters.

Regional Hearings Demonstrate Critical Need for Health Security

(Continued from Page 1)

Illinois AFL-CIO said people are finding that medical care costs are the fastest rising item in the family budget.

He said that although federal expenditures could rise dramatically for a national health care program, overall spending could be reduced by effective cost controls.

John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, said at the San Francisco hearings that enactment of the Kennedy-Corman Health Security measure would cut U.S. health costs $20 billion, while assuring quality health care for all citizens.

During fiscal year 1975, Henning noted, the nation spent more than $118 billion for health care — "more per capita than any other nation," yet "there are grave deficiences in quality and coverage."

Henning cited several shortcomings in the existing health delivery system:

- Forty million Americans are not covered by any health insurance for hospitalization or surgery.
- Six million who are below the poverty line are not covered by Medicaid.
- Less than 30 percent of the workers who lose their jobs are able to maintain private health insurance.
- Only 41 percent of low-income, full-time workers have any health insurance and less than 10 percent have coverage for care in a physician's office.
- Only 44 percent of part-time workers and 27 percent of the unemployed have any coverage at all.

"There should be no question in anyone's mind that we need a national health insurance program," Henning stressed.

He acknowledged that the task of transforming the existing "uncoordinated and inefficient" non-system into an efficient health care program would require a number of fundamental changes.

But the transformation to Health Security would give the nation more and better care for the amount of money it is already spending, Henning stressed.

Executive Sec. William R. Roberston of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO said in his testimony that the lack of controls in the existing system rules out the possibility of quality health care for all.

"The insurance companies have demonstrated the only role they wish to perform is that of financial middleman," Robertson said.

Nor have the carriers shown a desire to promote the development of standards and quality controls for physicians and hospitals profiting from medical insurance plans, he observed.

Robertson said, "Nothing is more vital to the progress of the nation than the health of its people. Yet, today in the United States our system of health care is in such disarray that it is unable to meet the most basic health needs."

He accused the Nixon-Ford Administration of preferring to defend the system rather than taking the needed steps to restructure it.

Laurel Burley, community services director of the Alameda County, Calif., AFL-CIO, said the nation is not getting its money's worth for the amount spent on health care.

"The United States in 1973 fell behind 17 other countries in infant mortality and behind 20 other countries in male life expectancy," he said.

Burley said that America is the only highly industrialized nation in the world without a health security system and, subsequently, all citizens are not receiving the health care they need and have a right to expect.

Rev. Edward L. Peet, president of the California affiliate of the National Council of Senior Citizens, told the House panel that while the elderly depend heavily on Medicare, Health Security would better meet their needs.

"We oldsters are major consumers of health care, and we are in a hurry," he said. "We get sick more often, and we get more gravely sick. Though we make up 10 percent of the population, we buy 24 percent of prescription drugs sold in this country."

Medicare was a vital social gain for older Americans, but its benefits have been chipped away, Rev. Peet said.

"The doctor's fees Medicare allows are not what doctors charge us," he said in noting that benefits cover about 40 percent of actual costs.

Despite its shortcomings, Rev. Peet said that the elderly would continue to "lean" on Medicare until Health Security is enacted, stressing that the Kennedy-Corman legislation would be far superior to President Ford's catastrophic care proposal, which he called "a catastrophe in itself."

Additional hearings on the Health subcommittee's schedule will be in Knoxville, Tenn.; Salem, Ore., and New Orleans.

Senate Action Scuttles No-Fault Insurance Bill

The Senate scuttled a no-fault auto insurance bill that the AFL-CIO said was needed to guarantee prompt and fair compensation to accident victims without costly lawsuits.

It was opposed by an influential lobby of trial lawyers that has thus far succeeded in blocking any federal legislation and either defeating or watering down no-fault bills in most state legislatures.

After one day of debate, the Senate voted 49-45 to send the bill back to the Commerce Committee —in effect killing it for this Congress. A similar bill had passed the Senate two years ago, in the 93rd Congress, but died in the House.

The measure would have set federal standards for state no-fault auto insurance laws. If a state didn't meet the standards within three years, a federal law would be imposed. The bill's chief sponsors were Senators Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), Frank E. Moss (D-Utah) and Ted Stevens (R-Alaska).

In a letter to all senators, Biemiller said the present liability insurance system is unfair to accident victims and increases insurance costs through needless lawsuits.

He praised the bill that was before the Senate for features that include "full compensation of all reasonable medical and rehabilitation costs . . . restrictions on cancellation and non-renewal practices . . . reasonable limitations on suits for so-called 'pain and suffering' losses."

As for the argument that the issue should be left entirely to the states, Biemiller noted that most of the 16 states with no-fault laws "have inadequate benefit levels and ineffective lawsuit restrictions."

A combination of "rampant inflation" and poorly-drawn state laws has sent auto insurance rates sharply higher in some no-fault states as well as in states without no-fault laws, Biemiller said. But "in those very few states where adequate lawsuit restrictions exist, auto insurance rates have either stabilized or been lowered as a result of no-fault."

Biemiller noted that the AFL-CIO had predicted that if states were left to their own devices, the outcome would be either inaction or a "patchwork system of ineffective state laws."

That, "regrettably," is what happened, he said.

Election Act Amendments:

Key Votes in Senate On Political Action

The key votes during a two-week Senate debate on the Federal Election Commission bill came on amendments, most of which were intended to help corporations raise political funds and hamper union political action.

On the three issues listed below, senators who voted for labor's position are marked R for right. Wrong votes are W, and A indicates absent. PR is paired right and PW is paired wrong.

VOTE NO. 1, on Mar. 17, shows the 45-40 defeat of a labor-opposed amendment by Sen. Bob Packwood (R-Ore.) that would have permitted employers to solicit all workers for contributions to corporate political funds. The amendment provided no safeguards against intimidation by employers to get contributions from workers. Management solicitation would have been permitted at the worksite.

VOTE NO. 2, on Mar. 18, was the 55-39 rejection of a labor-opposed substitute introduced by Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.). It would simply have reconstituted the Federal Election Commission as a presidentially-appointed body, left unchanged the pro-management "Sunpac" ruling, and required unions to report the costs of all communications with their members in support of federal candidates.

VOTE NO. 3, on Mar. 24, the 49-36 rejection of an attempt to table and thus kill a labor-supported amendment to exempt from a cumbersome reporting requirement amounts totaling less than $1,000 that unions and other organizations spend to inform their own members of political endorsements.

Democrats

Abourezk (S.D.)	R	R	R	Johnston (La.)	R	R	R
Allen (Ala.)	W	W	W	Kennedy (Mass.)	R	R	R
Bayh (Ind.)	R	R	A	Leahy (Vt.)	R	R	A
Bentsen (Tex.)	W	W	R	Long (La.)	R	W	R
Biden (Del.)	R	R	A	Magnuson (Wash.)	R	R	R
Bumpers (Ark.)	R	R	W	Mansfield (Mont.)	R	R	R
Burdick (N.D.)	R	R	R	McClellan (Ark.)	W	PW	W
Byrd, Harry (Va.)	W	W	R	McGee (Wyo.)	R	R	A
Byrd, Robert (W.Va.)	R	R	R	McGovern (S.D.)	A	R	R
Cannon (Nev.)	R	R	R	McIntyre (N.H.)	R	R	A
Chiles (Fla.)	W	R	W	Metcalf (Mont.)	R	R	R
Church (Ida.)	A	A	A	Mondale (Minn.)	R	R	R
Clark (Iowa)	R	R	R	Montoya (N.M.)	R	R	R
Cranston (Calif.)	R	R	R	Morgan (N.C.)	R	R	W
Culver (Iowa)	R	R	R	Moss (Utah)	R	R	R
Durkin (N.H.)	A	R	R	Muskie (Maine)	R	R	R
Eagleton (Mo.)	R	R	R	Nelson (Wis.)	A	R	R
Eastland (Miss.)	W	W	R	Nunn (Ga.)	W	R	R
Ford (Ky.)	R	R	R	Pastore (R.I.)	A	R	A
Glenn (Ohio)	R	R	R	Pell (R.I.)	R	R	R
Gravel (Alaska)	R	R	A	Proxmire (Wis.)	R	R	R
Hart, Gary (Colo.)	R	R	R	Randolph (W.Va.)	R	R	R
Hart, Philip (Mich.)	R	R	R	Ribicoff (Conn.)	R	R	W
Hartke (Ind.)	A	A	A	Sparkman (Ala.)	W	W	R
Haskell (Colo.)	R	R	R	Stennis (Miss.)	W	W	R
Hathaway (Maine)	R	R	R	Stevenson (Ill.)	R	R	R
Hollings (S.C.)	A	R	A	Stone (Fla.)	W	R	R
Huddleston (Ky.)	R	R	R	Symington (Mo.)	R	R	R
Humphrey (Minn.)	R	R	R	Talmadge (Ga.)	W	W	W
Inouye (Hawaii)	R	R	A	Tunney (Calif.)	R	R	R
Jackson (Wash.)	A	PR	A	Williams (N.J.)	A	R	R

Republicans

Baker (Tenn.)	W	W	W	Hruska (Neb.)	W	W	W
Bartlett (Okla.)	A	W	W	Javits (N.Y.)	R	R	R
Beall (Md.)	W	W	W	Laxalt (Nev.)	W	W	W
Bellmon (Okla.)	W	W	W	Mathias (Md.)	W	R	R
Brock (Tenn.)	W	W	A	McClure (Ida.)	W	W	W
Brooke (Mass.)	A	R	R	Packwood (Ore.)	W	W	W
Buckley (N.Y.)	A	W	W	Pearson (Kans.)	W	W	W
Case (N.J.)	R	R	R	Percy (Ill.)	W	W	W
Curtis (Neb.)	W	W	W	Roth (Del.)	W	W	W
Dole (Kan.)	W	W	W	Schweiker (Pa.)	R	R	R
Domenici (N.M.)	W	W	W	Scott, Hugh (Pa.)	W	W	W
Fannin (Ariz.)	W	W	W	Scott, William (Va.)	W	W	W
Fong (Hawaii)	W	W	W	Stafford (Vt.)	A	A	R
Garn (Utah)	W	W	W	Stevens (Alaska)	W	W	W
Goldwater (Ariz.)	A	W	A	Taft (Ohio)	W	W	W
Griffin (Mich.)	W	W	W	Thurmond (S.C.)	W	W	W
Hansen (Wyo.)	W	W	W	Tower (Tex.)	W	W	W
Hatfield (Ore.)	W	W	W	Weicker (Conn.)	W	W	W
Helms (N.C.)	W	W	W	Young (N.D.)	A	A	A

Hatch Act Reforms Face Veto

(Continued from Page 1)

employes have been relegated largely to a passive political role. Stiff penalties for violations served to discourage employes from even the small level of participation allowed to them, unions seeking repeal of the law charged at congressional hearings.

Increased Administration opposition was reflected in a dropoff in the House vote for the bill.

Last October, the House voted 288-119 for a bill very similar to the final version that emerged from a House-Senate conference committee. That was substantially over the two-thirds mark.

The final vote on Mar. 30 was 241-164, or 29 short of a two-thirds majority.

There was less of a time lag between the Senate votes, and both fell six short of the two-thirds mark. The final passage vote on Mar. 31 was 54-36.

The AFL-CIO, its Public Employee Dept., and unions of government workers pushed for passage of the legislation. This was the first time in years of trying that a bill to lift political restrictions on the civil service was acted on by Congress.

Meany Hits Cutback by Regulation:

Labor Spurs All-Out Fight To Save Food Stamp Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller sought to head off conservative attempts to decimate the food stamp program under the guise of "reform."

The House Agriculture Committee is considering an assortment of food stamp bills and the Senate Agriculture Committee has already cleared for floor action a bill that labor considers only slightly less damaging than the Administration proposals.

In a letter to senators, Biemiller asked support for a series of amendments to improve the Agriculture Committee bill. In its present form, he said, it would "particularly hurt the families of the jobless and the working poor."

While cutting back on benefits, he noted, it would raise the administrative costs of the program by imposing new layers of red tape, "including a monthly reporting system which would involve sending, recieving and checking 60 million forms a year."

Biemiller urged amendments to "humanize and de-bureaucratize" the Senate bill. Bipartisan sponsors of the labor-supported amendments include Senators Bob Dole (R-Kan.), George McGovern (D-S.D.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

One of the amendments sought would allow a needy family to get its allotment of free food stamps without having to put up the cash needed to buy the full monthly allotment. Thus, instead of having to pay $100 in cash for $166 worth of food stamps, a family would get $66 worth of stamps without a cash outlay.

Another amendment would tie the income eligibility figures to semi-annual changes in the cost-of-living. Thus, a family would not be disqualified if inflation sent its income above a poverty level that had been set two years earlier.

Other labor-endorsed amendments would assure that a recently unemployed person wouldn't have to wait more than 30 days to obtain food stamps and would bar the Agriculture Dept. from going ahead with drastic eligibility and reporting changes without giving Congress a chance to review them.

The House Agriculture Committee opened its hearings on food stamp legislation, and Biemiller urged it not to join in the "vicious campaign" to slash the program.

He was especially critical of a bill sponsored by Rep. Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.) that would lop off at least one-third of food stamp recipients and double the cost of the stamps to many households.

It would disqualify not only strikers, Biemiller noted, but also workers who refuse to engage in strikebreaking and the family of any unemployed worker who had quit his last job "without good cause."

And while a similar Administration bill wouldn't directly disqualify strikers and their families, Biemiller said it would accomplish the same purpose by a 90-day income-averaging requirement. That same provision, he noted, would hurt other low-income workers with fluctuating earnings. Thus, "migrants who were penniless in November and December could be denied food stamps in those months because they had picked crops in August, September and October."

Of an assortment of bills being considered by the committee, Biemiller said the most "genuine reform" would come through a bill sponsored by Rep. Andrew Young (D-Ga.). It would eliminate the purchase requirement for food stamps, raise the limit on family assets to $3,000 from the present $1,500 ceiling and would not require anyone to work for less than 80 percent of the minimum wage. Further, disqualification of a parent would not automatically mean denial of food stamps to children in the family.

"Workers do not want food stamps and they do not want welfare," Biemiller testified.

"They want jobs which will pay decent wages so that they can raise their families in dignity with an American standard of living. But if those jobs are not available, if programs to create work are scuttled, if the Administration's own predictions of massive unemployment for the next half-decade and beyond are allowed to come true, then workers and their families will not willingly go hungry.

"They will not be denied the benefits of the programs which they have so long supported with their tax dollars," he said.

An official of the National Council of Senior Citizens testified that many poor, elderly people don't use the food stamp program because they can't come up with the cash for the monthly purchase requirement.

Mrs. Betty Duskin, the council's director of policy research, said eligibility should be eased instead of being drastically curtailed as the Administration seeks.

Biemiller, in his testimony, took note of press reports that the cutbacks envisioned in the Agriculture Dept.'s proposed regulations were "a campaign tactic" of the Ford Administration against Ronald Reagan's bid for the Republican presidential nomination. To make hungry families a political pawn, Biemiller said, is "reprehensible and divisive."

A similar comment came from Meat Cutters Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman, who wrote Agriculture Sec. Earl L. Butz that the new regulations appear to be an assurance to Republican rightwingers "that President Ford can be every bit as mean to needy Americans as Ronald Reagan."

Gorman termed the proposed rules change "another thrust against unemployed and low-wage workers" that comes on top of the President's vetoes of job-creating legislation.

Meany's letter to the Agriculture Dept. included detailed comments on the impact of each of the proposed regulatory changes.

Thus, he noted, an elderly woman living alone with an income of $150 a month now pays $33 to buy $50 worth of food stamps. But her cost would rise to $45 under the proposed regulations.

House Kills Anti-Union Amendment, Adopts Revisions in Election Act

(Continued from Page 1)

though the law is clear that unions cannot be restricted in any political activities aimed at their own members.

The Senate adopted a compromise version, limiting the disclosure requirement to expenditures that total more than $1,000. The amendment before the House had no limit, and would have required a local to send in a report of a $5 expenditure for a get-out-the-vote campaign, union attorneys said. It was defeated by a 220-175 margin. That leaves a House bill with no disclosure requirement to be reconciled in conference with the Senate-passed provision.

In a letter to House members before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller protested the singling out of unions.

He noted that "no such reporting requirement is imposed on other organizations that take an active role in politics, such as the National Right to work Committee, the John Birch Society, the Right to Life Committee, the National Rifle Association, environmental groups and Common Cause."

In another area, the House debated but finally rejected a proposal to provide public financing for congressional as well as presidential elections. The vote was 274-121.

Both the House and the Senate bills have an "anti-proliferation" provision to prevent corporations or unions from using multiple political committees to donate more than the present $5,000 limitation on contributions to political candidates.

Thus, if a political fund of an international union made a $5,000 contribution to a congressional candidate, a local of the same union couldn't make an additional contribution through its own voluntary political fund. And if a corporation had a political fund, its disbursements could not be supplemented by separate funds set up in each of its plants or subsidiaries.

Both the House and Senate bills take the same approach to the Supreme Court's ruling that a candidate can't be limited in personal spending for a campaign. The bills specify that no candidate for President who spends more than $50,000 of personal money or funds from his or her immediate family will be eligible for federal funds.

The House took up the bill under a rule that allowed only a dozen specified amendments to be considered. The intent was to avoid a repetition of the Senate debate, where the bill was so changed during two weeks of debate that it was discarded in favor of a last-minute compromise put together by the leadership.

Until new legislation is finally passed and signed into law, the Federal Election Commission will not be able to approve further matching funds for qualified candidates in the presidential primaries.

Before its authority ran out after a Mar. 22 deadline set by the Supreme Court, the commission had given out $12.6 million.



SIGNING JOINT STATEMENT of the AFL-CIO and the Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI) in Tokyo are AFL-CIO Vice President Martin J. Ward and DOMEI President Seiji Amaike. At a meeting of the two organizations, it was noted that political changes in Asia have created a serious situation for Asian trade unions, including greater exposure to the threat of communism.

U.S., Japan Labor Seek Curbs on Multinationals

Tokyo—The Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI) and the AFL-CIO called for control of multinational corporations to "protect the basic interests of working people and to assure them justice and fairness."

In a joint statement signed at the conclusion of a three-day meeting between the two organizations here last month, the labor groups declared:

"It is urgently necessary to adopt international standards effectively regulating multinational corporations, and to encourage them to make their contribution to human society and enhance political democracy."

The statement noted that the global firms continue to reap huge profits worldwide and, because they are unregulated by any national or international agency, they create problems both in home countries and in host countries.

"In their home countries, their activities abroad create unemployment and danger to the economic health of the country, and in host countries, by their activities, they are gaining an unhealthy control over national economies," the statement said.

Representing the AFL-CIO at the eighth regular meeting of the two organizations were Vice Presidents Martin J. Ward and Joseph P. Tonelli and Director Ernest S. Lee of the federation's Dept. of International Affairs.

Other economic and political issues examined during the meeting were the threat of totaltarianism, unemployment, inflation, recession and shrinking natural resources in the free world.

On the political side, the meeting recognized the seriousness of the threat of the Communist military and political thrusts that are growing in Asia and other areas of the world, particularly in the developing countries.

The meeting deplored the politically motivated distortions of the constitutional character and purpose of United Nations agencies, such as the International Labor Organization and UNESCO.

"We agreed that it is necessary to protect these organizations from such abuses so that they can fulfill their incumbent roles of furthering world peace and social justice," the joint statement observed.

On economic issues, DOMEI and the AFL-CIO agreed to urge their respective governments to control inflation and promote the welfare of the workers in both countries by adopting strong welfare policies, including appropriate price stabilization, tax measures, job opportunities, improved unemployment benefits and adequate workers' housing.

The two labor organizations agreed to continue to cooperate in strengthening free and democratic trade unions in Asia. The meeting stressed the importance of the roles both organizations must play in increasing assistance to the Asian labor movement.

Also, the AFL-CIO declared its support of the DOMEI campaign in favor of the restoration of the northern territories to Japan. These "are the property of the Japanese people and are being held by the Soviet government in violation of all moral and legal principles," the joint statement said.

The next meeting of the DOMEI/AFL-CIO Joint Committee will be held in Washington, D.C., in 1977.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Unions Settle Casino Strike In Las Vegas

(Continued from Page 1)

at 10 downtown hotel-casinos on the eve of a contract expiration and strike deadline.

The wage agreement, affecting more than 16,000 union members, will mean a $1.55 pay hike for the culinary workers over the contract period.

A major hang-up in the negotiations on the strip had been the insistence of resort owners on a clause giving them the power to lock out union members at all hotels in the event of a strike against one.

The agreement came after the resort owners modified their position on the strike-lockout clause to the satisfaction of the unions' bargaining team, the locals reported.

The downtown owners group made similar concessions on the clause to bring about the settlement before the old contract expired. AFM and IATSE members are covered by separate contracts at the downtown casinos.

Consumer Pays the Same:

Low-Wage Imports Cut Jobs, Not Prices

The severe drain low-wage imports are having on the nation's production, jobs and revenues is not really benefiting American consumers, needle trades unions said in calling for the closing of tariff loopholes.

Testifying before a foreign trade subcommittee of the House Ways & Means Committee, the Clothing Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers urged the repeal of tariff provisions that encourage American firms to shift production abroad.

Reduced import duties on goods U.S. companies fabricate overseas for sale in American markets have magnified the erosion of jobs in the United States, ILGWU President Sol C. Chaikin told the panel.

Item 807 of the U.S. tariff schedule makes it highly profitable for U.S. firms to ship components overseas for assembly. When the products are shipped back, the duty merely covers the value of the pennies-an-hour labor rate, not the market value of the product.

Despite the lower costs of production and tariffs, the savings are not passed on to the consumer, Chaikin pointed out.

He presented a display of women's garments comparing prices retailers charge for similar items of comparable quality made in the United States and abroad.

Included in the display were two blouses bearing the White Stag label purchased recently at Bloomingdale's department store in New York City. Although one was manufactured in the United States and the other in Japan, both carried a price tag of $14.

Two girls' shirts bearing the Sears label purchased in a New Jersey store sold for $8, even though one was U.S.-made and the other came from abroad.

Chaikin's display also carried two brassieres that were purchased at Macy's department store in New York. Each was priced at $6.50, yet one was made in the United States and the other in Mexico.

Vice President Howard D. Samuel of the Clothing Workers cited a direct relationship between the decline of U.S. production and jobs in the apparel industry and increased imports under reduced duty rates.

Samuel noted that from 1968 to 1975, domestic production of men's suits fell 29 percent, sport coats 20 percent, and trousers 35 percent.

As a result of the production cutbacks, Samuel observed, 45,000 American jobs have been lost in the tailored clothing industry.

"At least one of every four workers in the tailored clothing industry is out of work, or almost three times the national unemployment rate," he said.

Samuel noted that other sectors of American industry have suffered similar job losses because of the tariff loophole.

"Almost 13 years of item 807 are enough," he stressed. "The tens of thousands of jobs lost in the apparel industry as a result are enough. Now is the time to correct the injustice inflicted on U.S. workers."

Chaikin pointed out that reduced duty rates on imported goods have also cut deeply into U.S. Treasury revenues.

"In 1974," he noted, "duties levied on apparel entering the United States under provisions of item 807 equalled 31 percent of what would have been collected under the rules which prevailed before 1963."

That loss in revenue must be made up by all other U.S. taxpayers, including firms that continue to produce apparel in the United States, Chaikin pointed out.

Job Safeguards Asked For Immigration Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

tion law that bars aliens seeking to enter the United States to work unless the department certifies there aren't enough domestic workers and the employment of aliens won't adversely affect wages and conditions of U.S. workers with similar jobs.

The department now wants to return to the situation that existed before 1965 when aliens could enter the United States unless the Labor Dept. actively intervened. Under that previous policy, Biemiller noted, the department normally intervened only in rare cases of a specific complaint.

Eastland's bill does include some of the desirable provisions of the House Judiciary Committee measure which would for the first time penalize employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens, and Biemiller urged that some of the provisions be strengthened.

He told the panel that the AFL-CIO does support granting legal status to aliens with family and employment ties in the United States going back a number of years. He stressed also that the United States should continue to be "a haven of liberty for the persecuted and the oppressed."

He cautioned the committee, however, that America's policy of welcome to immigrants "is seriously threatened by the increasing number of persons who enter or remain in this country illegally, take jobs needed by our own unemployed, and undermine domestic labor standards by working at low wages and under substandard conditions."

Biemiller warned that "failure to correct this situation helps neither the citizen, the permanent resident, nor the alien seeking a better life in our fortunate land."

4-3-1976

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.



1976 EDITION of the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show is formally opened at Albert Thomas Hall in Houston by Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. Holding the ribbon while Kirkland cuts are Sec.-Treas. Earl D. McDavid, left, and President Joseph D. Keenan of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., which has sponsored the show since 1938.

1976 Union-Industries Exhibition Called Showcase of Free Society

By John M. Barry

Houston — The bicentennial version of the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show drew enthusiastic crowds of Texans to witness the positive results of 200 years of progress in labor-management relations in the United States.

More than 400 exhibits at the 31st show—now an annual event that has toured major cities across the country—displayed the products and services of America's union members and their employers.

Skill and quality were the hallmarks of the exhibits, which ranged from hair styling and cake decorating to railroading and heavy construction.

The AFL-CIO's own exhibit was keyed to the "Working Americans" motif of the bicentennial year, a pictorial display of working life and the development of various crafts and trades over the nation's first two centuries.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland set the theme at an opening day luncheon when he described the event as "the main public showpiece of the labor movement" that reveals a side of labor-management relations "too seldom noted by the public or the press—trade unions and management working together constructively to promote their common interests."

"Sometimes we may not enjoy our relationship very much," Kirkland observed. "We are often in conflict on collective bargaining, economic, legislative and political issues. But we surely know that organized labor cannot live without free employers and that free management cannot endure for long in a society where free trade unionism does not flourish."

Stressing that there are more areas of common ground between labor and management than are generally realized, Kirkland disclosed that since the collapse of the President's Labor-Management Advisory Committee with John Dunlop's resignation as Secretary of Labor — "forced by the duplicity of the Ford Administration" — both employer and union representatives on the committee have elected to continue their regular meetings on a private basis, with Dunlop as moderator.

"We have found a number of important issues," he said, "on which we are in fuller agreement with each other than we are with either the Administration or the Congress, such as housing and energy, and even some aspects of tax policy."

Kirkland said the philosophy represented by the Union-Industries Show "is a particularly American phenomenon which many of our trade union friends overseas — bound up by the doctrine of class struggle—find hard to understand." But he stressed, "that philosophy has worked and has produced the highest standard of living and the greatest free and democratic society in the world."

The show itself gave promise of being one of the most successful ever sponsored by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. Show Director Earl D. McDavid, secretary-treasurer of the department, anticipated that upwards of a quarter-million visitors would view the exhibits at Houston's Albert Thomas Hall during the six-day run.

Many of them would come away with some of the $100,000 worth of prizes distributed at the admission-free show. On the opening day, for example, hundreds of Houston school children were bused to the show, and nearly all of them departed clutching bags of souvenirs, including prizes won at the Dolls, Toys & Playthings Workers' Booth.

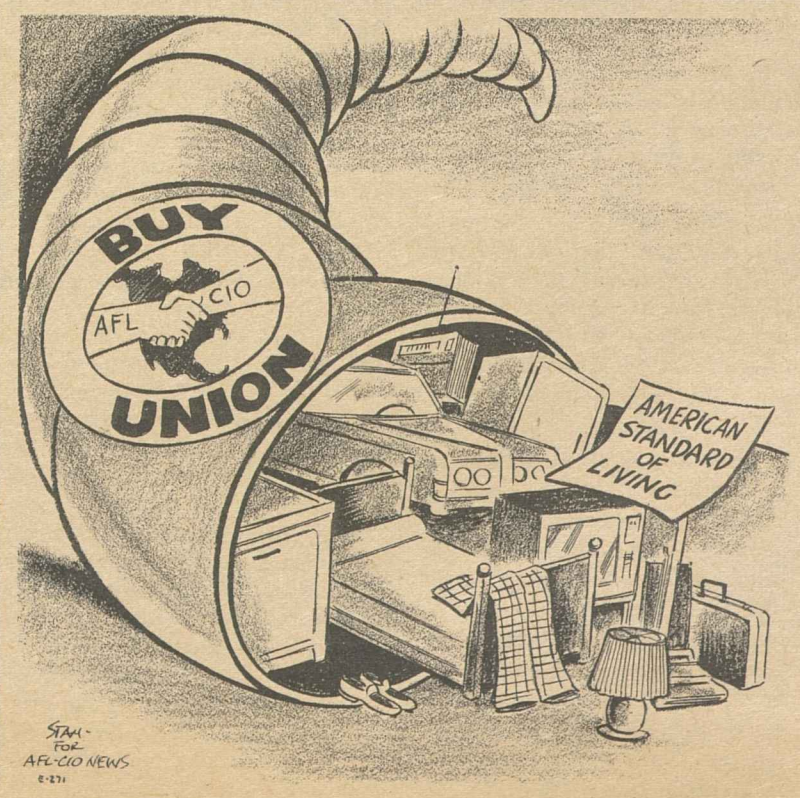
The shopping bags distributed to each visitor by the Retail Clerks, could contain such items as the embroidery and yarn products, sporting goods and first aid kits given away by the United Textile Workers, the family-size cuts of meat donated by the Butcher Workers, the digital thermometers offered by the Service Employees.

There were no free samples at the Treasury Dept. booth, but there was the first public display of the new $2 bill soon to be returned to the nation's currency.

On the service side, visitors could get their hair cut, shaped, tinted or what have you by union Barbers & Beauticians. They could watch metal sculpture by union Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, or witness paper being made by hand and posters being printed at the Graphic Arts exhibit.

The multiplicity of construction crafts was represented by working models of heavy equipment run by the Operating Engineers, a pint-size steel structure erected daily by the Iron Workers, apprenticeship skills demonstrated by the Carpenters and other building trades members.

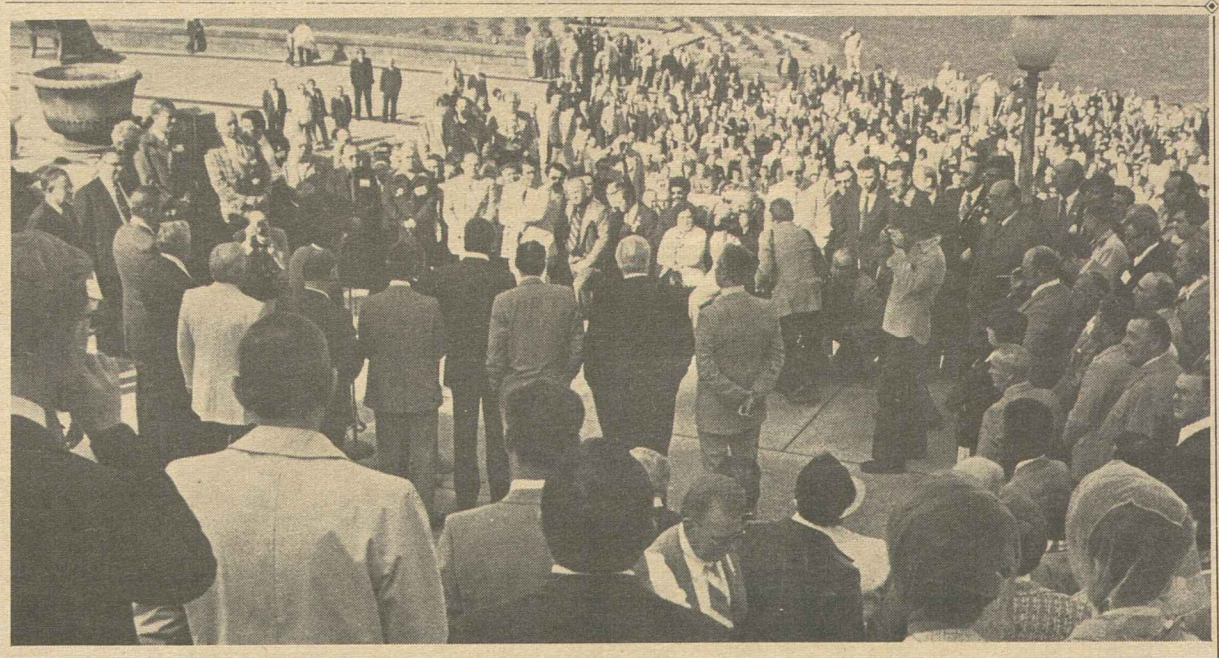
Throughout the exhibition, visitors could wander leisurely through the vast hall as union Musicians offered live background entertainment, or pause to watch old movies at a theater run by the Theatrical Stage Employes, or stop to view the bag of tricks offered by a magician. For many, the show was magic in itself.



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Building Trades Mobilize To Press Political Action



BUILDING TRADESMEN assemble in front of the U.S. Capitol to meet congressional leaders and testify before a number of Senate and House committees. President Robert Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. gave the congressional leadership copies of position papers and resolutions adopted by the 3,000 delegates at BCTD's 1976 National Jobs Conference.

Ford's Veto Endangers Day Care

By David L. Perlman

A presidential veto has jeopardized the future of many community day-care centers that look after children of low-income working mothers.

The bill President Ford vetoed would have given the states additional federal funds for social services, to be used to bring child care centers up to the standards set by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. The standards, required by a 1974 law, deal with safety and health features as well as the ratio of adult staff to children of various age groupings.

Ford said the legislation would be too "costly" and would violate his deep-felt "principle" that the federal government shouldn't tell states and cities what to do with federal funds.

Under the vetoed bill, centers would have been encouraged to hire welfare mothers to help out at day care centers—thus meeting staffing standards and providing useful work for people who need it.

Ford's veto, unless overridden by Congress, leaves the standards in effect but offers no help in meeting them.

The President's cost argument is the same he has used in most of his 47 previous vetoes, a list that includes the major job-creating bills passed by Congress.

Nor did the President break new ground when he protested that the bill offended his strong belief in leaving responsibility to states and cities "and the removing of burdensome federal restrictions."

The House put off until after the Easter Week recess an attempt to muster the two-thirds vote that would be needed to override the veto. While the bill passed the House by a 317-72 vote and the Senate by 59-30, voting patterns on amendments left doubts as to whether an override attempt would succeed.

In one of the early comments on the veto, Teachers President Albert Shanker termed Ford's message "illogical."

The staffing regulations that Ford considers "burdensome" will take effect anyway, Shanker noted. And "the veto will force some mothers to leave their jobs and go back on welfare since the day care centers that service their children will have to close."

Ford told Congress it should first suspend the HEW standards, which already have been postponed, and then adopt his "block grant" approach of letting states spend available federal funds as they wish.

Jobs Parley Rips Ford On Vetoes

By James M. Shevis

The nation's building and construction workers, strapped with a 16 percent jobless rate and denied employment opportunities by a succession of presidential vetoes, drew up a program of action to stabilize the economy and put the country back to work.

At a national jobs conference in Washington sponsored by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., over 3,000 delegates representing the country's 4 million building tradesmen attached first priority to political action to remove their industry from the depths of the depression that has engulfed it for the past two and a half years.

BCTD President Robert A. Georgine charged in a keynote address that President Ford has become "one of the most negative and obstructionist presidents in the history of the United States."

Ford's "indiscriminate use of the veto power threatens not only to destroy those programs designed to help the working people of this country, but also thwarts the entire democratic process," Georgine warned.

One speaker, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), reminded delegates that Ford's vetoes of job opportunity measures have been as regular as clockwork in the 20 months since he became president. Now, he declared, it's time for construction workers to "veto Ford."

Williams, like others who preceded and followed him to the rostrum, sharply attacked the President for vetoing the construction-site picketing bill earlier this year,

(Continued on Page 7)

State Laws Inadequate:

Federal Curb Asked Of Debt Harassment

A consumer protection bill outlawing "shoddy" harassment tactics by debt collectors was given a strong AFL-CIO endorsement at House hearings.

The labor-supported bill is sponsored by Rep. Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.) and six other members of the House Banking Committee. The seven cosponsors make up a solid majority of the Consumer Affairs subcommittee, which Annunzio heads.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told the panel that most people "want to pay their debts and if given the opportunity will do so." But when unexpected expenses hit a family, "it is virtually impossible to avoid debt and debt problems."

Federal legislation is needed, Biemiller said, because many states have no protective laws or inadequate laws against bill collectors who "operate without scruples." In some cases, he said, consumers are harassed for alleged debts that may have been in error or already paid.

Under the Annunzio bill, unless a court order has been granted, a debt collector would be prohibited from communicating with the alleged debtor or his spouse:

- At the place of employment of the consumer or spouse.
- More than twice in any week.
- Before 8 a.m. or after 10 p.m.
- While the consumer is represented by a lawyer unless the lawyer has failed to respond to a communication.

Other prohibited practices include threatening phone calls, abusive or profane language, publication of lists of persons who allegedly refuse to pay debts, and false or misleading statements. Thus a debt collector couldn't falsely claim to be a government agent, a lawyer or an agent of a court. In seeking a current address for an alleged debtor, the collector couldn't communicate with any person except by phone and would have to properly identify himself.

On collection efforts involving amounts over $100, the debt collector would have to keep records

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Nears Showdown on Food Stamps

The Senate moved toward a showdown between a committee-approved food stamp bill designed to cut costs by reducing benefits, and a labor-endorsed substitute that would assure that low-income households would not have to pay more for food.

Administration proposals for bone-deep slashes in the food stamp program had only scattered support in the Senate. When Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) proposed a series of amendments to drastically reduce the scope of the program, he was beaten by margins ranging from 78-23 to 85-12.

The substitute bill, trimmed back somewhat in a compromise that brought it support from Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.), had unusually broad backing that crossed party and ideological lines.

(Continued on page 8)

'True' Jobless Rate Remains Above 10%

True unemployment in America remains in double figures—10.3 percent with 9.7 million persons out of work—AFL-CIO President George Meany pointed out as the Labor Dept. released its official jobless figures in March.

About the only good thing that can be said about the government's report is that unemployment is not feeding on unemployment, Meany observed.

Officially, the nation's jobless rate last month went to 7.5 percent from 7.6 percent in February. But based on the formula adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council earlier in the year, the true rate is 10.3 percent, Meany said.

And, Meany warned, "despite all the politically-inspired rhetoric and optimistic predictions, unemployment remains America's Number One economic problem."

The AFL-CIO formula factors into its rate determination the number of persons who are too discouraged to seek work and those who are forced to work part-time because full-time jobs are not available. The Bureau of Labor Statistics counts only those who are fully unemployed and are actively seeking work.

Meany said that today's 9.7 million unemployed workers represent "a shocking waste of pro-

(Continued on Page 3)

Court Rejects Attack On Use of Union Dues

A dissident group, financed by the National Right to Work Committee's legal defense foundation, was rebuffed by the Supreme Court in its effort to block a union's political and social action program.

The employer-aided foundation, acting on behalf of a handful of members of an Auto Workers local in Willow Springs, Ill., lost in federal district court and then in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit. The appellate decision became final when the Supreme Court refused to review it.

The dissidents sought to stop the UAW from using dues money for the union's Community Action Program or any other legislative, social action or political purpose. They claimed the union violated the Landrum-Griffin Act by spending money for unauthorized purposes and provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act dealing with political spending by unions.

In a decision last September, the appellate court found no grounds

(Continued on Page 3)

'Substantial' Joblessness Persists in 131 Centers

The number of major labor areas in the country with substantial or persistent unemployment remained unchanged at 131—out of a possible 150—in March, the Labor Dept. announced.

However, 17 smaller areas were added to the department's substantial unemployment list during the month, bringing that total to 1,242. Of this number, 952 are considered areas of substantial joblessness, while 290 are on the persistent unemployment list.

As defined by the Labor Dept., substantial unemployment is a jobless rate of 6 percent or more which is expected to continue for at least two months.

Persistent unemployment is said to exist when an area's jobless rate has averaged 6 percent or more during the most recent calendar year, and has exceeded the national average by either 50 percent in three of the last four calendar years, 75 percent in two of the last three calendar years, or 100 percent in one of the last two calendar years.

The list of major job markets with 6 percent or more unemployment has remained at 131 since last December. The number peaked at 135 last September. In March of last year, the total was 105.

Firms located in areas of substantial unemployment may be eligible for first preference in bidding on certain federal procurement contracts, provided they agree to select 25 percent of new hires each month from the area's disadvantaged residents.

Steelworkers Ask Shift Of Mine Safety Agency

Federal mine safety enforcement should be transferred to the Labor Dept. because the Interior Dept. cannot effectively regulate mine owners while at the same time promoting their interests, the Steelworkers told the Senate Labor Committee.

"Our union has consistently been disturbed over the conflict of interest inherent in the Dept. of Interior's role," USWA Vice President John S. Johns testified.

Johns also charged that since passage of the Metal & Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act there has been a steady stream of company officials shuttling back and forth between government enforcement jobs and the mining industry.

The USWA, which represents more than 100,000 miners in iron ore, nonferrous and quarry mines, has endorsed Senate legislation that would upgrade safety protection for the miners and shift the enforcement program to the Labor Dept. Forty senators have cosponsored the bill.

The committee initiated the hearings to look into the Scotia mine explosions that killed 23 coal miners and three federal inspectors in eastern Kentucky last month.

Frank McKee, director of USWA District 38, told the panel that the Mine Enforcement & Safety Administration in the Interior Dept. has been doing a feeble job of enforcing the law.

He said that the 1972 Sunshine mine disaster in Kellogg, Ida., which killed 91 USWA miners, "failed to bring about significant changes in either the law or in its administration. The lessons of Sunshine have gone unheeded."

Peter J. Benzoni, director of USWA District 33 which represents more than 15,000 miners in Michigan and Minnesota, said that MESA has been slow to act even when miners must work under dangerous conditions.

"Either the inspectors aren't doing their job, the safety standards they're supposed to be enforcing aren't strong enough, or the law protects the mining companies more than it does the workers they employ."

Johns warned that if MESA remains under Interior Dept. jurisdiction, its enforcement programs would continue to be ineffective. He said the fact that the fatality rate for metal and nonmetallic miners in 1974 was higher than when the safety law was enacted in 1966 reflects on MESA's performance record.

Although the fatality rate dropped last year, Johns said, "the fact cannot be escaped that 101 hard rock miners and 155 coal miners were killed on the job in 1975—and that is far from laudable."

Johns said the consolidation of all safety and health programs under one federal agency would be a step in the right direction of improving working conditions in the mines.



Mississippi Delegates Vote Per Capita Hike

Jackson, Miss.—Delegates to the Mississippi AFL-CIO's eighth biennial convention voted to increase the monthly per capita tax to 25 cents on the recommendation of the state federation's executive board, which cited the need to maintain effective legislative and political action programs.

The board also noted that increased operating expenses that had been exceeding income under a 20-cent per capita tax were draining the federation's financial reserves. The increase is the first since 1961.

The 306 delegates elected President Claude Ramsey Sec.-Treas. Thomas Knight and other top officers to new two-year terms. New members elected to the executive board are Amey Hollowell of the Clothing Workers and Gerald Dempsey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The convention called for an expanded statewide organizing effort to improve wages and conditions for the unorganized and subsequently strengthen the labor movement's role in political affairs through an increase in membership.

Gov. Cliff Finch (D) praised the efforts of labor to improve the living standards of Mississippi's workers through effective collective bargaining and make the state more attractive for industry.

He appealed for labor's cooperation in state programs for economic expansion and to create better-paying jobs, stressing that "from now on, when we seek out new industry, cheap labor will not be a selling point."

In a major convention resolution, delegates called for an all-out effort to defeat President Ford in the November election, stressing that the Nixon-Ford economic policies have been disastrous for the nation.

Other major convention speakers included Lt. Gov. Evelyn Gandy, AFL-CIO Regional Director James Sala, Sec.-Treas. Earl D. McDavid of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and Daniel A. Powell, COPE area director.

Backed By Political Action:

Operating Engineers Adopt Economic Recovery Program

By John R. Oravec

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Operating Engineers drew up a blueprint at the union's 30th quadrennial convention to help resolve the problems of high unemployment, energy shortages, slow economic recovery and presidential vetoes.

"Jobs are today's number one target," IUOE President J. C. Turner told the 920 convention delegates in his keynote address. He stressed that the union's and the nation's social and economic goals can be achieved through vigorous political action and legislative efforts.

To meet these objectives, the convention endorsed labor-backed programs calling for full employment, energy development, public work projects, national health insurance, and other action.

A major convention resolution, adopted unanimously by the delegates, provides for expanding legislative and political activities of the Engineer Political Education Committee, which is financed through voluntary contributions by union officials.

Thousands of dollars were raised through voluntary contributions for EPEC on the convention floor immediately following adoption of the resolution.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, addressing delegates on the first day of the four-day convention, assured the IUOE that the federation's Committee on Political Education is in excellent shape to carry out its objectives in the November election.

Meany said the nation could not take four more years of Nixon-Ford policies as conceived by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns.

"The President tells us that America can't afford to provide jobs for her people, can't afford to care for the sick, can't afford to feed the hungry, can't afford to do anything to keep our great cities from falling apart. . . . The only thing this counntry can't afford is four more years like the last seven."

Meany cited the problems of big cities, mass layoffs of municipal employes, cutbacks in services and the standard of living and a deteriorating commitment to freedom overseas.

"None of these facts seems to worry Mr. Ford," Meany said. "He has something more important to worry about. The one, unswerving policy that guides him day and night is to get nominated and elected for four more years."

In pursuit of that goal, Meany noted, Ford vetoed the construction-site picketing bill despite his earlier endorsement of the measure and repeated promises to sign it.

And despite the so-called "prudent fiscal management policies" of Nixon and Ford, the nation's money problems continue to mount, he said.

Deficits run up by Nixon and Ford through 1975 exceed the total net deficit of the previous 23 years, including two major wars, even though they have refused to provide funds for vitally needed social and jobs programs, Meany said.

"It isn't spending that's wrecking the American economy," he stressed. "It's unemployment — deliberately created and perpetuated by the Administration.

"The only policy that makes any sense in today's America is a policy of full employment. That is the AFL-CIO's number one priority," he said.

In his keynote address, Turner documented the problems of excessive unemployment among building trades craftsmen and stressed that "no nation can have prosperity unless it has a prosperous workforce."

Labor's fight for improvement in the jobs situation will continue until there are solid results, he said. "We must not be stopped by optimistic press releases proclaiming the end of the recession and the return of prosperity."

Comparing the gap between the government's official unemployment rate of 7.5 percent and the AFL-CIO's more comprehensive "real" jobless rate of more than 10 percent, Turner said that more jobs are urgently needed for both skilled and unskilled workers.

He said the White House forecast of a gradual decline in the official jobless rate to 6.7 percent next year and eventually to 5.2 percent would not do.

"This Administration thinks we will have to live with these kind of figures. They are completely unacceptable to the Operating Engineers and they are completely unacceptable to the American labor movement."

Turner called on Congress to take immediate action to enact the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill, designed to reduce the nation's jobless rate to 3 percent, and to press ahead with federal programs to revitalize the depressed housing industry.

Public works legislation that President Ford cancelled by a veto in February would have helped relieve the problem, Turner asserted.

"Public works is by no means a new device to find needed employment," he declared. "It is not a novel and untried method of creating jobs opportunities." He pointed out that such programs proved their effectiveness during the depression of the 1930s.

San Francisco Crafts Battle City Pay Slash

San Francisco—Some two thousand craftsmen here are battling the city and county of San Francisco over a program of pay cuts that total more than $5 million and average out at nearly $3,000 a year per worker.

The strike entered its second week without any break in the deadlock that has pitted 17 craft unions against a determined Board of Supervisors, the city's governing body.

The executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council pledged full support to the striking unions and called for a citywide walkout on a date to be set "in coordination with all sectors of the labor movement of San Francisco."

Labor Council Sec.-Treas. John F. Crowley said each local union would have to determine, according to its own constitution, whether it would support the strike.

The dispute arose from a decision, initiated by the Board of Supervisors and validated by popular vote, to sever the direct link between private industry wages and conditions and those paid for comparable work by the city.

Wages were formerly set by adopting the wage rates and other compensation from prevailing private industry union agreements. Proposition B, advocated by the supervisors and enacted in a popular referendum last November, ended that practice.

When the supervisors' negotiator unveiled the city proposal, it called for pay cuts ranging from $2,700 a year for laborers to as much as $7,600 a year for cement masons.

In addition, the city proposed to discontinue recognition of any workweek less than 40 hours (some unions had 35); overtime would be cut from the longstanding double-time to time-and-a-half; shift differentials would be slashed; health and welfare payments, moved from private industry levels to city levels, would shift two-thirds of the premium to the employe; and new journeymen would hire in at 80 percent of the top rate and be required to work four years to achieve the full rate.

Short-lived negotiations failed to produce an agreement and the Board of Supervisors rejected a proposal to extend them. Instead, it adopted its own proposal as a salary ordinance and has since refused to discuss further any money items involved in the dispute.

Crowley summed it up: "The obvious goal of the Board of Supervisors in the current dispute is to emasculate, if it cannot totally destroy, collective bargaining in city employment."

Number One Problem:

'True' Jobless Rate Remains Above 10%

(Continued from Page 1)

ductive human resources that should and could be put to work building a healthy, balanced economy—an economy where recovery is determined in human terms."

Even at the official rate of 7.5 percent, current joblessness matches the peak of the 1958 recession. During the current recession—the deepest and longest since World War II—the unemployment rate rose as high as 8.9 percent.

Approximately 3.5 million workers were employed part-time "for economic reasons" in March, BLS reported. While the government fails to count the time they spend not working as part of the nation's jobless rate, the AFL-CIO uses the conservative measure of 50 percent of their time as unemployed.

Similarly, BLS does not classify discouraged workers as unemployed members of the labor force but the AFL-CIO does. The number of discouraged workers in the first quarter of 1976 totaled about 940,000, BLS said.

The BLS report showed that total employment in March increased by 375,000 to 86.7 million, seasonally adjusted. The March gain occurred largely among adult women.

The civilian labor force, meanwhile, rose by 260,000 to 93.7 million workers, after holding steady in February. The number of persons officially classified as unemployed totaled 7 million, the government said.

The jobless rates for all worker groups remained about the same as in February, although the rate for blacks fell from 13.7 to 12.5 percent. The drop was due mainly to increased employment among black women.

For adult men, the rate last month was 7.5 percent. The rate was 7.3 percent for women and 19.1 percent for teenagers. Jobless rates for other categories were 6.8 percent for whites, 5 percent for household heads, 4.1 percent for married men and 7 percent for full-time workers.

For the first time, BLS gave unemployment figures for both male and female household heads: 9.4 percent for women and 4 percent for men.

Jobless rates for most occupational and industry groups also were little changed from February.

Employment in contract construction remained in the doldrums in March, however, with the jobless rate for the industry rising from 15.5 percent to 16 percent.

"At 3.3 million, construction has shown no improvement dur- the recovery period, remaining 770,000 below the February 1974 pre-recession high," the government said.

The average duration of unemployment fell for the second straight month to 15.8 weeks in March, down from 16.2 weeks in the previous month. Hard-core unemployment — joblessness of 27 weeks or more—affected 20.4 percent of unemployed workers in March, compared to 22.1 percent in February.



PARTICIPANTS in the 27th annual COPE-Legislative Institute of the Textile Workers Union of America were on the go from 8 a.m. breakfast meetings to after-dinner sessions during the weeklong program in Washington. Here, a group talks over job safety issues with Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.).

'Work' Fund Fails in Suit Against Union

(Continued from Page 1)

for a Landrum-Griffin Act challenge, noting that the purposes for which union funds were spent were in accord with the thrust of positions taken by the union and its convention.

Further, the court stressed that the Auto Workers had acceptable constitutional procedures for a member to obtain a rebate of the portion fo his dues expended for political purposes.

The appellate court also ruled that private parties could not initiate a criminal procedure under the Corrupt Practices Act. Its enforcement is up to government agencies.

While the appellate court decision is not formally binding on other circuits, union attorneys anticipate similar results in several other harassment suits financed by the open-shop foundation.

Still pending in federal court is a charge brought by 10 unions that the National Right to Work legal foundation is in violation of a section of the Landrum-Griffin Act that prohibits an interested employer or employer association from financing litigation by union members against their unions.

The open-shop group has sought to avoid complying with a court order to divulge its contributors and their corporate ties.

Network Strike-Lockout On Mediation Channel

The National Broadcasting Co. and negotiators for about 1,700 striking television and radio technicians and newswriters agreed to meet with a federal mediator in an attempt to resolve their 10-day-old contract dispute over wages.

The NBC workers, represented by the National Association of Broadcast Employees & Technicians, had agreed to go back to their jobs on Apr. 7 while negotiations resumed, but were barred by the company when they returned.

The reason for the lockout, according to the union, was the company's insistence on certain conditions, including protection against what NBC described as "further sabotage."

Just prior to the start of the strike on Apr. 1, NBC charged that "extensive sabotage" was done to its New York City studios. NABET disclaimed any knowledge of how the damage "may or may not have happened."

NABET President Edward M. Lynch said NBC's new sabotage charge was a "cheap excuse" to avoid meaningful bargaining. He said the company has stalled throughout the negotiations.

Workers, including studio engineers, newswriters and the operators of camera, light and sound equipment for NBC news and sports operations, are involved in the dispute at the company's broadcast facilities in Los Angeles, New York, Cleveland, San Francisco, Washington, D.C., and Chicago.

In Chicago, where NABET members were barred by private guards from returning to work, Mayor Richard J. Daley and the City Council joined in a blistering denunciation of the company.

Labor Joins In Salute to Roy Wilkins

The AFL-CIO joined in a warm tribute to Roy Wilkins and the organization he has led for more than 20 years—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, better known as the NAACP.

Wilkins will retire later this year as executive director of the NAACP, and George Meany was a co-chairman of a dinner in his honor. It combined a salute to Wilkins with a broad-based fund-raising drive to help the NAACP overcome a recession-bred deficit.

Meany's executive assistant, Thomas R. Donahue, expressed the AFL-CIO's admiration for "an old friend and staunch ally."

Wilkins became director of the NAACP in 1955, the year of the AFL-CIO merger, Donahue noted. And the intervening years have been marked by major "victories in the fight for equal rights."

In all these battles, Donahue said, the AFL-CIO "was proud to join with the NAACP." He cited the campaign for the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and especially the successful insistence that it include a fair employment provision.

The NAACP and the AFL-CIO worked together to block Senate confirmation of former President Nixon's "racist" appointees to the Supreme Court, Donahue recalled. And both groups were on the same side in the recent Supreme Court decision allowing retroactive seniority adjustments for persons illegally denied jobs.

Donahue told the gathering that labor and the NAACP "are fighting today for an economic and political program that will make equal opportunity a reality for all Americans."

Further, he stressed, "we share a great many members and friends, and we certainly share the same enemies." And "above all" is a shared conviction "that this country and its economic and social system can be made to work for the benefit of all. We believe that equal rights and equal opportunity are not only possible but necessary and, above all, achievable."

ULLICO Assets Rise To Set Record High

New York—Assets of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. increased by 26.8 percent in 1975 to a record year-end total of $234,216,045, ULLICO President Rudolph Ellis announced.

Ralph A. Leigon Named New Secretary of IBEW

Ralph A. Leigon was appointed secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers by IBEW President Charles H. Pillard.

Leigon succeeds Joseph D. Keenan, who had held the position since 1954. The change in office was necessitated by a mandate of the union's 1974 convention requiring the retirement of international officers and representatives who are 65 or older.

Also affected by the mandate were five district vice presidents and the chairman of the union's executive council.

Leigon, who assumed his new duties Apr. 1, had been serving as an executive council member representing 10 western states. Since June 1974, he also served as secretary of the council.

Leigon began his IBEW career in 1946 when he joined Local 357 in Las Vegas, Nev. He became the local's business manager in 1950, serving in that capacity until 1969. He was president of the Nevada State AFL-CIO from 1958 to 1963.

Leigon was appointed to the union's executive council in 1960, and was elected and re-elected at subsequent conventions.

Leigon also served on the Nevada Employment Security Advisory Board and on the Nevada State Board of Education.

Also retiring were Vice Presidents A. R. Johnson, J. B. Pate, S. E. Thompson, Frank Gladney and Robert Garrity, and Executive Council Chairman E. J. Fransway. As authorized by the union's constitution, Pillard named new officers to fill the vacancies. The appointees were approved by the executive council.

International representatives named as vice presidents are John Barry, Dan Waters, Lawrence Farnan, and Andrew Ripp, along with Jack Moore, who was serving as business manager of Local 453, Springfield, Mo., and also as a member of the executive council.

Wesley I. Taylor, business agent of Local 481 in Indianapolis, was named to replace Fransway as chairman of the council.

Two new council members also were appointed. They are Robert Missey, business manager of Local 2 in St. Louis, and S. R. McCann, business manager of Local 302 in Pleasant Hill, Calif.

International officers of the IBEW are nominated and elected at the union's quadrennial conventions. The next convention is scheduled for 1978.



RALPH A. LEIGON

Curbs Sought On Tactics in Bill Collection

(Continued from Page 1)

covering all phases of the collection steps.

Biemiller told the subcommittee that high unemployment has plunged many people into debt who "are not deadbeats . . . and should be helped, not harassed."

He praised a section of the bill requiring the collection agency to fully inform a debtor of all possible means of repayment, including partial payment where it has been authorized.

"Scare tactics and deception are not necessary tools of the collection business to assure payment of debts," Biemiller stressed. "As thousands of legitimate collection agencies have proved for years, debts can be collected honestly, above board, and without harassing debt-ridden individuals and their families."

Biemiller reminded the panel that warnings that the bill would put legitimate collection firms out of business are of the same type heard when Congress was considering truth-in-lending and fair credit reporting legislation.

If the scare warnings had been allowed to block the legislation then, he said, "the consumer would still have no protection from incorrect credit reports and false advertising."

Seven Lean Years

MR. FORD SAYS OUR TROUBLES are over. He says his policies are working just fine. If we stick with them just a little longer, if we accept a few more years of high unemployment, stagnation and do-nothingism, everything will be just great. Well, don't you believe it.

The President tells us that America can't afford to provide jobs for her people, can't afford to care for the sick, can't afford to feed the hungry, can't afford to do anything to keep our cities from falling apart. Well, don't you believe that, either. The only thing this country can't afford is four more years like the last seven.

What have these seven years brought us? Industrial production is still around 30 percent below capacity. True unemployment stands at 9.7 million or 10.3 percent of the workforce, if you include the discouraged workers and the partially unemployed workers who are ignored in the government's statistics.

Construction is still limping along at depression levels. The nation's largest city hangs on the brink of bankruptcy and other state and city governments are near disaster. Millions are running out of unemployment insurance. Teachers and social workers, hospital workers, policemen, firefighters and sanitation workers are being laid off.

All of the services Americans have a right to expect from their government—services they pay for—services they need—are being cut to the bone. The American standard of living is falling. The quality of American life is deteriorating. The American commitment to freedom and America's credibility in the eyes of the world is shrinking to the vanishing point.

FOR COUNTLESS YEARS plenty of people have said "We have reached our limit, we can do no more, we can solve no other problems." A hundred years ago they wanted to close the U.S. Patent Office because they said every conceivable invention had been invented, and there was no place else to go. Well, they were wrong.

And President Ford is wrong when he says America can't afford jobs for its workers, can't afford to feed the hungry, care for the sick and educate its children decently.

We in labor don't buy that. We are looking forward, not backward. We want a better life for all. We are certain it can be achieved. We are looking for political leaders who will move the country ahead.

We say it's time to shake off the counsels of defeat and despair, time to get moving, time to get back to the job of building this country, making it fit for all its citizens to live in and grow in.

We have had seven lean years, but there are better days ahead—provided only that we do our job between now and Election Day.

That job is simply to see to it that all union members and their families are registered to vote; that they know the candidates and the issues; the platforms and the voting records; and that they go to the polls and vote Nov. 2.

The labor movement has never been in better shape. Our political arm, COPE, has never been better equipped to do its job. I have every confidence that labor is going to do its part to get America back on the rails again.

—From an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the Operating Engineers convention, Apr. 5, 1976.

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'My, You DO Look Better!'



A Word Edgewise:

Terms Liberal, Conservative Pose Paradox for Dogmatists

By John P. Roche

PAT BUCHANAN AND OTHER conservative commentators are spending a good deal of time meditating on the paradoxical behavior of the American people who keep electing "liberals" to office while telling pollsters they are "conservatives." I have the same problem at the other end of the spectrum: readers write to inquire how I can support a strong military posture and still consider myself a "liberal." I think the answer to this seeming paradox lies in the fact that the population of the United States is profoundly anti-ideological.

Thus when conservatism is perceived as an ideology, as "Conservatism" with a capital C, the people take off on the run. In the 1964 campaign, for example, I worked long and hard on speeches indicating Sen. Barry Goldwater was a "radical," and—with a good deal of help from Barry—the label stuck. Once the polls indicated Goldwater was considered "radical," I wanted to close down the campaign and take a vacation until Election Day. President Johnson and vice presidential candidate Hubert Humphrey, alas, had other plans though I doubt if a voter changed his mind as a consequence of our October overkill.

Similarly, in 1972 Sen. George McGovern was a dead duck from the moment the Democratic convention opened. All over the country serious citizens, most of them Democrats, were watching that incredible zoo and asking themselves, "Am I supposed to let those clowns run the country?"

It is hardly a state secret that Richard Nixon, even before Watergate, was not our most beloved politician, but his election was based on the electorate's perception of McGovern as a "radical." Indeed, one of the things that most puzzled me was the unbelievable full-court press Nixon launched—every $100 bill in the country must have been in one of his satchels. I guess that like Johnson in 1964 he wanted to get 90 percent of the vote.

In other words, as long as liberalism was considered a common-sense, amorphous heritage of the New Deal and Fair Deal—a body of specific progressive proposals in the areas of civil rights, Medicare, improved labor relations, and the rest of the shopping list—the sovereign people supported it and, when polled, a majority would accept the liberal label. Moreover, to this day they elect representatives, senators, governors, and other state officials largely by that old compass.

However, in the last decade the commanding heights of official "Liberalism" (with that capital L) have been seized by a collection of left-wing Mad Hatters. I just finished rereading the draft Democratic platform for the 1964 campaign prepared in booklet form by Americans for Democratic Action; as ADA National Chairman, I presented it to the Platform committees in Atlantic City. In most respects it reflects completely the contemporary views of Sen. Henry Jackson, who like myself has been accused of deserting the old liberal cause.

The real question is, who are the deserters? And unfortunately the answer is the characters who dominate the media, who have been anointed by each other as official proclaimers of "Liberal" dogma, and accepted in their apostolic roles by the press and television.

WHAT EMERGES FROM THIS is the following scenario: the average American learns that the "Liberals" in Congress are jumping up and down trying to cut the defense budget. He hears that the "Liberals" are out to eviscerate our foreign and domestic intelligence organizations. He discovers that the "Liberals" think we should trust the Soviets. His (or her) response? "Those Liberals are out of their cotton-picking minds!" A week or so later, some of these individuals may be asked, "Do you consider yourself a liberal or a conservative?" and, like one of Pavlov's pups, they react automatically: "conservative." (Note the small c.)

This doesn't mean they are going to rush off to their nearest newstand and buy The Conservative Digest; they are viscerally reacting to the inane image the professional "Liberals" have projected.

You don't have to believe me; let's take a quick look at a recent New York Times poll. Seventy percent believed the federal government should provide a job for everyone while 50 percnt suspected detente and 52 percent opposed reducing the military budget. This is the profile of a small l liberal.

Pay Incentives Not Enough:

Public Productivity Bargaining Requires Solid Contract Base

The following is excerpted from "Public Productivity Tied to Bargaining" by Rudy Oswald which appears in the March 1976 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

MANY ELEMENTS of traditional contracts form the necessary basis for future productivity gains. Wages, employe benefits and working conditions are the cornerstones of all labor-management negotiations. If the basic elements of the contract are not equitable, then there is no basis for building a productivity bargain. Low governmental salaries will not be alleviated by the mere introduction of an incentive pay plan built upon an unfair wage structure.

Similarly, a well developed grievance procedure, in which the worker can turn to a union for protection, is also necessary for establishing a background for productivity bargaining. Even such basic elements of the collective bargaining agreement as seniority clauses affect morale and productivity. For example, the job security that the contract itself provides is a factor in employe morale, which is so crucial to high productivity. The use of seniority in assigning work routes and overtime schedules often eliminates favoritism and discrimination by the supervisor.

Studies of worker fatigue conducted during World War II showed that long working hours not only led to declining marginal productivity, but to overall reduced efficiency as well. Thus the contract limitations on hours of work and overtime may often be a factor in improving overall productivity gains.

Contract clauses dealing with safety and health or other working conditions also affect morale and productivity. An example would be a clause requiring management to provide rain gear to sanitation workers. Such protection would most likely also cut down on illness and the resulting absenteeism.

Productivity bargaining is basically just another element in bargaining dealing with methods for improving productivity. In reviewing present work practice and procedures, the bargaining committee may recommend more efficient ways to get the tasks done. This may involve changes in traditional occupations, work jurisdictions, job rights or established customs. These are very sensitive areas, and need to be treated cautiously. Work patterns develop a certain tradition, and become institutionalized as "past practice." Further, the changes proposed may pose a threat of unemployment or reduced income to the incumbent job holder.

The workers know more about how their tasks are actually being performed than any job analyst, or even most superiors. They are in an ideal position for recommending effective improvements in the operation—so there should also be a positive motivation for the worker to recommend productivity improvements. That motivation should be a provision that the workers will share in whatever savings result.

If productivity bargaining becomes nothing more than a budget-cutting device, then the whole notion may just as well be discarded. Such an emphasis would assure employe opposition and resentment. Rather, the approach must be attuned to the needs and aspirations of the workers, and not be just another "incentive" type program.

The gains of productivity improvement must be shared, but that is not the same as advocating the installation of wage-incentive plans. On the contrary, incentive plans in the long run are counter-productive. It is no advance to adopt in the public sector in the 1970s the precepts that Frederick Taylor introduced into the private sector over a half century earlier, and which have subsequently been largely rejected by private industry. Establishing incentive pay plans is particularly difficult in governmental operations because of the absence of adequate measurements for characterizing and evaluating the performance of public jobs.

Individual pay incentive systems have historically been fraught with serious abuses in private industry, and there is no reason to believe that governmental entities will not be similarly plagued. Such systems have frequently led to the hated "speed-ups" and "sweatshop" conditions that have so alienated workers throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

A MORE POSITIVE APPROACH towards improving productivity is by making the job more interesting, challenging, rewarding, or convenient. The considerable attention that has begun to focus on job enrichment programs over the past few years has brought a new concern for the needs and aspirations of workers. Such an emphasis frequently results in increased productivity, even if productivity has not been the stated goal of the job enrichment programs.

Collective bargaining itself enhances job satisfaction by giving the worker a voice in the determination of his conditions. Then as collective bargaining expands to additional areas, and to include productivity bargaining, the scope of the worker's input expands and takes on a broader role in the joint determination of the work environment.

The attention of the bargainers may turn to redesign of individual jobs in order to provide more varied and satisfying assignments, or to job rotation, so that the worker sees the larger framework in which his job is slotted.

Budget Hold-Down Scored:

Mismanagement, Lack of Funds Seen Underlying 'Postal Mess'

FURTHER RATE HIKES and service cutbacks won't cure the "postal mess' that has stemmed from mismanagement and the Administration's refusal to fight for adequate funding for the U.S. Postal Service, President Francis S. Filbey of the Postal Workers declared in a network radio interview.

Filbey scored President Ford's election year budget hold-down as a short-sighted move that has thrown the Postal Service issue into the "political framework . . . in the presidential campaign" and put a damper on congressional efforts to restore "the kind of (mail) service that the American public is used to and deserves to have."

He said that high rates and poor management have combined to cut the volume of mail and foster inefficient use of the postal workforce and facilities intended to boost the speed and efficiency of the service.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Filbey renewed the call for passage of the bill shaped by Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.) to provide a reasonable subsidy to the Postal Service in each of the next three years. The measure also would establish a high-level commission to make a top-to-bottom study of the service, assess its needs and propose remedies. Filbey said that a long-range approach stands a much better chance of giving the Postal Service the ability to meet its responsibilities than stop-gap proposals urged by Administration spokesmen, such as cutting mail service to as few as three days a week.

Filbey, a vice president of the AFL-CIO, said the APWU and other postal unions have mounted a campaign to focus public attention and understanding on the real causes of the "mess" that now plagues the Postal Service. He said that because postal employes are those most often in direct contact with the public-at-large, they are often blamed for the ills of the system. But, he stressed, poor management that fails to use the "tremendous amount of flexibility" it has available bears much of the responsibility for mounting costs and deteriorating service.

Reporters questioning Filbey on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview were Donald Barnes, an editor of Press Associates, Inc. and Arthur Brandel, editor and publisher of Post Age. The program is aired Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

CONGRESS HAS AN opportunity this year to add yet another important page to the history of America's constitutional right to vote. Federal legislation providing for uniform voter registration by mail stands on the verge of passage.

A number of states have enacted their own laws in the long struggle toward a system of simple and easy voter registration. But enactment of a uniform, federal law is long overdue.

A federal law providing for registration by mail would invite full voter participation by millions of Americans who have been virtually disenfranchised because of a maze of unnecessary barriers.

Sick and disabled Americans, those without decent transportation and those who have to take a day off without pay to register are paying a very stiff penalty for factors they can't control. They are prevented from exercising their constitutional right to vote because of artificial obstructions.

Progress has been made over the years in extending this right to everyone. But most thoughtful Americans feel that one of the last big barriers to full participation is the requirement that a prospective voter personally appear at the county courthouse or city hall to register to vote.

However, this barrier is already beginning to crack. Many states are enacting their own laws—14 at last count—and the courts are upholding the constitutionality of these state laws.

A recent ruling by New York State's highest court held that the state's new voter registration by mail law did not violate an 1894 law stipulating registrations "by personal application only."

The history of the nation's struggle to bring this fundamental right to all its citizens is spotty at best. In 1827, only white male landowners could vote. Women could not vote until 1920 and blacks and other minorities were virtually disenfranchised until the 1964 Voting Rights Act brought them into greater participation.

THE PRINCIPAL OPPOSITION to a federal voter-registration-by-mail law has come from conservative Republicans. Publicly they say they oppose such a law because it will give rise to incidents of election fraud and will create additional paperwork.

Privately, however, they believe that such a law would put on the voter rolls the poor and ethnic minorities who tend to register as Democrats.

Practically everyone else supports this legislation—organized labor, civil rights groups, most Democrats and the League of Women Voters.

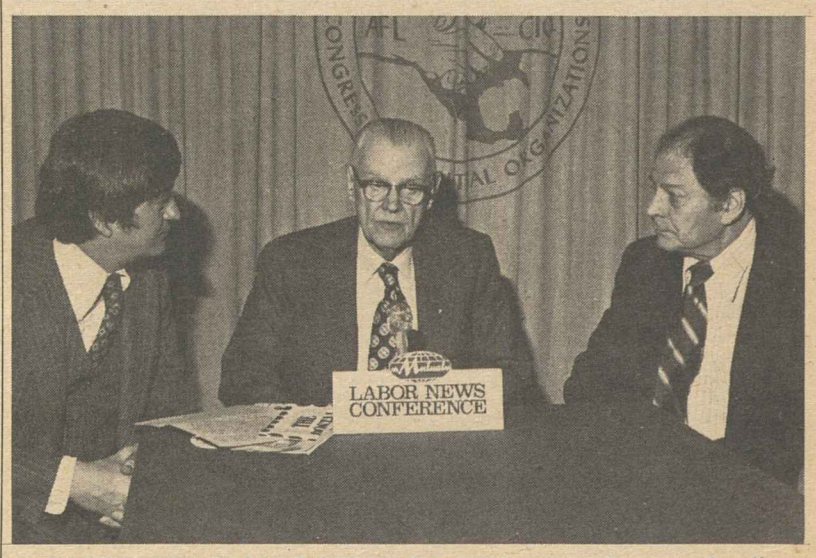
The arguments raised against mail registration have been refuted by a Ford Foundation study of the 14 states that already have registration-by-mail laws.

The incidence of fraud does not increase, as opponents of the law claim. Only one case of deliberate fraud was uncovered in studies covering Maryland and Minnesota.

Nor is mail registration more costly than traditional procedures. In fact, the study shows it is less costly. The average cost before registration by mail was $1.54 per registration. In 1974, under the new procedures, the average cost dropped to $1.09 per registration.

The study also reveals that administration of the law is not more complex. It actually eases administration, particularly by avoiding the last-minute registration rush and the burden it imposes on election officials.

The chances look good this year for passage of a federal voter-registration-by-mail law. There are some differences between pending Senate and House bills but it is expected that these can be resolved.



ADMINISTRATION REFUSAL to fight for adequate funding has thrown the U.S. Postal Service into a "mess" that won't be cured by more rate hikes and service cutbacks, Pres. Francis S. Filbey of the Postal Workers Union charged on Labor News Conference. Filbey, center, was questioned by Donald Barnes, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Arthur Brandel of Post Age. The AFL-CIO public service interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Key Vote on Election Commission Bill

The House on Apr. 1 defeated, 220-175, a labor-opposed amendment to the Federal Election Commission bill by Rep. Charles E. Wiggins (R-Calif.). It would have required local unions to report all costs involved in communicating with members on election-related matters, ranging from non-partisan voter registration drives to a union newspaper's listing of endorsed candidates.

Wrong votes (W) for the amendment were cast by 130 Republicans and 45 Democrats. Voting right (R) were 214 Democrats and 6 Republicans.

Numerals show districts; AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) W
4. Bevill (D) W
5. Jones (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) W

ALASKA
AL Young (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) A
3. Steiger (R) W
4. Conlan (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Clausen (R) W
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton John L. (D) R
6. Burton, Phillip (D) R
7. Miller (D) R
8. Dellums (D) R
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) R
11. Ryan (D) R
12. McCloskey (R) W
13. Mineta (D) R
14. McFall (D) R
15. Sisk (D) R
16. Talcott (R) W
17. Krebs (D) R
18. Ketchum (R) W
19. Lagomarsino (R) W
20. Goldwater (R) W
21. Corman (D) R
22. Moorhead (R) W
23. Rees (D) R
24. Waxman (D) R
25. Roybal (D) R
26. Rousselot (R) W
27. Bell (R) A
28. Burke (D) R
29. Hawkins (D) R
30. Danielson (D) R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D) A
32. Anderson (D) R
33. Clawson (R) W
34. Hannaford (D) R
35. Lloyd (D) R
36. Brown (D) R
37. Pettis (R) W
38. Patterson (D) R
39. Wiggins (R) W
40. Hinshaw (R) A
41. Wilson, Bob (R) PW
42. Van Deerlin (D) R
43. Burgener (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Wirth (D) R
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Dodd (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) A
5. Sarasin (R) W
6. Moffett (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Kelly (R) W
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) R
8. Haley (D) R
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) W
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) A
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) W
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Levitas (D) R
5. Young (D) A
6. Flynt (D) R
7. McDonald (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Russo (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Fary (D) R
6. Hyde (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Mikva (D) R
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Hall (D) R
16. Anderson (R) W
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Shipley (D) R
23. Price (D) R
24. Simon (D) R

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Fithian (D) A
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) W
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Evans (D) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Hayes (D) A
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Sharp (D) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) R
2. Blouin (D) R
3. Grassley (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Harkin (D) R
6. Bedell (D) R

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Keys (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) W
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Breckinridge (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) PW
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Moore (R) W
7. Breaux (D) PW
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Emery (R) W
2. Cohen (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Sarbanes (D) A
4. Holt (R) W
5. Spellman (D) R
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) W

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Early (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Tsongas (D) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) PR
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) PR
12. Studds (D) W

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. VanderVeen (D) R
6. Carr (D) R
7. Riegle (D) R
8. Traxler (D) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford (D) A
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Brodhead (D) R
18. Blanchard (D) R
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Hagedorn (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) A
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Nolan (D) R
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Oberstar (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) R
2. Bowen (D) R
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) R

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) A
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) A
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Litton (D) R
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Baucus (D) R
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Smith (R) W

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) W
2. Hughes (D) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Fenwick (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Maguire (D) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) PR
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Meyner (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Downey (D) R
3. Ambro (D) R
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Scheuer (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) PR
13. Solarz (D) R
14. Richmond (D) R
15. Zeferetti (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Abzug (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Bingham (D) PR
23. Peyser (R) A
24. Ottinger (D) W
25. Fish (R) W
26. Gilman (R) W
27. McHugh (D) W
28. Stratton (D) A
29. Pattison (D) R
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) W
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) W
34. Horton (R) R
35. Conable (R) W
36. LaFalce (D) W
37. Nowak (D) W
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Lundine (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) PW
4. Andrews (D) R
5. Neal (D) R
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Hefner (D) R
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) R

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) PW
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Kindness (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. W. (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, J. V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Mottl (D) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Risenhoover (D) R
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (R) W
6. English (D) R

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Duncan (D) R
4. Weaver (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Barrett (D) A
2. Nix (D) PR
3. Green (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Schulze (R) W
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Edgar (D) W
8. Biester (R) A
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Murtha (D) R
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) R
23. Johnson (R) A
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Myers (R) W

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Beard (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Derrick (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Holland (D) A
6. Jenrette (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Pressler (R) W
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Lloyd (D) R
4. Evins (D) R
5. Allen (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) R
8. Ford (D) R

TEXAS
1. Vacancy
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Steelman (R) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) PR
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Hightower (D) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) A
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Krueger (D) PW
22. Vacancy
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Milford (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Howe (D) R

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) PW
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Harris (D) R
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Fisher (D) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Bonker (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) A

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) A
4. Hechler (D) W

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Baldus (D) R
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Cornell (D) R
9. Kasten (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Ford Is Chief Target:

Building Trades Parley Gives Top Priority to Political Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

after pledging to sign it.

Georgine told the delegates that he, for one, would not sit by idly and watch the country "drift leaderless on the rocks of despair." He urged building tradesmen in every state of the union to seek Ford's defeat if he should be the Republican nominee in November.

"I'm unwilling to remain silent and passive against vetoes of jobs, vetoes of housing, vetoes of vocational rehabilitation, vetoes of food for children, vetoes for educational opportunities for boys and girls, vetoes of programs to help the elderly—vetoes, vetoes, vetoes — telling America what we can't afford to do," Georgine declared.

"We need a president of the United States who stops telling us what we can't do, starts telling us what we can do, and then provides us the kind of leadership to show us the way to get it done."

That kind of leadership will not be forthcoming from the Republican Party, Georgine said, adding: "We have nowhere to turn but to the Democratic Party."

At the end of the two-day conference, delegates were briefed on what they could do to elect "the right people" to Congress and the White House this fall. They were brought up to date on campaign financing and the new election reform law, and urged to go all out to improve their voter-registration and voter-turnout techniques.

During the meeting, position papers on a number of areas crucial to the construction industry were presented by the presidents of the 17 unions affiliated with the BCTD. Legislative proposals based on the position papers were adopted, covering housing, energy, public works, environment, multi-employer pensions, job safety and health, labor standards and transportation.

Large numbers of the building tradesmen went to the U.S. Capitol in a fleet of buses to urge congressmen to work for passage of the BCTD program. While there, BCTD leaders presented the department's policy stand in testimony before several Senate and House committees.

Both Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) drew rousing ovations when they addressed the conference. Jackson cited unemployment in the building trades as high as 70 percent in some cities as one of the problems he wants to solve if elected president.

Humphrey, who is not a candidate for the presidency, told his audience he came only to "fortify" the message that Jackson and the BCTD union presidents had delivered earlier against President Ford's economic policies.

Referring to the President's Council of Economic Advisers as "witch doctors" who have no idea how to get Americans back to work, he thundered:

"If they don't know how to do it, I say let them get out of the way and let someone in there who does know how to do it."

Humphrey, the chairman of the congressional Joint Economic Committee, charged that "we have a government that stands there like a stunned ox, paralyzed and unwilling to do anything" about the high unemployment which it forecasts for the rest of the decade.

Humphrey has introduced a bill in the Senate to achieve full employment and balanced economic growth. The measure, co-sponsored in the House by Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), aims at reducing unemployment to about 3 percent in four years. It has the solid support of organized labor.

"A commitment to supporting and passing the Humphrey-Hawkins bill should be the major test the voters should use in determining their decisions in November," the conference declared in a statement.

Williams, who chairs the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee, discussed the new public works bill pending before the Senate. Although scaled down from last year's measure, the $2.4 billion that it would authorize would give the building trades a tremendous boost, he said.

Also pending in Congress, Williams noted, is a new public service jobs bill, and details of a housing measure are now being worked out.

A highlight of the conference was a panel discussion of 1976 presidential politics by three Washington news commentators, Martin Agronsky, Hugh Sidey and George Will. In response to a delegate's question, both Sidey and Will said that a Democrat has the best chance of winning the White House this year.

A panel on campaign financing featured AFL-CIO Special Council Laurence Gold and Thomas E. Harris, a member of the Federal Election Commission. They discussed how unions and corporations can solicit and contribute money to political candidates.

"Everything we know indicates that corporations are going to have a visible effect" in this year's elections, said Gold, urging delegates to step up their efforts in the political arena.

Daniel Mundy, BCTD's director of legislation, said that organized labor must seek to return to Congress those who have helped labor in its battles thus far, and work for Ford's defeat in November.

Jack Curran, director of legislation for the Laborers, emphasized the need for BCTD affiliates to mount a coordinated political campaign, working closely with the department and the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Others who addressed the conference were Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), Rep. John L. Burton (D-Calif.), and Louis Sherman, BCTD general counsel.



THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY is still in the throes of a severe recession, with unemployment at 16 percent nationally—the highest of any major industry, President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Dept. told delegates to a national jobs conference. Georgine lashed out at the Ford Administration for its go-slow and do-nothing economic policies that are keeping millions of Americans out of work.

Democratic Primaries Yield Mixed Returns

The Democrats' first double event of the presidential primary season produced mixed results that cast the Apr. 27 Pennsylvania race as the biggest showdown thus far.

Former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia won a close race in Wisconsin to run his string of victories to six of the first eight as Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington won in New York to continue as the only Democrat so far to beat Carter.

In Wisconsin, President Gerald Ford defeated Ronald Reagan for the sixth time in seven races, with the GOP focus shifting to May 1 in Texas. Reagan, the former governor of California, was already there campaigning as Ford bested him, 55 percent to 44 percent, to sweep all 45 delegates at stake in Wisconsin.

Jackson scored the biggest delegate haul of the twin primaries, taking 104, or 38 percent of the 274 delegates at stake in New York. Carter won 26 delegates in Wisconsin to 25 for Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona.

Carter garnered that one-delegate edge by beating Udall by 8,500 votes of almost 700,000 cast. His narrow margin developed in the post-midnight count of rural paper ballots. Udall had made a victory statement earlier on the basis of results from the major cities and televised network projections.

Carter, Udall and Jackson each had varying degrees of labor support in Wisconsin, as did Jackson and Udall in New York.

Jackson's 104 delegate total in New York was followed by 70 for Udall, 65 on various uncommitted slates and 35 for Carter. In Wisconsin, Jackson got 7 percent of the vote, trailing the 13 percent won by Alabama Gov. George Wallace. The Wisconsin results gave Wallace 10 delegates, Jackson six and anti-abortion candidate Ellen McCormack one of the state's total of 68.

Reagan won three of the 154 GOP delegates at stake in New York, where the slates were so dominated by party regulars led by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller that neither Reagan nor Ford campaigned in the state.

The New York and Wisconsin primaries moved Carter to an overall total of about 285 committed convention votes if his preliminary showing in the recent Virginia and Kansas caucuses hold up in later stages.

Jackson now has 230 delegates, about the same as are uncommitted. The bulk of Jackson's delegates came from his victory in Massachusetts, the only other primary which Carter has lost. Udall's 95 delegate harvest from New York and Wisconsin moved him near 125, while Wallace—consistently second to Carter after the early caucuses and primaries—is now fourth with around 100 delegates.

Wallace announced another sizable cut in his campaign staff on the day after the Wisconsin voting, but said he will continue in the race.

Former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris, meanwhile, announced he would quit active campaigning in primaries and caucuses, but would continue to seek support among uncommitted delegates. Harris previously abandoned his Wisconsin effort, but had said he would concentrate on Pennsylvania. Harris is the sixth Democratic candidate to partially or completely withdraw from the campaign.

The big "uncommitted" vote in New York—65 delegates—represents a hodge-podge of the original slates backed by Gov. Hugh Carey and filed before the law change that let the presidential candidates' names appear with the delegates' names on the ballot; the remnants of the full 39 slates Sen. Birch Bayh had filed, most of whom were merged with Udall after Bayh withdrew; and several slates that were openly declaring for Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota late in the campaign.

It takes 1,505 convention votes to win the Democratic nomination and primaries and caucuses yet to come will determine another 1,831, or 62 percent of the total. So many filing deadlines have passed, however, that less than 200 slots are still open.

The next test for the Democrats, in Pennsylvania Apr. 27, will add another new twist—delegates selected by state senate district instead of by congressional district. There will be a statewide, nonbinding presidential preference in Pennsylvania, the so-called "beauty contest," but it will have no bearing on delegate selection.

Senate Vote to Kill No-Fault Insurance

The Senate on Mar. 31 voted to recommit and thus kill a no-fault auto insurance bill that the AFL-CIO strongly supported. A labor-supported motion to reconsider the vote and keep the bill on the Senate floor was beaten, 47-45.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 35

Abourezk (S.D.)	Hart, Gary (Colo.)	McIntyre (N.H.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Hart, Philip (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)
Biden (Del.)	Haskell (Colo.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Moss (Utah)
Byrd, Robert (W. Va.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Muskie (Me.)
Church (Ida.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Clark (Iowa)	Leahy (Vt.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Pell (R.I.)
Culver (Iowa)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Durkin (N.H.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Ford (Ky.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Glenn (Ohio)		Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 10

Brock (Tenn.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Scott, Hugh (Pa.)
Case (N.J.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Griffin (Mich.)	Pearson (Kans.)	Weicker (Conn.)
	Schweicker (Pa.)	

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 23

Allen (Ala.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Morgan (N.C.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hathaway (Me.)	Nunn (Ga.)
Bumpers (Ark.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Byrd, Harry (Va.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Johnston (La.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Long (La.)	Stone (Fla.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	Montoya (N.M.)	Symington (Mo.)
Eastland (Miss.)		Talmadge (Ga.)

Republicans 24

Bartlett (Okla.)	Garn (Utah)	Packwood (Ore.)
Beall (Md.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Roth (Del.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Scott, William (Va.)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Helms (N.C.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Taft (Ohio)
Dole (Kan.)	Laxalt (Nev.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Domenici (N.M.)	Mathias (Md.)	Tower (Tex.)
Fannin (Ariz.)	McClure (Ida.)	Young (N.D.)

Paired Right: Jackson (D-Wash.).
Paired Wrong: McClellan (D-Ark.).
Announced Right: Gravel (D-Alaska).
Absent and not announced: Brooke (R-Mass.), Tunney (D-Calif.), Baker (R-Tenn.), Percy (R-Ill.).
Present but not voting: Fong (R-Hawaii).

Board Remedies Inadequate:

Major Firms Cited As NLRB Scofflaws

It will take more than a slap on the wrist from the National Labor Relations Board to keep hostile employers from violating federal labor law, union witnesses testified.

A House Labor subcommittee, headed by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), listened to first-hand reports of union-busting by the Dow Chemical Co. and by smaller but equally virulent employers.

Bernard Emrick, a district director of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, and Wayne Runyon, president of the OCAW's Hanging Rock, Ohio, local, told of Dow's continuing campaign to oust the union from the bargaining rights it won in 1959.

When the last contract ran out a year ago, Emrick testified, a decertification petition was filed by an individual represented by the same law firm that had represented the company during a 1971 strike.

The union defeated the decertification move, but Dow filed a series of objections. "To date, Dow has lost all legal maneuvers available to them," Emrick said, but its appeal is still pending nearly a year after the vote Meanwhile, it has refused to bargain and has unilaterally put wage increases into effect.

Runyon testified to a "barrage of propaganda, promises, outright threats" before the decertification vote from "almost every supervisor and foreman, and from higher ranking Dow executives from outside our plant." He said the campaign ended with "a lavish election eve party" given by the company.

During the past year, he said, "the company has not recognized that a local union exists and has refused to withhold union dues" in obvious preparation for another decertification effort against a weakened union.

The business manager of an Operating Engineers local at Freeport, Tex., Thomas B. Crow, told the panel that Dow's union-busting wasn't confined to the Ohio plant.

He spoke feelingly of continuing company efforts "to destroy organized labor and to discriminate against our union members." Crow said he spoke from the experience of having "negotiated, grieved, arbitrated, filed charges, witnessed abuses and been abused by this company on a day to day basis since 1952."

Two Texas labor attorneys testified also to the company's attitudes. Attorney J. Monty Bray said the company "uses the grievance and arbitration procedure as a method of frustrating the whole bargaining process," forcing a union into hundreds of costly arbitrations.

As the hearings continued, other unions spoke of the tactics used by other employers to frustrate the National Labor Relations Act.

An attorney for the Allied Industrial Workers, Kenneth R. Loebel, said the fact that the NLRB does not deal effectively with employers who repeatedly violate the law gives an incentive for still further violations.

He cited Litton Industries as a firm that he said has exhibited a "pattern of conduct" in violation of workers' rights. The NLRB's record in dealing with these violations, Loebel charged, "actually encourages and rewards those who violate the law."

An international representative of the Carpenters, W. J. Smith, said employers thwart the intent of federal labor law by refusing to bargain in any meaningful way. He spoke of elections the Carpenters had won "overwhelmingly" at firms including Bancroft Mfg. Co. of McComb, Miss., and the Sumter Plywood Co. of Livingston, Ala., where "employer intransigence" prevented a contract.

The workers there never got the union representation to which they were entitled, Smith told the panel, because employers can "ignore National Labor Relations Board orders with impunity."

'My Sentiments, Exactly!'



Food Stamp Measure Nears Vote in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

Its principal sponsors were Senators Bob Dole (R-Kan.) and George McGovern (D-S.D.). Cosponsors, in addition to Talmadge, were Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Hugh Scott (R-Pa.), Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.).

Both bills would limit food stamps to households whose net income—after various deductions—is under the government's poverty level. The exclusions from income are somewhat more liberal in the substitute bill, especially for the working poor.

A major difference, especially during inflationary periods, is that the labor-endorsed bill would update the poverty level cutoff every six months on the basis of the consumer price index. Otherwise, it would be based on data one to two years old.

Originally, the substitute would have eliminated the need for families to put up a substantial sum of money in order to buy its monthly allotment of food stamps. Thus a family now entitled on the basis of its income and food needs to buy $166 worth of food stamps for $100 would have been able to receive the $66 food stamp bonus without putting up $100 in cash each month.

That section had to be dropped in the compromise worked out with Talmadge. The new version, however, authorized a pilot test of the no-purchase requirement plan in several communities. And it also lowered the cost of food stamps for most households by requiring that persons entitled to food stamps put up only 25 percent of net income—after various deductions—to purchase their allotment. The earlier version would have required payment of 27.5 percent of income.

A controversy over cost estimates and budget allocations slowed Senate action on the bill.

Sen. James B. Allen (D-Ala.), who was leading the fight for the original Agriculture Committee bill and against the substitute, midway in the debate obtained from the Dept. of Agriculture an entirely new cost estimate which concluded that the substitute bill would end up costing slightly more than the present program. That contradicted earlier estimates.

The Senate, however, voted to waive a provision of its budget procedure in order to take up the substitute bill.

Economy in government, not generally discredited horror stories of widespread food stamp abuse, has emerged as the principal argument of those seeking to cut back on the program. The thrust of the debate has been cost rather than need.

Nevertheless, all but a hard core appeared convinced that the drastic cuts President Ford is seeking to impose by changing the regulations governing the program are unwarranted as well as ill-timed, in the midst of congressional consideration of new legislation.

The substitute bill would give Congress 60 days to review any changes proposed by the Secretary of Agriculture in the "assets test," the value of a house, tools or other property that a household otherwise eligible for food stamps could possess.

Mediation Service Moves to New Offices

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service has moved into new headquarters in Washington, at 2100 K St., NW. Its Washington area field office will be at the same location.

Safety, Health Enforcement Funds Pushed

The AFL-CIO pressed for more funds to enforce the Occupational Safety & Health Act at House hearings on appropriations for the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

In the face of a demonstrated need to train and hire more health and safety professionals, the Administration's budget amounts to merely "marking time," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testified.

Biemiller and George H. R. Taylor, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, asked Congress to "provide the money and manpower" needed to protect America's workers.

The AFL-CIO asked funds for 640 new jobs at the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, including 100 safety inspectors and 265 more industrial hygienists.

At the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health, covered by the HEW budget, the AFL-CIO urged funding of 50 to 60 new positions, including research jobs.

Biemiller noted that the AFL-CIO's budget proposals were based in large part on the funding requests made by OSHA, which were substantially reduced in the Administration's budget proposals.

The AFL-CIO urged also a substantial rise in funds for wage-hour investigations, noting that complaints of underpayments rose to record levels last year.

Similar testimony was presented by the AFL-CIO at Senate hearings last month.

Senate Votes Controls on New Chemicals

The Senate voted 60-13 approval of a Toxic Substance Control bill that would keep new chemicals off the market until they are tested for safety.

It would also direct the Environmental Protection Agency to start testing chemicals now in use whose safety has been questioned. An advisory board would help set up the testing priority list.

The bill carried a strong labor endorsement. AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said workers have been guinea pigs for too long and it is "high time that chemicals and not people should be put to the test."

An amendment to the bill singled out PCBs, a class of chemicals often used as insulators. It said their use should be banned as a health hazard unless the Environmental Protection Agency approves them for certain uses.

A House Commerce subcommittee has approved a different toxic substances bill, but the full committee has not yet acted.

Sen. John V. Tunney (D-Calif.), the floor manager of the bill, told his colleagues he was hopeful that growing public awareness of chemical health hazards will make possible enactment of the legislation this year.

He recalled that a similar bill had passed the Senate three years ago, but died in a House-Senate conference because "the chemical industry had marshalled its forces and was going to do everything it could to sabotage the legislation."

Since then, he noted, millions of Americans have become aware of the hidden cancer hazards in such substances as asbestos and vinyl chloride.

Unions Press Full Employment, Administration Says 'Impossible'

Labor witnesses termed the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill the way out of recession, but an Administration official complained its goals would be "difficult if not impossible" to achieve.

The first Administration witness to testify at House hearings on the bill, Assistant Sec. of Labor William Kolberg, said it isn't "realistic" to think that the unemployment rate could be brought down to 3 percent in four years or that jobs at fair pay could be assured to all who want to work.

He reiterated the Administration contention that "leading economic indicators are pointing to sustained economic growth." But he assured the panel that the Administration does seek "maximum" employment.

Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and other union officials who testified sharply disputed the Administration position.

To Clayman, the bill offers "a way to plan our way out of high unemployment" after the Ford and Nixon Administrations "planned us into it."

He praised its requirement that the President each year submit a full employment program spelling out the steps to be taken by federal agencies and Congress to assure a full employment economy.

A key to achieving and maintaining full employment, Clayman said, is a flexible public employment program to take up the slack whenever the private economy can't absorb the nation's workforce.

Testimony presented on behalf of Teachers President Albert Shanker told the panel that education has been a victim of the recession as cities and states resorted to cutbacks in public services that in turn further deepened the recession.

When the economy falters, Shanker said, "programs for the disadvantaged, special education for the handicapped, supplemental education for the economically and socially disadvantaged children go by the boards."

Shanker said his union supports the Full Employment bill as "good social policy" and considers it also "an absolute necessity if our education system is to become healthy again."

Legislative Director John H. Callahan of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers charged the Administration with setting the wrong priorities for the nation.

The result, he said, is continued high unemployment, accompanied by "individual suffering, waste, crime and the loss of federal revenues that layoffs entail."

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To Avoid New Slump:

Tax Cut Extension Urged Through '77

America's recession-weakened economy still needs the stimulus of the emergency tax cut Congress enacted last year, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testified.

The tax cut will expire on June 30, 1976, unless Congress acts, and Biemiller warned that the nation could be plunged into a new slump if higher tax rates are allowed to drain $1 billion a month from take-home pay and buying power.

Biemiller urged the Senate Finance Committee to extend the present withholding tax rates through 1977, and also to make an overdue start towards tax reform by strengthening a House-passed bill.

On the tax cut extension, Biemiller said present withholding rates should be extended until the end of 1977 "so that this nation can develop a sustainable recovery and move as quickly as possible toward full employment."

As an added boost to purchasing power, he asked the committee to adopt a proposal that Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) had advanced last year—to allow taxpayers the choice of taking a $200 tax credit for each personal exemption on their income tax returns or continuing to take the present $750 deduction. Most taxpayers would benefit by the $200 credit and 98 percent of the relief would go to taxpayers with incomes under $20,000, Biemiller testified.

On continuation of business tax cuts, Biemiller noted that the AFL-CIO supported an increase in the investment tax credit last year as a stimulus to the economy, even though the federation has traditionally opposed such a credit.

He said the investment credit should be repealed "as soon as the economy returns to high levels of production and employment."

Biemiller also urged the Senate committee to restructure the corporate tax so that a surtax exemption intended to help small business doesn't provide "tax bonanzas" to large corporations.

The tax reform bill the House passed last December was "a modest step in the right direction," Biemiller said. It includes a minimum tax provision that the AFL-CIO supports, sets a limit on artificial losses used to reduce taxes, partly eliminates some obvious tax shelters, and "slightly" reduces the Domestic International Sales Corp. loophole.

Biemiller urged the Senate to strengthen the House bill and thus "make a significant contribution to tax justice."

He urged priority attention to restructuring taxes on foreign source income. Present tax laws, Biemiller testified, encourage for-

(Continued on Page 6)

Food Stamp Fight Shifts To House

The battle over the future of the food stamp program shifted to the House, with the outlook brightened by the Senate's 55-22 passage of a labor-endorsed bill.

In every key test, the Senate soundly defeated attempts to take a meat-axe approach to the food stamp program or to disqualify households for reasons unrelated to need.

The carefully-drawn Senate bill, a broadly-supported compromise measure, would set income ceilings that would drop up to 1 million of the 18.7 million persons currently on the benefit rolls. But most of the savings would be plowed into improved benefits for the most needy households.

By contrast, the bill originally approved by the Senate Agriculture Committee would have disqualified more than 3 million persons and made millions of others pay more for their stamps. The Ford Administration, through regulatory changes and legislation, is seeking even more drastic slashes.

An employer-urged attempt to disqualify strikers from receiving food stamps under the same standards applied to all other applicants was soundly rebuffed, 48-26. The amendment, co-sponsored by Republican Senators Carl T. Curtis (Neb.), Jesse A. Helms (N.C.) and James L. Buckley (N.Y.), would have denied food stamps to any household not already receiving them if any of its members had refused to work at a plant or job site because of a strike or other labor dispute.

The Senate-passed bill would eliminate the present complex system of deductions to arrive at household income levels used in determining food stamp eligibility.

Instead, every household would be entitled to a standard $100 a month deduction. A household with a working member could deduct an additional $25 a month plus social security and income taxes, and the elderly would also receive an additional $25 a month deduction.

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City Family Budget Soars to New High



CONSUMER BOYCOTT against clothing imports from Korea and other low-wage countries gets an assist in the Miami area from the United Farm Workers. A UFW contingent led this demonstration at a local store.

8% Jump Recorded Over Year

By James M. Shevis

The typical American urban family needed $15,479 last year just to maintain a moderate standard of living, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

In its annual estimates of the cost of supporting a hypothetical family of four on three different economic levels, BLS also noted that a city family on an austere budget from autumn 1974 to autumn 1975 required an annual income of $9,838. A family on a higher budget needed $22,476 over the same period.

The figures were the highest since the government began drawing up the estimates in 1967. The total cost of the lower, intermediate and higher budgets reflected increases of 7, 8 and 8.2 percent, respectively, from a year earlier, BLS said.

If updated to reflect current prices, the budgets would be even higher. The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, applying increases in the consumer price index since last fall and recalculating federal income and social security taxes according to 1976 schedules, said the lower budget today would amount to roughly $9,925; the intermediate, $17,719, and the higher, $22,774.

While figures for 1975 aren't yet available, the median family income through the end of calendar year 1974 was $12,840, according to the Census Bureau. The official 1975 poverty guideline level was $5,050 for a family of four. On Apr. 1, this figure rose to $5,500.

The BLS budgets are prepared for a precisely defined urban fam-

(Continued on Page 2)

Veto Again Threatened:

Senate Expands Bill To Create New Jobs

The Senate passed a job-creating and anti-recession package that is similar to the legislation President Ford vetoed last February but carries a lower price tag.

As sent to the Senate floor, the bill would have authorized about $1.1 billion for new accelerated public works projects at present unemployment levels. The amount would rise if the jobless rate went up and drop if it fell from present levels.

This was acceptable to the Administration, Republican senators indicated. The public works amount was about half what had been authorized in the vetoed bill.

But the Senate voted 48-32 to add to the bill two anti-recession features that had been in the measure the President vetoed.

One, strongly pushed by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), would add up to $1.37 billion in additional grants to cities and states whenever unemployment was above 6 percent. This "countercyclical" assistance is intended to keep up public services at periods when revenues are low and unemployment is creating new problems.

Also added to the bill was $1.4 billion in new water pollution funds to help states that otherwise would lose federal grants under a new allocation formula.

The Senate then passed the bill, 54-28.

Assuming current levels of unemployment, the total spending ceiling for the Senate-passed bill would be under $4 billion. That's more than $2 billion below the vetoed bill.

The House Public Works Committee, meanwhile, has approved a $2.5 billion public works measure expected to be taken up after the Easter recess.

The House had voted to override the President's veto of the earlier bill, but the Senate fell three votes short of the needed two-thirds.

(Continued on Page 2)

Full Employment Goal Sidetracked As Congress Maps Budget Limits

By David L. Perlman

The Senate has adopted a budget target that would leave the nation still far from full employment next year and compel needed labor-supported programs to compete with each other for scarce funds.

It accepted virtually unchanged the spending guidelines drawn up by its Budget Committee, defeating by big margins all attempts to increase or decrease the amounts. The Budget Committee, although somewhat more conservative than the Senate as a whole, emerged with its already impressive influence further enhanced.

While the Senate's budget target calls for spending more money than the President proposed in the fiscal year that starts Oct. 1, the amount is less than its Budget Committee report said would be needed to continue present programs unchanged, with allowances for inflation and population growth.

In dollar terms, Ford's budget projected outlays of $395.8 billion, the Senate set a $412.6 billion target and a "current policy" budget would require $424.3 billion.

The House Budget Committee has set its spending target $1 billion above the Senate figure, with significant additional emphasis on economic stimulus programs.

All three budgets, however, are substantially below what labor sought in terms of job creation and meeting national needs.

House concurrence with its Budget Committee's recommenda-

(Continued on page 8)

Strike Alert Sounded by Rubber Union

Akron, O.—The Rubber Worker's executive board, facing a scheduled Apr. 20 expiration of the union's agreements with the Big Four tire makers, recommended strike action if negotiations fail to produce a satisfactory new settlement.

The 18-member board also authorized URW President Peter Bommarito to seek a worldwide boycott if it were deemed necessary to achieve an acceptable industry pact.

Bommarito condemned the industry's mutual aid agreement under which Goodrich, Goodyear, Uniroyal and Firestone have given fi-

(Continued on Page 2)

Senate Votes Public Works Jobs Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

In another job-related action, Congress added $1.9 billion in funds to continue present levels of public service employment and to finance summer jobs programs for youth to the bill launching a flu vaccine program. The President is expected to sign the measure.

Congress adjourned for Easter without final passage of a bill to reconstitute the Federal Election Commission bill. But a House-Senate conference committee reached agreement on its provisions, with its members optimistic that final action will be completed the week of Apr. 26.

The compromise would impose new reporting requirements on unions that spend more than $1,000 in any election campaign to communicate with their members on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate for federal office. The amount spent, although not limited, would have to be reported to the Federal Election Commission.

Reporting requirements would not, however, apply to the normal flow of communications such as a union newspaper in which a political endorsement or article appears.

The conferees also followed closely the Senate-passed language on solicitation of workers for political contributions.

An opinion by the present election commission held that a political fund set up by management could solicit rank-and-file workers, and even set up a checkoff.

The new legislation would allow direct solicitation of rank-and-file workers only by unions, and allow management to solicit its executives and stockholders. Either group could if it wished seek contributions beyond its own ranks, but only by a mail solicitation under conditions ensuring that the names of those contributing would not be made known to the soliciting group.

Until the bill is finally passed and signed into law, presidential candidates will not be able to collect matching federal payments that are due them. That's because the Supreme Court said the Federal Election Commission would have to be reconstituted as an Executive Branch agency in order to administer the law.

Rubber Union Board Makes Strike Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

nancial assistance to each other when one of them has been struck in the past.

He called the agreement an "unholy alliance." Three years ago when the union negotiated with the Big Four, it signed a contract with Goodyear but found it necessary to strike Goodrich and Firestone before satisfactory agreements could be concluded.

Nearly 70,000 workers are covered by this year's bargaining. The union's main goals are catchup wage increases and cost-of-living escalator provisions.

The union's policy committee earlier in the year said the catchup increases were needed to "establish parity" between the rubber and auto industries.

Bargaining between the union and the Big Four began in March. URW's contract with a fifth firm General Tire & Rubber Co., expires May 15.



40-City Survey Shows Cost of Family Budgets

Annual costs of three family-budget levels in 40 cities and metropolitan areas in the autumn of 1975, as compiled by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics:

	Lower Budget	Intermediate Budget	Higher Budget
National Average	$ 9,838	$15,479	$22,476
Anchorage	15,389	21,409	30,591
Honolulu	12,404	18,702	28,310
Boston	10,777	18,315	27,276
San Francisco-Oakland	10,721	16,589	24,229
New York	10,487	17,676	27,285
Seattle	10,423	15,787	22,382
Washington, D.C.	10,335	16,050	23,282
Hartford, Conn.	10,335	16,478	23,017
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	10,298	15,883	23,003
Los Angeles-Long Beach	10,236	15,329	22,817
Chicago	10,172	15,872	22,773
Portland, Me.	10,145	15,826	21,915
Philadelphia	10,101	15,850	22,901
Baltimore	10,099	15,398	22,395
Buffalo	10,000	16,434	23,818
Milwaukee	10,000	15,872	23,918
Minneapolis-St. Paul	9,965	15,872	23,172
San Diego	9,918	15,203	22,300
Detroit	9,754	15,870	23,136
Lancaster, Pa.	9,735	15,101	21,274
Cleveland	9,727	15,711	22,382
Kansas City	9,638	15,004	21,894
Indianapolis	9,628	15,231	21,536
Wichita, Kan.	9,616	14,583	20,819
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	9,589	15,401	22,297
Denver	9,584	14,885	21,484
Durham, N.C.	9,519	15,016	21,391
Pittsburgh	9,481	14,729	21,174
St. Louis	9,462	14,961	21,396
Green Bay, Wis.	9,430	15,290	22,709
Bakersfield, Calif.	9,380	14,190	19,974
Dayton, Ohio	9,224	14,334	20,813
Houston	9,218	14,165	20,235
Atlanta	9,207	14,310	20,513
Cincinnati	9,202	14,808	20,663
Orlando, Fla.	9,177	13,824	19,907
Dallas	9,008	14,093	20,367
Nashville	8,975	14,166	20,386
Baton Rouge, La.	8,883	13,927	20,386
Austin	8,694	13,591	19,583

Labor Musical to Extend Run

New York—A new series of performances has been scheduled for the musical production, "I Paid My Dues," for trade union audiences in April and May.

Earlier performances of the show, saluting the contribution of American labor to the nation's development in the past 200 years, were staged in February.

The show is sponsored by Labor/Arts, Inc., the cultural arm of the New York City AFL-CIO and its Community Services Committee as a part of the bicentennial celebration.

One engagement is for Apr. 20-29 at the Astor Palace Theater as a part of a COPE fund-raising drive for State, County & Municipal Employees District 37. Additional performances will be Apr. 30 for the New York State Council of Roofers and May 12 for District 119 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

The show's producer, Stuart White, said that additional bookings are pending. The production of 10 singer-actors and six musicians was written and directed by Eric Blau.

8% Jump in Year:

City Family Budget Soars to New High

(Continued from Page 1)

ily—a 38-year-old man employed full time, his nonworking wife, and their 13-year-old boy and eight-year-old girl. The couple is assumed to have been married about 15 years, and the family is settled in the community.

The husband is an experienced worker. The family has an average inventory of clothing, housefurnishings, major durables and other equipment.

The percentage increases in the budgets, while raising the costs to record levels, were the smallest in three years. From autumn 1973 to autumn 1974, the budgets rose 12.4, 13.5 and 14.2 percent at the lower, intermediate and higher levels, respectively.

From autumn 1972 to autumn 1973, the increases were 10.8 percent for the lower budget, 10.3 percent for the moderate and 9.9 percent for the higher budget. In other years, the budgets never rose more than 4.3 percent.

The budgets, estimated at the three different levels for 40 cities and metropolitan areas, do not represent how families actually spend their money, BLS stressed. Rather, they reflect assumptions made about the manner of living at each of the three levels. No budgets are drawn up for rural families.

For consumption items alone—that is, all living costs except gifts and contributions, occupational expenses, life insurance and taxes—the intermediate budget last year rose 7.8 percent to $11,725.

At the higher level, consumption costs also advanced 7.8 percent, to $16,141, while the consumption budget at the lower level increased 6.5 percent to $7,795.

The largest increases among consumption components occurred in homeowner costs, transportation and medical care.

Food costs rose 6.8, 7.9 and 8.2 percent under the lower, intermediate and higher budget plans.

The change in food costs was largest at the higher budget level because the liberal-cost food plan used for that budget level includes more meat, poultry and fish, and these items had the largest price increases of all food groups in 1975, the government noted.

Housing costs went up 5.6 percent for the lower budget, and 9.2 percent under both the intermediate and higher budgets. In the lower budget, total housing costs include only rental housing while the two other plans include homeowner costs such as furnishings, utilities and mortgage interest.

Costs of medical care reflected a 10.8 percent increase under the lower and intermediate budgets and 10.7 percent at the higher level. Tax increases also were in double figures, 11.6 percent at the lower level, 10.2 percent under the intermediate plan and 10.6 under the higher budget. These included federal, state and local tax payments.

BLS attributed the higher personal income taxes to changes in state tax codes and to the federal income-tax structure which calls for higher tax rates as income rises.

In metropolitan areas of the United States, the annual budget needed to maintain an intermediate standard of living last year was 12 percent higher than in nonmetropolitan areas, those communities with populations ranging from 2,500 to 50,000, BLS said.

For the lower budget, costs were 8 percent higher in the big cities than in the smaller urban areas. The metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference was 18 percent for the higher budget.

As in past surveys, the budgets at all three levels were lowest in small cities in the South. Anchorage, Alaska, remained the most expensive place to live, with Honolulu second. In the contiguous states, Boston, New York and San Francisco were the most expensive parts of the nation.

Building Trades Adopt Broad Program for Jobs

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. wound up its national jobs conference in Washington with adoption of a series of resolutions ranging from housing to job safety.

The resolutions, covering public works, pensions, unemployment, energy and other areas, later were submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress for action.

Before the resolutions were approved, position papers were put before the conference delegates by leaders of BCTD-affiliated unions.

President William Sidell of the Carpenters, discussing the nation's housing crisis, noted that unemployment in the construction industry is still more than twice as bad as in the overall economy, "and unemployment in residential construction is twice as bad as it is in the construction industry as a whole."

To reduce the excessively high joblessness in residential construction, the delegates approved a resolution demanding lower interest rates—3 percent for "limited income" families—and increased federal loan subsidies.

Bricklayers Sec. John T. Joyce gave BCTD's views on job safety and health in the industry. President Edward J. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers focused on environmental issues. Pension plans were discussed by Iron Workers President John H. Lyons.

Martin J. Ward, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, covered energy problems. Painters President S. Frank Raftery spoke on labor standards, and President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers discussed public works.

The resolution on health and safety charged that the federal Occupational Safety & Health Administration "has been completely ineffective" in protecting workers. Delegates called on Congress to sharply increase funding to raise the number of OSHA inspectors to 2,500.

Other resolutions called for adoption of rules under the new pension reform legislation to take account of the special problems of employe benefit plans in the construction industry, and urged Congress to block any efforts "to weaken or repeal" the Davis-Bacon Act and other prevailing rate laws.

To Full Terms:

Operating Engineers Elect Turner, Conlon

By John R. Oravec

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The new top officers of the Operating Engineers—President J. C. Turner and Sec.-Treas. Russell T. Conlon—were elected without opposition to their first full four-year terms at the IUOE's 30th convention. Both had been filling out unexpired terms since January.

The union's 11 vice presidents serving on the executive board were also re-elected unanimously, as was the five-member board of trustees.

Turner and Conlon pledged to carry on progressive programs initiated by President-Emeritus Hunter P. Wharton, who stepped down from the union's top office in December. Wharton expressed confidence that the new leadership team would continue to make the IUOE grow.

In the four years since the last convention, the IUOE reported an increase of 22,000 members, bringing its active rolls to 419,000.

In major amendments to the union's constitution, the convention voted to raise the minimum monthly dues from $3 to $5, while keeping the per capita tax to the international at $1.90.

Delegates also approved an increase in weekly strike benefits from $15 to $25 and voted to increase the funding and benefits in the IUOE pension plan covering full-time officers and employes of local unions.

A proposal to increase the annual salaries of top officers 10 percent was withdrawn at the request of Turner, Conlon and the union's vice presidents.

At their urging, the convention adopted instead an alternative proposal calling for a cost-of-living increase tied to the rise in the consumer price index. The first annual COL adjustment for the officers will go into effect next April.

On economic, social and on-the-job issues facing IUOE members, major resolutions adopted at the four-day convention called for:

- Development of a national comprehensive energy program, including the stepped-up construction of nuclear energy plant facilities.
- Manpower programs to create needed jobs to achieve a full employment economy and reduce the high rate of joblessness through public service projects.
- Reversing the serious decline in housing construction through emergency congressional action to reduce interest rates on home mortgages.
- Increasing the federal minimum wage to $3 an hour to help low-wage workers rise above the poverty level and spur recovery of the economy through increased purchasing power.
- Additional funds for federal occupational safety and health enforcement, training and compliance programs, in addition to transferring federal safety and health programs now in other agencies to the Labor Dept.
- Regulation of multinational corporations to halt the export of U.S. jobs and technology and to check the erosion of American jobs by low-wage imports.

President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. told the delegates that the nation's slow economic recovery and continued high unemployment are the result of Ford Administration policies. And he stressed that in the November elections, American voters will have an opportunity to render a verdict against President Ford.

President Paul Hall of the Seafarers in his address to the convention urged all elements of the trade union movement to unify behind a presidential candidate and work actively for his election.

Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., told delegates that recent governmental statistics show a significant upturn in construction activity, and he predicted that the industry could soon take its "proper place" as a leader in the economy.



ACTION PROGRAM to restore full employment to the nation and revive the stricken construction industry was adopted by delegates to the Operating Engineers convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. President J. C. Turner and Sec.-Treas. Russell T. Conlon, who had been filling vacancies created by retirement, were elected to full terms of office by the delegates.

Bargaining, Legislative Goals Set By Railway Department Delegates

Las Vegas, Nev.—A program of improvements in wages and working conditions on the railroads was targeted by 120 delegates to the two-day quadrennial convention here of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept.

The delegates came from four affiliated unions representing workers in railroad shops around the nation—the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Railway Carmen, the Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, and the Firemen & Oilers.

In a series of resolutions adopted unanimously, the delegates instructed their unions to press through the department for these goals, among others:

A four-day, 32-hour week at 40 hours' pay; a 25 percent pay differential for night work; improvements in paid vacations ranging up to eight weeks after 26 years of service; double-time pay for overtime and for work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays; longevity pay of 5 cents an hour for each year of service, and 10 days of paid sick leave annually, cumulative up to 60 days.

Also, the convention called for the designation of the Rev. Martin Luther King's birthday and the Friday after Thanksgiving as additional paid holidays, for four days of paid bereavement leave annually in case of the death of a close relative, and five days of paid leave a year to cover personal needs.

Further, the delegates urged the addition of optical care for employes and dependents to the current carrier-paid health-welfare program on the railroads, plus coverage of the cost of annual physical examinations, and full payment for office visits to doctors and for doctor's house calls. In addition, the program seeks to increase group life insurance for active employes from $6,000 to $10,000 and for retirees from $2,000 to $5,000.

On the legislative front, the delegates urged amending the Railroad Retirement Act to make employe pensions payable after 25 years of service and to qualify a dependent spouse of a deceased retiree for benefits regardless of age.

The convention unanimously elected James E. Yost, to the combined post of president and secretary-treasurer. He had been president since 1969, and the secretary-treasurer duties were added to his position last year following withdrawal of the Machinists and Sheet Metal Workers from the department.

The delegates voted to amend the department's constitution to validate the combination of duties though they left the way open to separate the two posts again in the future.

The present members of the department's executive council were automatically continued. They are President Anthony L. Krause of the Railway Carmen, Vice President Andrew Ripp of the IBEW, President John McNamara of the Firemen & Oilers, Charles Goodlin, director of the Boilermakers-Blacksmiths railroad unit, and Wesley Gordon, representing the blacksmiths' membership in that union.

In a keynote speech, Yost cited significant gains made by the shopcrafts since the last convention four years ago. In that time, he said, mechanics' pay rates have risen by $2.17 an hour to $6.92 as of April 1, 1976. He predicted that the next cost of living raise, based on the March consumer price index, will bring the rate to $7.04 an hour on July 1.

Other gains, he said, have included a dental care program, stronger curbs on farming-out of shopmen's work to private contractors, and improvements just negotiated in supplemental sickness benefits for shopcraft employes, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1976.

Yost stressed that the major problem affecting rail workers and all labor is that of high unemployment. He charged that the official government figures grossly understate the true situation and cited the AFL-CIO calculation of 10.3 percent joblessness, taking into account discouraged jobless and part-time workers who are available for full-time jobs.

Unemployment will not be truly reduced to acceptable levels until the "Nixon-Ford" Administration is replaced by a Democrat, Yost declared.

He urged that rail workers "take a very active part during the coming months in supporting a candidate for President who embraces the principles and objectives of the trade union movement."

Other speakers at the convention included William Dempsey, chairman of the National Railway Labor Conference, the bargaining arm of the railroads; David Stowe, chairman of the National Mediation Board; L. V. Porter, acting regional director of the AFL-CIO; Emil Banjavic, representing Neil Speirs, labor member of the Railroad Retirement Board; Ruben Levin, editor of Labor Newspaper, and officials of three insurance companies that underwrite varied health-welfare benefits on the railroads.

Survey Ranks Labor 4th Among U.S. Institutions

Organized labor is viewed by the country's top decision-makers as the fourth most powerful institution in the nation—after the White House, Supreme Court and television.

In the annual survey of national leadership by U.S. News & World Report, the top ten institutions this year matched those in the 1975 poll. However, there were changes in rankings, with labor moving ahead of the Senate.

The nearly 1,400 distinguished Americans participating in the survey also ranked AFL-CIO President George Meany fourth among the nation's 30 "most influential" leaders.

The magazine's survey also asked respondents to name the "most influential" persons in their own particular field of work. In the labor field, the top five in order were Meany, Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Steelworkers President I. W. Abel and President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

From a list of 24 institutions, participants were asked to judge the influence of each "on decisions or actions affecting the nation as a whole."

After the Senate—in fifth place—respondents listed the bureaucracy, industry, House of Representatives, newspapers, and lobbies and pressure groups in the top 10.

President Ford was named the most influential leader, followed by Sec. of State Henry Kissinger, Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board and Meany.

Myra Wolfgang Dies, Equal Rights Pioneer

Detroit—Myra Wolfgang, who fought all her life for workers' rights and championed the cause of working women, died of cancer shortly before her 62nd birthday.

She was a vice president of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees, responsible for a five-state area, and secretary-treasurer of Local 24 in Detroit. She also helped found the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

Her death was "a major loss" to the entire labor movement, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said. "She was a staunch trade unionist, a pioneer leader in the battle for equality for women workers and a true defender of democracy."

Myra Wolfgang worked as a waitress in her teens during the height of the depression and was a union organizer by the age of 23, leading strikes and organizing drives in Detroit's major hotels and restaurants.

During the turbulent period of the 1930s, she organized soup kitchens for striking auto workers, led an eight-day sitdown strike at a Woolworth's store and negotiated its first contract and found time to marry a Detroit attorney and raise two daughters. She had been a widow since 1963.

In the legislative arena, she fought to pass and then improve Michigan's minimum wage law, and brought to what had tended to be an upper and middle-class women's movement the special concerns of working women.

She was a member of several state boards and commissions and was honored with a galaxy of awards from various organizations and public bodies. Just last year, she received Michigan State University's Distinguished Citizen's Award.

Memorial services were scheduled for Apr. 19 at the Detroit Institute of Arts auditorium.

The Wrong Questions

CONGRESS IS WELL INTO an election-year effort to "reform" the food stamp program. Unfortunately, the effort so far has proven only that if members of Congress ask the wrong questions, they will come up with the wrong answers.

The food stamp program is an improvement over the commodity food program, which it replaced, but it has fallen far short of eradicating hunger among the poor. Today, half the poor families in America do not benefit from food stamps.

Congress should be asking why that is true. Until every American can afford a nutritionally adequate diet, the country will pay dearly in a variety of ways: infant death and illness, adult malnutrition and susceptibility to disease, needless and untimely death among the elderly.

Instead, many in Congress ignore that question and ask what can be done to cut the cost of the program.

The food stamp program cannot be studied in a vacuum. Instead of asking why it costs so much, Congress would do well to ask why people need such a program. Part of the answer is obvious from the monthly unemployment statistics. People who want to work can't find jobs.

Yet while grumbling about undeserving people on food stamps, Congress fails to come up with a program to enable out-of-work Americans to find employment.

CAPITOL HILL is awash with complaints about graft in the food stamp program. There is some, to be sure. Chiselers should be prosecuted and, increasingly, they are. But there are no statistics to indicate that food stamp recipients are less law-abiding than heads of giant corporations or members of Congress; in fact, a case could be made for the opposite.

The food stamp program badly needs reform. It needs to be simpler to administer. The purchase price should be eliminated. Doing away with that necessity for making a large, lump-sum payment would enable many more people to use food stamps. But that would increase the cost of the program, and Congress seems intent on cutting costs even if it means depriving poor people of help they need.

It makes us angry to hear of a senator's son receiving food stamps. But it also makes us angry to hear of a millionaire who paid no income taxes or a businessman who writes off lavish gifts, dinners and travel as business expenses. If low-income people have learned to take advantage of government regulations, they have not lacked high-income teachers.

Congress needs first to deal with these basic questions: Does this country want to insure that no family is denied an adequate diet? Will the country accomplish that goal by providing jobs for people who want to work and income subsidies for people who can't work?

So far, it appears that many—perhaps a majority—in Congress, cannot answer "yes" to those questions.

—Reprinted from the Charlotte Observer where it appeared as an editorial on March 30, 1976, entitled "Food Stamps: Asking the Wrong Question."

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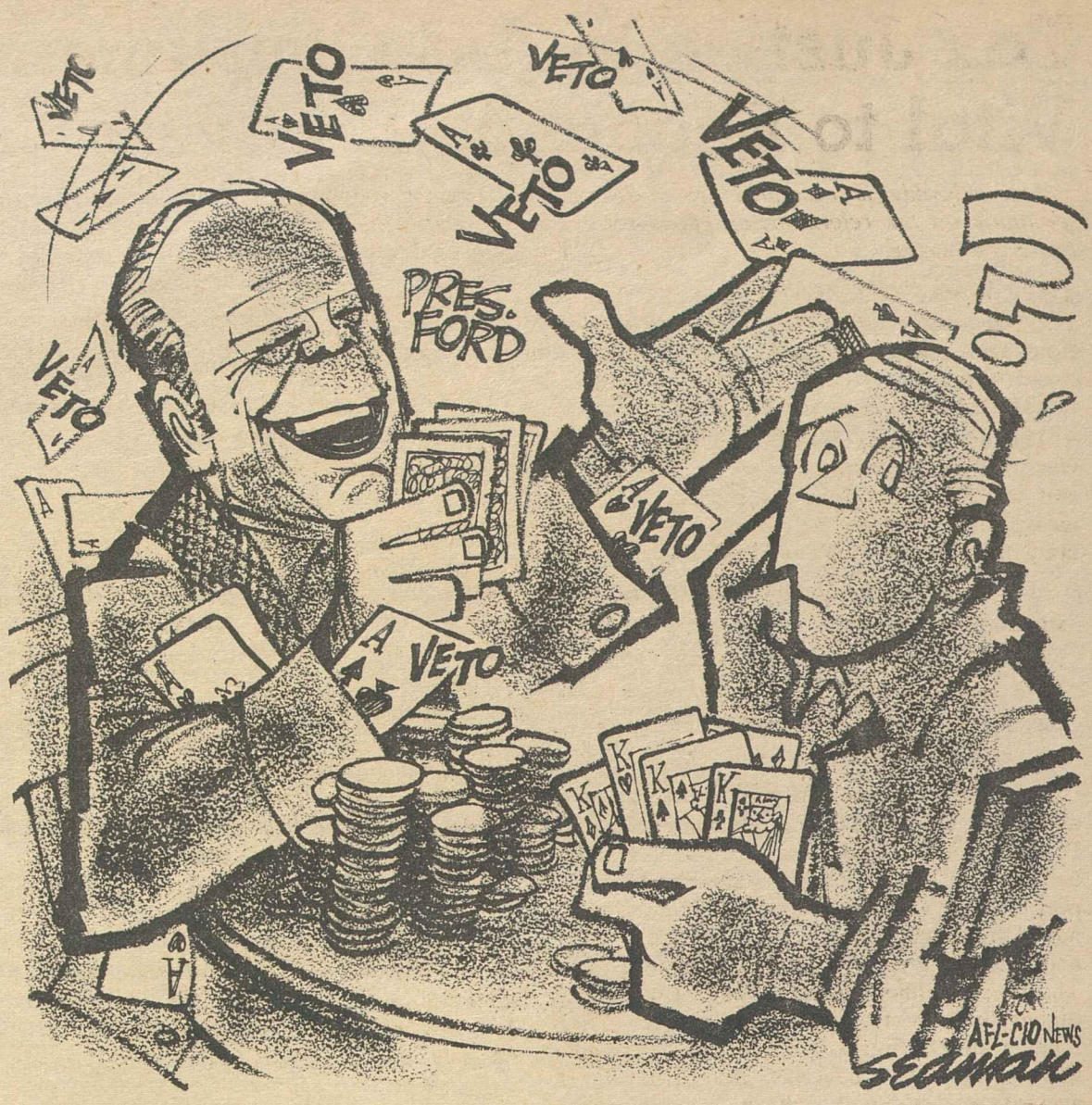
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'I've Got a Million of 'Em!'



A Word Edgewise:

Kissinger's Policy Revelations Both Baffling and Dismaying

By John P. Roche

I KNOW THAT 1976 is a presidential election year, I take it for granted that politics does not (and should not) stop "at the water's edge," and I have long been convinced that Sec. of State Henry Kissinger could sleep on a pretzel. But recent revelations and events have left me utterly and unprecedentedly baffled: American foreign policy seems to be on an LSD trip.

First the revelations of what Sec. Kissinger and State Dept. counsellor Helmut Sonnenfeldt told our European ambassadors at a London meeting last December have just been leaked in full.

Kissinger's academic lecture reflected what was recently referred to here as his "Gotterdammerung Complex." Not so much in content—it was quite a banal tour d'horizon full of such cliches as, "In the Middle East we must not separate ourselves from the dominant political currents" (whatever that might mean, notably if the "dominant political currents" are flowing in opposite directions)—as in mood. The Chairman, observing that we are "doomed to coexistence," went on to blame the problems in Greece, Turkey and Cyprus in part on "domestic paralysis in the U.S."

Factor this statement: How in the world can centuries-old animosity between Greeks and Turks be alleviated by American activism? Indeed, the complaint is that Congress, responding to domestic pressures, has been anything but paralyzed. Suppose Kissinger had a completely free hand, could he solve the Cypriot deadlock? I don't "tilt" towards either Turkey or Greece—neither cooperated with us in rescuing Israel in 1973 (although the Turks permitted overflights by Soviet transports supplying Syria and Egypt, my guess is the Greeks would have acted similarly were it not for geography).

Kissinger was quoted as telling editors of the New York Times back in October 1974 that "I think of myself as a historian more than as a statesman. As a historian, you have to be conscious of the fact that every civilization that has ever existed has ultimately collapsed." This was an observation pregnant with meaning: Dean Rusk used to comment that the difference between historians and statesmen was that historians ask, "Why did it happen?," while statesmen say, "What shall we do?" Kissinger the historian has gone beyond Rusk's formulation: He is asking, "What is going to happen to us?"

However, Ronald Reagan is now Kissinger's secret weapon. The President, responding to Reagan's assaults on his foreign policy, said just the other day that Henry is one of our greatest Secretaries of State.

So let's leave Kissinger walking across the Atlantic to his next meeting, and turn to the remarks of Sonnenfeldt at the same London meeting. The counsellor, known as "Kissinger's Kissinger," told the assembled chiefs of mission that it is too bad the Soviet European satellites distrust Moscow so much, that the U.S. should seek an "organic" relationship between them and the Soviet Union. (He is now weaseling on the word organic, but, whether he meant to use it or not, that's what the man said.)

Push this argument a bit, and we discover nothing less than the 1930s rationale for appeasement. Had one been at Cliveden, where the British appeasers met, he could well have heard, "You know, old boy, isn't it sad those Czechs won't seek an organic relationship with Nazi Germany?" Or, "Why must those romantic Poles insist on their independence?" (In his comments, Sonnenfeldt noted that the Poles no longer seemed inclined to romantic adventurism, ditto for the Hungarians.)

When the counsellor of the State Dept. and the Chairman's chief confidant in effect suggests it would be in U.S. national interest for the Poles, Czechs, Hungarians, Bulgars, Rumanians and East Germans to apply for membership in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, it really blows your mind.

Mr. Ford, however, sees no inconsistencies: In Milwaukee he said, "The U.S. opposes Soviet domination of Eastern Europe or any kind of organic unity." Excuse an unkind question, but how many foreign policies can we manage at any one time—even in an election year?

When You Buy a Home . . .

Look for the



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Spur to Buying Power:

Tax Justice to Aid Consumers Vital to Economic Recovery

The following is excerpted from AFL-CIO testimony on tax reform before the Senate Finance Committee.

WE WANT TAX JUSTICE and we want the American economy to get a continuing boost from mass consumer buying so that this nation can develop a sustainable recovery and move as quickly as possible toward full employment.

This means the AFL-CIO wants Congress to close the major loopholes in our tax structure and we also want Congress to enact necessary measures to continue the current payroll income tax withholding rates through calendar year 1977.

Let there be no doubt about the need to stimulate the American economy and to create jobs. The economy survived near-disaster in 1975 largely as a result of the emergency tax cut of 1975 and the six-month extension of the tax cut through June 30, 1976.

The $23 billion emergency tax measure, adopted in March 1975 and reluctantly signed by President Ford, lifted consumer confidence. The combination of tax rebates, payments to retired people and lower withholding rates on paychecks added more than $10 billion to consumer incomes and purchasing power in May and June last year. The lower withholding rates have provided continuing stimulus at a rate of approximately $1 billion per month. In fact, if the reduced withholding had not gone into effect on May 1, 1975, the average worker's paycheck in terms of buying power would have fallen by some 2.5 to 3 percent.

Furthermore, the economic decline was cushioned by the operations of the unemployment insurance system, back-stopped by food stamps, public welfare, and extended unemployment benefits to the long-term jobless. These cushions prevented a complete collapse of purchasing power for millions of families and forestalled a full-scale depression.

But, in spite of modest improvements since last spring, the American economy remains in weakened condition, with a vast amount of slack, after the longest and deepest recessionary decline in 40 years. Thus, the economy is vulnerable to possible adverse events at home and abroad.

In view of these economic realities we recommend that the Congress extend the present payroll withholding rates until the end of 1977.

Secondly, we feel that the Congress should adopt the proposal which would have given taxpayers the option of taking a $200 per exemption tax credit instead of the $750 personal exemption. That provision would have provided a substantive increase in purchasing power and 98 percent of the relief would have gone to taxpayers in the $20,000 and below income range.

Despite years of rhetoric, campaign promises and some small improvements recently adopted by Congress, the federal tax structure continues to be riddled with injustices.

- In 1973, according to the Internal Revenue Service, 22 individuals reporting incomes of 500,000 and over paid no federal income taxes whatsoever—seven of these super wealthy Americans reported that their income in 1973 was over $1 million.
- Eight large corporations with profits totaling $844 million paid no income taxes in 1974, according to a congressional study. The effective average corporate tax rate for 142 of the nation's largest companies was only 22.6 percent—less than half the statutory 48 percent rate.
- U.S. Treasury data shows that U.S.-based multinational corporations earned $53.6 billion abroad in 1974 and paid U.S. corporate taxes of $1.7 billion—an effective tax rate of only 3.2 percent.

AS A RESULT of these and other injustices, working families pay much more than their fair share of the tax load.

The AFL-CIO position is clear and simple: tax reductions for individuals must be maintained until the end of 1977 due to the depressed state of the economy; however, the role of Congress must be to continue to close loopholes and restructure the tax code, including the discouraging of capital investment abroad with the accompanying loss of jobs and industry.

We also hold that capital investment tax relief "incentives" in an economy that is operating at 71 percent of capacity will simply waste needed federal revenue. Thus, the AFL-CIO urges rejection of the President's proposals and asks this committee to press forward on tax legislation that will help restore our nation's economic health at this critical period and also move America toward greater tax justice.

A Key Issue in Campaign:

Growing Public Demand Spurs Support for Health Security Bill

RISING PUBLIC DEMAND for comprehensive national health insurance is drawing more support to it than ever in Congress and is making it a key issue in the presidential campaign, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman declared in a network radio interview.

Pointing out that more senators and congressmen have joined in sponsoring the Corman-Kennedy National Health Security bill than in any previous session, Seidman said that congressional leaders "feel considerable pressure" to "pass a national health insurance bill" before the session adjourns.

He said chances that such a program will be adopted this year are slight, but the degree of interest shown in the current political campaign is strong evidence that final resolution of the issue is not far off.

Seidman said on Labor News Conference that there is a sharp difference on the issue between the Republican and Democratic presidential candidates. He said that neither Ronald Reagan nor President Ford have offered a plan, "not even a phony health insurance bill, let alone a genuine program of national health insurance," but that all of the Democratic candidates, except for George Wallace and Jimmy Carter—who hasn't decided what kind of bill he would support—"have come out for the Health Security bill supported by the AFL-CIO."

Seidman acknowledged that "some so-called liberals," such as Senators Tunney of California and Muskie of Maine, "have backed off . . . to a certain extent . . . buying the idea of the Fords and the Reagans that we should use the government less to achieve the social goals of the American people," and it's hard to understand why they "are falling for it." He stressed that Health Security, when it takes effect, will cost no more than the present private insurance system, and in the long run, will keep the nation's health bill lower.

Total health care costs last year were $118 billion—8.3 percent of the gross national product—and are still rising about twice as fast as other costs, he pointed out. Health Security, he said, with its tight cost controls, preventive care, early diagnosis and incentives for more efficient delivery of health and medical services, is the surest way "to get a handle on these skyrocketing costs."

The most important way in which Health Security would control costs, Seidman said, is in setting a national budget for health care. The budget would allocate resources by regions and localities.

Reporters questioning Seidman on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Judith Randal, medical and science correspondent for the New York Daily News, and John Grimes, freelance reporter and writer on labor and economic issues. The program is aired Tuesdays by Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE NEW DEAL and the Fair Deal stand in modern American history for periods when the federal government acted with compassion to make life a little better for millions of people.

President Ford, with his veto of a bill that would have provided a modest amount of money to enable states to upgrade day care centers, is well on the way to earning the label of "Raw Deal" for his Administration.

Under the Raw Deal, Ford has run up a string of vetoes. He has vetoed a number of bills that would have created jobs and enabled people to go back to work and regain their self-respect. The Raw Deal is trying to cut off food stamps for millions of needy families. The Raw Deal proposes to raise charges to the elderly poor on Medicare in exchange for "catastrophic" insurance that has been exposed as fraudulent by health experts.

The day care issue is a good example of the Raw Deal in action.

Census data show that about 21 million school-age children have mothers who work outside the home. About 10 million children are being raised in single-parent families, most of them headed by women. And many of these women must work.

Day care facilities of all kinds have been spreading, but the need is so great that this is emerging as yet another critical national problem. The best day care centers are too expensive for working people. Too many of the others are unsafe, unsanitary, inadequately staffed or deficient in other ways.

The bill vetoed by Ford would have provided $125 million in grants to the states to help them bring day care centers up to standards set under a 1974 law. The standards improve the ratio between adult staff and children and stiffen health and safety rules.

The bill also provided a tax credit incentive to encourage the hiring of welfare recipients to staff the centers.

IN HIS VETO MESSAGE, the President said the legislation "runs directly counter to a basic principle of government in which I strongly believe—the vesting of responsibility in state and local government and the removing of burdensome federal restrictions."

The President expressed the view that "the states should have the responsibility—and the right—to establish and enforce their own quality day-care standards."

Ford chose to ignore the fact that the vetoed bill did not concern new standards. The 1974 law setting the standards was enacted because the states failed to act.

The irony of Ford's veto is that the health and safety standards laid down by the 1974 law now go into effect, with many day care centers expected to close. The vetoed bill would have postponed the effective date until federal funds had enabled the centers to meet the standards.

Rep. Abner Mikva (D-Ill.) called Ford's veto "incredible." He said the biggest problems are in poor neighborhoods. The day care centers in church basements lack the money to meet safety standards and will have to close, Mikva predicted.

The New York Times said in an editorial that Ford has misinterpreted the bill, noting that it would have required the states to live up to their own standards. The Times pointed out that day care centers in New Jersey enabled 29,000 people to work, costing the state only $30 million and saving $100 million in welfare aid. In Illinois, the veto is expected to cut day care enrollment from 40,000 children down to 5,000.

A New York City official agreed that the Ford veto will cost the government much more money in the long run. "This will mean that many mothers will have no choice but to give up their jobs and go back on welfare, at a cost to the government probably three times as much as upgrading the day care centers," she said.

The New York Times editorial observed that "a President ideologically devoted to cutting welfare costs has just committed a whopping reversal with his ill-considered veto."

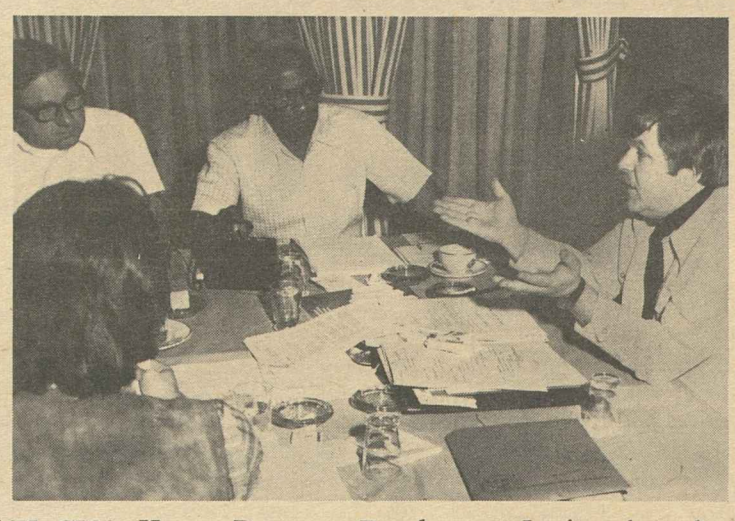
And that is a Raw Deal.



HEALTH SECURITY has been made a key issue in the presidential campaign by rising public demand and mounting congressional support for comprehensive national health insurance, Director Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Judith Randal of the New York Daily News and John Grimes, freelance labor reporter and writer.







NATIONAL CONFERENCE of the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute brought HRDI staff from all parts of the country to New Orleans. Lively panel discussion on non-traditional jobs for women, top photo, included from left, John Rober, HRDI area representative in Toledo; Alexis Herman of R-T-P; Sandra Brandt of the Virginia AFL-CIO; HRDI Executive Director Charles Bradford, and Gwendolyn Poole of the National Urban League. In lower left photo, HRDI President Alan Kistler, center, is welcomed by New Orleans AFL-CIO President Lindsey Williams, right, and A. Pat Stoddard, former president of the central body. At lower right, David Marrero, HRDI area representative in Omaha, leads one of several workshops.

National Conference Told:

Impact of Recession Adds to HRDI Task

New Orleans—A national staff conference of the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute explored the impact of the recession on HRDI's job placement mission.

It makes it "tougher," HRDI Executive Director Charles E. Bradford agreed. And Administration cutbacks of manpower programs have added to the difficulties.

The institute, with Labor Dept. funding, works with unions and community groups to search out job and training opportunities, open doors for the disadvantaged, and provide counseling.

"Work is an avenue to dignity," HRDI President Alan Kistler told the conference, "and our focus is jobs."

City and state officials who addressed the conference, including New Orleans Mayor Moon Landrieu, praised HRDI's work in Louisiana. So did leaders of city and state AFL-CIO central bodies and building trades councils that have cooperated with HRDI programs. And the Greater New Orleans AFL-CIO Council showed its appreciation with a reception for the conference participants.

A series of panel discussions included an especially lively session on "non-traditional job development and placement for women."

Alexis Herman, director of a minority women's job training program in Atlanta, spoke of placing women successfully as sheet metal workers, electricians and other previously-closed occupations.

Gwendolyn Poole, reporting on a New York Urban League program, spoke of the need for women to conquer psychological barriers to qualify for good-paying occupations. Sandra Brandt, who directs the Step-Up program of the Virginia State AFL-CIO, discussed counseling of women offenders in prison to encourage them to learn non-traditional skills. And John Rober, HRDI representative in the Toledo, O., area, urged unions to greater involvement in breaking down sex barriers to jobs.

Another panel, discussing resources within the AFL-CIO available to help HRDI's mission, featured AFL-CIO Publications Director Saul Miller; Allen Zack, assistant director of the Dept. of Public Relations, and John J. McManus, assistant director of the Dept. of Community Services.

Others on the conference program included HRDI Sec.-Treas. Harold H. Jack; New Orleans AFL-CIO President Lindsey Williams; A. P. Stoddard of the state Employment Security Dept. and a former central body president; Richard M. Allen, president of the Southeast Louisiana Building & Construction Trades Dept.; AFL-CIO Field Rep. Willie H. Montgomery; Regional Director Nicholas H. Kurko, and area HRDI Rep. Ernest Colbert.

GOP Conservative Wins Texas Seat

A conservative Republican, Ron Paul, was elected to Congress in a special election for a seat that had been held for nine terms by a conservative Democrat.

Paul defeated COPE-endorsed Democrat Bob Gammage with 56.2 percent of the vote in a runoff election. They competed to succeed Democrat Bob Casey, who resigned in January to accept appointment to the Federal Maritime Commission.

Paul, who narrowly trailed Gammage in the first vote on Feb. 28, apparently picked up most of the votes cast for the most conservative Democrat in the field, who had finished third. The Republican, a 40-year-old physician, won in a Houston-area district with a campaign promise to "put big government on a diet."

The House now has 288 Democrats, 145 Republicans, and two vacancies. A June 19 special election in the Texarkana, Tex., area will choose a successor to the late Wright Patman, a Democrat. The death of Pennsylvania Democrat William A. Barrett set up a vacancy in a Philadelphia district.

Government Raises Poverty Guidelines

Poverty-level guidelines, used by government agencies to determine eligibility for various job and training programs, have been raised to reflect higher living costs, the Labor Dept. announced.

The new income level below which an urban family of four is considered poor was increased from $5,050, to $5,500, effective Apr. 1. Higher levels are used for Hawaii, $6,330, and Alaska, $6,880.

For a family of six, in all states except Hawaii and Alaska, the new urban poverty cutoff is an income of $7,300 a year.

Energy Parley Focuses On Alternatives to Oil

Reston, Va.—America's self-interest requires steady movement toward "energy independence" but the effort will succeed only "if the people most directly involved realize their health and safety are being protected by deed as well as by word."

That was the message brought by President I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers to the National Summit Conference for Energy Leadership Apr. 7-9. The conference brought together some 300 representatives of labor, government, industry and the academic world.

The sessions were co-sponsored by two citizens' organizations, Americans for Energy Independence and Citizens for a Strong Energy Program.

Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, who was introduced by Abel, reminded the group that "continued reliance on foreign sources and insecure sea routes for nearly one-half of our oil place this nation in a perilous position of vulnerability to economic, political and military pressure.

"If we don't take any effective action now, we'll be importing 50 to 60 percent of our oil by 1985, and things will get still worse after that," the Vice President predicted.

Dr. Hans Bethe of Cornell, a pioneer in nuclear research and a Nobel prize winner, told the conference that "even if we had zero growth, even if we take conservation measures, we have only about 20 years of oil left in America at present consumption rates."

There are only two other sources for the short run, Dr. Bethe said: "coal and nuclear."

Seminar reports by the participants—many of them closely involved in energy production work—indicated a broad consensus that both conservation and development of electric power from nuclear energy as well as from coal must be vigorously undertaken.

A number of union officials participated in the conference. They included Joseph Keenan, recently retired as secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who is vice-chairman of Americans for Energy Independence; Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Industrial Union Dept.; Sec.-Treas. David Turner of the Sheet Metal Workers; Evelyn Dubrow of the Ladies' Garment Workers; George Collins of the Electrical Radio & Machine Workers; and Vice President Jack Otero of the Railway Clerks.

Abel, in a statement prepared for the discussion said that "nuclear energy—when proper precautions are observed—is a necessary element in achieving energy independence."

He told the conference that unions are playing "a very important role in fighting what we believe to be a dangerous and ill-considered referendum to stop or delay the construction of nuclear plants."

Nuclear electric production is feasible and has shown itself to be safe, Abel said. Taking issue with extremists among the environmentalists, the steel union president said "union members have no desire to go back to the abject poverty of our early industrial society.

"If no factory is to put smoke into the sky, the price is too high—because the price is unemployment and poverty," Abel told the conference.

Hospital Union of 900 Joins Rubber Workers

Akron, O. — An independent union at Akron General Medical Center has voted to affiliate with the Rubber Workers. The vote, on Apr. 6, was 502 to 130.

The unit, the AGMC Employes Labor Union, becomes the first group of hospital employes to affiliate with the URW. It represented 900 workers.

Labor Presses For Retention Of Tax Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

eign investment. "The result is that American workers lose their jobs, the economy loses part of its industrial base, the federal government loses revenue, and the average American taxpayers must pick up the tab."

In an unrelated area, Biemiller called to the Finance Committee's attention a problem that has arisen out of an Internal Revenue Service interpretation of employer contributions to prepaid legal services programs for workers.

Congress in 1973 enacted legislation making prepaid legal services a proper subject for collective bargaining. In the AFL-CIO's view, Biemiller said, that put such benefits in the same category as health service plans and other fringes.

He asked the committee to include in a tax bill clarifying language to make clear that prepaid legal service payments by employers are not part of a worker's taxable income.

Histadrut Role in Israel Impresses Union Editors

The unique contributions the Israeli labor movement—Histadrut—has made to the "building of the only viable democracy in the Middle East" emerged as a major impression of a delegation of AFL-CIO editors who recently concluded a 10-day visit to Israel.

The delegation, headed by Albert J. Zack, public relations director for the AFL-CIO, included Albert Herling of the Bakery Workers, president of the International Labor Press Association; Ray Pasnick, Steelworkers; Diane Curry, Railway Clerks; Gene Klare, Oregon Labor Press; David Selvin, Northern California Labor; Lee White, Communications Workers; Pat Ziska, Laborers; Ruben Levin, Labor; and Roger Sheldon, Carpenters.

In the 10-day trip they were briefed by Histadrut officials, headed by Yerucham Meshel, secretary general; government officials from the labor, defense and foreign affairs ministries; journalists covering labor affairs in Israel and the editorial board of the Jerusalem Post; officials of the Knesset, Kupat Holim and the Afro-Asian Institute for Labor & Cooperative Studies; leaders of Kibbutz Gonen and Moshav Kfar Yeshezkel; and trade unionists in many areas and occupations. The editors were the guests of Histadrut.

"We were impressed," Zack said, "by the warmth and the hospitality of the people and the openness and candor of every official we met. Our questions—from the most general to the most challenging—were answered categorically and frankly.

"We learned about Israel's problems and its successes; its aspirations as well as its accomplishments; its defense needs as well as its determination to remain free and independent.

"We gained a new admiration for its people; a new understanding of the unique contributions Histadrut has made to the building of the only viable democracy in the Middle East; a new regard for those freedom fighters we have long admired from abroad."

Improvements Needed:

Escalator Clauses Protect Record Number of Workers

One of the ways American workers have developed to cope with inflation is through union-negotiated contracts containing cost-of-living escalator clauses that increase pay as prices go up.

But even the best of them have been unable to provide complete protection against inflation, and unions will be seeking to improve them in major negotiations this year, John Zalusky, an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, observes in the American Federationist.

"They should be improved to do away with 'caps,' whenever possible, and to decrease the time lag between price changes and wage adjustments," Zalusky says in the AFL-CIO monthly magazine. "They should be extended to cover more workers, where such coverage is possible."

Zalusky finds, however, that even with their imperfections escalator clauses are "a positive factor in the total economic picture."

They are essential to long-term labor agreements since they tend to create economic stability, and they are a reaction to price increases that have occurred, not the cause of such increased living costs, he notes.

"Escalator clauses are not an 'engine of inflation'," Zalusky says. "They are the caboose. But when it comes to paying for the essentials of life, the worker is better off in the caboose than waiting at the station."

Cost-of-living clauses are not a new idea, the author notes. They first appeared in printing and clothing industry labor agreements after World War I. They died out during the 1920s and were not renewed until after the Second World War, as workers tried to catch up with rapid inflation.

As prices increased more rapidly during the late 1960s, the number of workers covered by escalators rose. By the end of 1975, six million workers—or 59 percent of those under major agreements—were covered by COL clauses, Zalusky notes.

"This is the largest number and percentage of workers ever to share the benefits of escalator clauses," he observes. Even then, the statistics actually understate the total number covered.

As Zalusky points out, the Bureau of Labor Statistics which keeps track of such information reports only on major agreements covering 1,000 or more workers in private industry.

Estimates of escalator clause coverage in other agreements in early 1975, based on a BLS sampling, are that an additional 800,000—about 20 percent—of the workers in smaller manufacturing units are covered. Private, non-manufacturing coverage is estimated at 700,000, or 17 percent.

In public employment, 600,000 postal workers are covered by escalator clauses. A number of others in state and local employment, including teachers, have such coverage, but the total is not known.

So, by the end of 1975, the estimated number of union members covered by escalator clauses was 8.5 million, with varying effectiveness in how well they protect the buying power of wages, according to Zalusky.

The essential element of an escalator clause is some measure of changes in living costs, the author points out. Most COL clauses use the national consumer price index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as the measure for change.

Various collective bargaining agreements adjust wages upward by 1 cent per hour for as much as a five-tenths of 1 percent change in the CPI to as small a change as two-tenths of 1 percent, with variations in between.

The most common formula last year was a 1 cent change in wages for each three-tenths of a point change in the CPI. Approximately 41 percent of the workers under major agreements with escalator clauses were covered by this formula. The next most common formula, 1 cent for each fourth-tenths of 1 point change in the CPI, applied to 20 percent of these workers.

"Determining whether the rate of adjustment should be based on 0.5, 0.4, 0.3, 0.2, or even 0.1 point change in the index is a fundamental collective bargaining issue," Zalusky observes.

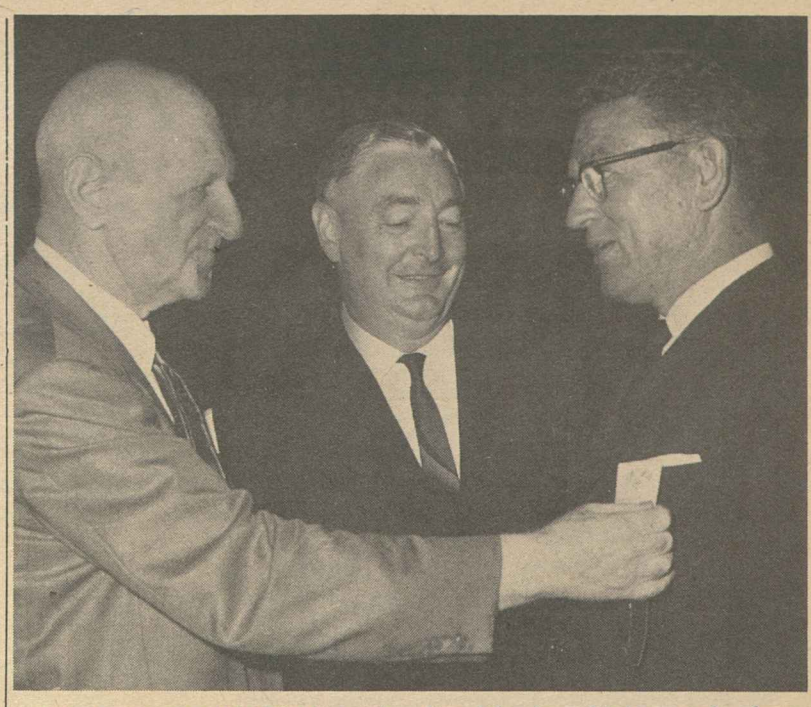
Regardless of the formula, though, escalators do not have the ability to keep the paycheck equal to a rising cost of living.

"In fact," Zalusky says, "with the usual clause, the average worker really only recovers 50 percent of purchasing power lost to price increases. The major reason is the time delay between changes in prices and the adjustment in wages the worker receives."

Factors in that delay include the lag between the collection of data for the CPI and the publication of the index; the contractually agreed upon period for escalator adjustments, such as once every three months or once a year, and the administrative delay, or time between the date the CPI is available and the day the worker receives his actual pay increase.

"The time lag is the major factor in the recovery being limited to around 50 percent," Zalusky observes. But there are others, such as capped escalator clauses. These clauses provide for wage adjustments based on changes in the CPI up to a given amount and none thereafter, regardless of additional increases in the CPI.

"Yet even with these shortcomings, contracts with escalator and productivity adjustments generally do better for workers than those without," Zalusky says. "Unfortunately, they don't fully do the job the worker needs done during this time of sharply increasing prices."



PASSING OF AN ERA in the Graphic Arts Union took place this month with the retirement of these three top officers who played leading roles in creation of the union through two mergers. Retiring as executive vice presidents are John Connolly, left, and William J. Hall, right, and as secretary-treasurer, Wesley A. Taylor. Hall headed the Photoengravers Union before its 1964 merger with the Lithographers. Connally and Taylor were president and secretary-treasurer of the Bookbinders before that union in 1972 became the third element to bring the GAIU into being.

Seven Officers Retire At Graphic Arts Union

One era came to an end and another commenced as the top leadership structure of the Graphic Arts International Union underwent changes called for by the 1972 merger of the Bookbinders and the Lithographers & Photoengravers.

The retirement of John Connolly, 85 years old and executive vice president of the GAIU since the merger, symbolized the passing of the old and the coming of the new

Under terms of the merger. the union's officer structure was changed by two actions to take place over a period of time. These actions stipulated that no officer could begin a term who was 65 years or older, and that the union's international council was to be reduced from 50 to 32 members.

Retiring with Connolly on Apr. 1 were GAIU's other executive vice president, William J. Hall; Sec.-Treas. Wesley A. Taylor; Recording Sec. Donald W. Stone, and Vice Presidents Jack H. Wallace, Bert C. Groves and Betty Whittaker.

By constitutional direction, one of the two executive vice presidential posts was eliminated. Replacing Connolly is Eugene M. Boerner, who moves up from his position as a GAIU vice president.

Joseph Hellman of New York Local 119B succeeds Taylor as secretary-treasurer. The positions of recording and financial secretaries were combined into one, which was assumed by Daniel A. Streeter, Jr., who had been serving as financial secretary.

New vice presidents are Leonard A. Adams, former president of Local 32B in Menasha, Wis., who replaces Boerner and Felicia Bonelli, former secretary-treasurer of New York Local 43B, who replaces Marian Moran, who retired last year.

To reduce the council to 32 members, 11 positions were eliminated. The makeup of the union consists now of four executive officers and 10 vice presidents who, along with 18 councilors, constitute the international council.

Connolly, who led the Bookbinders into the GAIU merger in 1972, is a former vice president of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

NLRB Rebuffs Publisher's Attempt To Bar Reporters as Professionals

Newspaper reporters, writers and editors are "generalists" and not "professional employes" under the National Labor Relations Act's narrow definition, the NLRB has reaffirmed.

While the jobs make "intellectual demands," carry special responsibilities" and are "challenging and diverse," they do not satisfy the law's "critical" requirement for "advanced" knowledge and a "prolonged" and "specialized" education, the board said.

That kind of knowledge "might be desirable for a journalist to have," the board observed, but, "it seems clear his work generally does not require it."

Noting "the employer's own testimony" that "it looks for those with a broad education," the board pointed out that the law "specifically distinguishes . . . a general education from that required for professional work."

The 3-to-1 ruling capped a year-long effort by the San Antonio Express and News to persuade the board to reverse its refusal in two cases 28 years ago to classify reporters, writers and editors as "professionals." The papers moved to reopen the question during representation proceedings for all its news room employes by the Typographical Union.

The Newspaper Guild and the ITU joined in opposition to the papers' move in hearings before the full NLRB last September.

Federal labor law bars those who fall within its definition of "professional employe" from inclusion in a bargaining unit with other nonprofessional employes unless a majority of the professionals first vote to be included. The two unions argued that acceptance of the publisher's arguments could seriously disrupt historic bargaining relationships throughout the newspaper industry.

At least five other publishers have since made similar moves in the face of organizing efforts among their papers' newsroom employes — four involving the Guild and the other the ITU.

Guild Counsel David Barr said he can "only deduce" that the finding in the San Antonio case signals the NLRB's future action in the others, "though it is not a certainty."

Guild Sec.-Treas. Robert M. Crocker said the ruling should "mark the end of a publisher attempt to drive a wedge between newspersons and other newspaper employes . . . a tactic clearly designed to weaken the bargaining positions of both."

The board's holding was by members John H. Fanning, Howard Jenkins, Jr., and John A. Pennello. Its chairman, Betty Southard Murphy, who was a reporter for United Press in 1955 and 1956, issued a dissent covering 16 pages, one more than the majority's decision.

Murphy said she would find that editorial workers are professional employes based on the nature of their work, the skills and training required for effective performance and the employes' and their publishers' "unique responsibilities" under the First Amendment.

The board majority, however, said her dissent "failed to distinguish between 'professionals' within the meaning" of the labor act and "the term 'professional' as used to denote a person or persons doing admirable and challenging work."

The majority pointed to the law's requirement for a "prolonged course—or equivalent experience—of specialized instruction" and charged that under Murphy's position all hired as reporters "would instantly become professionals within the meaning of the act."

Since many "with limited academic training in journalism or limited journalistic experience perform well," the majority said, the work of journalists is not "professional" within the law's meaning.

Senate Okays Food Stamps Compromise

(Continued from Page 1)

If these deductions brought a household's income below an updated poverty level, the household would be eligible to purchase food stamps for which it would pay 25 percent of its net income each month. The Administration wants to require payment of 30 percent of income and the original Agriculture Committee bill would have required 27.5 percent payment.

Regardless of deductions, no family would be eligible for food stamps if its annual income, for a family of four, exceeded $8,000.

Conservatives are heavily represented in the House Agriculture Committee and are expected to mount a stronger attack on the food stamp program than their Senate counterparts were able to put together.

Usery Opposes Sub-Minimum Pay

Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., expressed his personal opposition to the concept of a sub-minimum wage for youth.

He told reporters at a news briefing that the Administration hasn't yet taken a position on the matter. It's being studied, along with other minimum wage issues.

But Usery has "never supported" a lower teen-age pay floor because it would amount to taking jobs away from adults and giving them to youth.

Action Called 'Indefensible':

Ford Scored on Veto Of Hatch Act Reform

A labor-backed bill that would have allowed nearly 3 million federal and postal workers to take a more active part in political campaigns became the latest victim of a presidential veto.

The AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. termed President Ford's veto of the Hatch Act amendments "indefensible" and urged an effort by Congress to override it. The bill passed the House and Senate by solid majorities, but not by the two-thirds margins that are needed to overturn a veto.

Although the bill strengthened existing safeguards against political pressure on government workers by their bosses, Ford contended it would leave them vulnerable to "extremely subtle" pressures to get involved in partisan politics.

At a news conference, Public Employee Dept. President W. Howard McClennan and Sec.-Treas. Clyde Webber termed Ford's veto another example of his administration's "callous and insensitive attitude toward public employes."

McClennan, who is president of the Fire Fighters, saw the veto as strictly political and representing "a partisan, fearful response" to greater political freedom for government workers.

Webber, who is president of the American Federation of Government Employees, said the AFGE and other department affiliates will be active during the Easter recess of Congress in support of the override attempt.

A department fact sheet on "the reactionary record of the Ford Administration" documents vetoes, veto threats and other presidential action against the interests of government workers.

Ford's disapproval of the Hatch Act changes was his 48th veto since taking office less than two years ago.

In an unrelated action, the Administration abandoned its effort to uphold the right of a President to kill a bill by a pocket veto when Congress is in recess, but has not adjourned.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) had filed a suit challenging a recess pocket veto by former President Nixon and one by President Ford.

On behalf of the President, Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi informed the U.S. district court that the government will not attempt any further defense of the pocket veto device and that President Ford will not again make use of it.

Under the Constitution, a President has 10 days to sign or veto a bill. There is no challenge to his ability to let a bill die without his signature after Congress has adjourned. But in the future, Congress will have an opportunity to vote on overriding any bill vetoed during a recess such as the Easter Week or Christmas season vacations.



RUBBER WORKERS attending their union's weeklong Washington legislative institute meet House Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-N.J.) in the Capitol. URW District Director John Horn, at left, from Trenton, N.J., introduces the group. Just behind Rodino is URW COPE Director Francis Maile. The youngster is Dion Couch, who accompanied his parents from Dayton, O., to get a first-hand look at government in action. At right is Ray Lewis, president of URW Local 3, Willoughby, O.

Meany Asks Ford to Set Quotas on Shoe Imports

The AFL-CIO asked President Ford to halt the destruction of an important American industry by setting quotas on imports of shoes.

AFL-CIO President George Meany said limiting the number of shoes that can be imported each year would be "the most effective relief for workers, consumers and for the industry itself."

Ford has before him a unanimous finding by the International Tariff Commission that the American footwear industry is being hurt by import competition. The commission was divided as to the remedy, however, and Ford has a free hand to shape his own solution. Three commissioners proposed higher tariffs, two called for a combination of quotas with stiff tariffs for imports above that level, and one recommended only adjustment assistance to workers and the industry.

Meany urged Ford to use his authority to "immediately impose quotas on imports of shoes," the remedy that has been urged by the federation's directly affected affiliates, the Boot & Shoe Workers and the United Shoe Workers.

Last year, imports of non-rubber footwear reached 320 million pairs and threaten to overtake the U.S. production of 434 million pairs.

Meany noted in his letter to Ford that many segments of the U.S. shoe industry "have already moved abroad to benefit from protected markets and subsidized exports to the United States. If relief is not forthcoming," he warned, "the rest of the industry will be inclined to move abroad where tax concessions, protected markets and outright government subsidies permit them to compete unfairly with U.S. companies."

But Meany stressed that American shoe workers and their communities can't leave the country. He cited the impact of closed factories on U.S. cities, and a "ripple effect" on other industries.

Thus, Meany noted, machinists who make dies for shoe machinery have been laid off in St. Louis—even though the Labor Dept. denied them adjustment assistance.

Unless the government acts, Meany warned, this country's industrial base will continue to be eroded. Jobs and production facilities are being exported in manufacturing industries "from apparel to aerospace," Meany reminded the President.

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Energy Goals Keyed to Oil Independence

America will have an energy problem until it can free itself from dependence on oil imports "from insecure foreign sources," the AFL-CIO testified.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged the Senate Banking Committee to launch the Energy Independence Authority that has been proposed by Vice President Rockefeller.

The plan, endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February meeting, calls for $100 billion in loans, loan guarantees and other financial assistance to develop all possible sources of domestic energy and conserve energy usage.

Biemiller termed a "stringent and mandatory conservation program" an essential first step.

But more than conservation is needed, he stressed. While coal and nuclear power represent the "best hope" for the short term, shale oil, solar power, geothermal heat and other energy sources should be developed.

Biemiller told the Senate panel that "private industry, left to itself, cannot and will not resolve the energy crisis."

The federal government, he said, must "directly involve itself" and should "engage in the production and distribution of energy whenever the national interest calls for it and private industry is unwilling or unable to do so."

Senate Budget Target Sidetracks Job Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

tions is less automatic than the Senate pattern. While the Senate committee worked out its compromises in advance and came to the floor with substantial bipartisan agreement, the House committee is more sharply divided. A number of amendments are expected to be proposed when the resolution reaches the House floor after the Easter recess.

Under the congressional budget procedure, there is a deadline of May 15 for the House and Senate to reach agreement on a tentative budget for the next fiscal year—including spending authorizations and outlays broken down into 17 functional categories. It also includes estimates of revenue and the anticipated deficit.

The figures in this first resolution are not binding on Congress, but in last year's "dry run" of the budget procedure they acted as a strong restraint. As Congress considers authorizing and spending legislation, the Budget Committees monitor the bills and sound alarms when the estimates are exceeded.

A second and binding resolution will be adopted by Sept. 15, and thereafter no action breaking that budget ceiling can be taken without first adopting a new budget resolution increasing the ceiling.

Both the House and Senate budget resolutions assume continuation of the existing tax cuts through 1977, and additional revenues from tax reform of $2 billion.

While the determination of annual pay adjustments for government salaried employes and the military is still months off, both Budget Committees assumed that pay increases will be held below the level needed to maintain comparability with private industry. The budget totals assume only a 5 percent pay raise next October.

On public service jobs, the President's budget is based on a phase-out of the present 320,000 jobs to only 50,000 by the end of fiscal 1977. The Senate budget would maintain the program at slightly less than present levels, and the House committee budget would finance an increase to 550,000 jobs.

The House committee also would provide substantially more than the Senate would authorize for job-creating public works. But the Senate figure for water pollution construction grants, also an important job source, is substantially higher than the House. In both these areas, the President is not seeking any new budget authority.

Both the House and Senate budget versions are close to the President's proposals in national defense spending, the biggest single outlay governed by the appropriations process.

The congressional budget committees rejected Ford's request for higher social security tax rates.

The Senate adopted its budget target by a 66-22 vote.

Earlier votes, rejecting amendments, demonstrated the muscle that the Budget Committee recommendations carried. Thus, the Senate defeated, 58-27, a proposal by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) to add $3.2 billion for job-creating programs and for added funds for health, urban affairs and aid to the elderly programs.

It rejected, 62-23, a move by Sen. James L. Buckley (R-N.Y.) to slash $6.8 billion from the spending totals. And it also defeated attempts to reduce defense spending or increase farm aid.

The Senate resolution would continue postal service and mass transit subsidies that the President wants to cut.

This first resolution is not as detailed as the final budget resolution will be, since the various categories embrace a number of programs. Thus a degree of jockeying within the budget figures can be expected as congressional committees seek larger shares for favored programs.

Golda Meir to Receive Murray-Green Award

AFL-CIO President George Meany has announced that Golda Meir, former prime minister of Israel, has been chosen to receive the American labor movement's highest award.

Mrs. Meir will receive the Murray-Green award for public service and a $5,000 check at a dinner in Washington, May 20, highlighting a national conference of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services Activities.

The award honors the memory of Philip Murray, late president of the CIO, and William Green, late president of the AFL.

Mrs. Meir, a former Milwaukee schoolteacher whose father was a member of the Carpenters, is a member of Histadrut, Israel's labor federation.

"All the goals that Green and Murray fought for throughout their lives have been—and are—the goals of Golda Meir," Meany said. "She has fought for freedom all her life; defended human dignity with unquenchable determination; helped create, against tremendous odds, the unique, free labor movement of Israel.

"As a trade unionist and as a person she truly merits this award and we in the AFL-CIO are proud to pay tribute to such a gallant woman."

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Labor Gives Full Backing To Rubber Strike, Boycott

Ford Hit on Denial of Shoe Quota

By John R. Oravec

President Ford's refusal to set limits or to raise tariffs on shoe imports — despite government findings that foreign footwear is decimating U.S. production and jobs—may signal the demise of the American shoe industry.

That warning was sounded by union officials who have seen 100,000 jobs wiped out by non-rubber shoe imports in the past eight years. The share of the U.S. shoe market taken over by imports has increased from 21.5 percent in 1968 to 47.9 percent last year, President George Fecteau of the United Shoe Workers pointed out.

President John E. Mara of the Boot & Shoe Workers said Ford's decision will encourage further increases in imports that will result in additional shutdowns of American shoe factories. He charged that Ford acts more concerned about the economies of foreign countries than about the problems of American shoe workers.

Mara and Fecteau belittled Ford's call for "expedited" trade adjustment assistance to affected firms, workers and communities. Such adjustment assistance has not worked in the past and will not work now, they stressed.

Fecteau noted that the average skilled shoe worker is in the mid-50s age bracket and has a difficult time finding a new job even after retraining.

When adjustment benefits run out after 12 months, displaced

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TRADITIONAL LION DANCE calls attention to the voter registration drive being conducted in New York City's Chinatown district with the active help of Local 23-25 of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Bilingual registration forms were used in the neighborhood drive.

Back-Home Message:

Congress Prodded On Employment Bill

The AFL-CIO is "serious" about passing the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill this year and setting the nation on a course pointed to "a job opportunity at a decent wage for each person able and willing to work."

That's one of the messages senators and representatives got when they returned to their home states during the Easter recess of Congress.

As in past years, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller enlisted the federation's state and local central bodies to push labor's program during the back-home visits of members of Congress. The grass roots lobbying took on special urgency this year because of four major votes scheduled soon after the Apr. 26 return of Congress.

On the forthcoming votes, the AFL-CIO urged:

- Final passage of the Federal Election Campaign bill that a House-Senate conference agreed on shortly before the Easter recess. It would reconstitute the Federal Election Commission so that public financing of presidential campaigns could continue and it would remedy a ruling by the present commission that would have given employers a weapon to pressure workers to contribute to management-established political funds.
- A congressional budget target that would provide more of a stimulus for the nation's economic recovery. While "both the Senate and House Budget Committee resolutions are totally inadequate in terms of the economic stimulus necessary to put America back to work," Biemiller noted that the House committee budget was more adequate than the version the Senate passed.

"The AFL-CIO opposes all efforts to amend the House Budget

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Nursing Home Probes Set In Key Cities

The AFL-CIO has launched a series of community-based investigations of nursing homes designed to uncover abuses and assure "decent conditions for America's older citizens."

An Executive Council resolution last February committed the federation to "a national effort" to improve nursing home services, and AFL-CIO President George Meany enlisted the federation's city and state central bodies to achieve that goal.

Full-scale programs are being launched in 20 target cities with professional guidance from the

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Firestone Key Target In Walkout

By James M. Shevis

The AFL-CIO gave its full support to the Rubber Workers' strike against the Big Four tire makers and their boycott against the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., the union's target company in its current bargaining round with the industry.

"The United Rubber Workers' strike is completely justified," AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said in a statement.

"The boycott against Firestone will help bring this dispute to an early and favorable conclusion. We intend to do all we can to help."

Meany and Kirkland were authorized by the federation's Executive Council at its most recent meeting to give organized labor's backing to a possible URW boycott.

"Therefore, we call upon all members of organized labor, their families and friends, to immediately refuse to buy any products of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and to continue this action until a satisfactory contract is achieved."

The 70,000 URW members employed by Firestone, B.F. Goodrich, Goodyear Tire & Rubber and Uniroyal, Inc., struck the industry after talks broke off at 2 a.m., on Apr. 21. The walkout earlier had been authorized by 95 percent of the rank-and-file membership.

URW President Peter Bommarito, who said the strike could "last for some time," charged that Firestone's final offer of $1.15 an hour wage increase over

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Wage-Hour Chiseling Posts Sharp Increase

Employers shortchanged workers by $93.7 million in violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act uncovered by government investigators during the first nine months of fiscal year 1976, the Labor Dept. reported.

This is an increase of 14 percent over a similar period in the preceding year, while the number of affected workers rose 20 percent to 421,286.

Thus far, employers have agreed to restore $54.8 million to 334,550 workers, Ronald J. James, administrator of the Wage-Hour Division, said.

Most of the underpayments resulted from violations of minimum wage and overtime provisions of the federal labor law. Minimum wage underpayments totaled $29.1 million owed to 219,767 workers, and overtime underpayments amounted to $38.8 million owed to 193,660 workers.

Some workers were counted twice because they were underpaid in violation of both provisions, the Labor Dept. pointed out.

Other underpayments included violations of the Equal Pay Act, amounting to more than $15 million for nearly 20,000 workers, most of them women. The law re-

(Continued on Page 3)

Contract Talks Open With General Electric

New York—Negotiations with the electrical-equipment industry got under way here as two unions holding national contracts with the General Electric Co. outlined their positions at meetings with management.

In an opening statement, President Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers told the company he looked forward to an "early response" to the proposals of the IUE negotiating committee "so that we may expedite these negotiations in a true spirit of collective bargaining, and reach a settlement by the expiration of the present contract." The current pact expires on June 27.

Following Jennings's statement, President Albert J. Fitzgerald of the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers presented the general objectives of the UE negotiating committee.

The IUE represents some 90,000 workers and the UE about 17,000. Together with 11 other unions, they comprise the Coordinated

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NATIONWIDE STRIKE of Rubber Workers against the Big Four rubber companies—Firestone, Goodrich, Goodyear and Uniroyal—was not rained out by April showers on the first day of the walkout as URW members march at a plant in Akron, Ohio.

Firestone Key Target:

AFL-CIO Gives Full Backing To Rubber Strike, Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

three years was grossly inadequate to meet members' needs.

He said the company's proposal was "short of what we need for a cost-of-living wage catchup for 1976 alone. It does not provide rubber workers with any meaningful new money."

Bommarito, who heads the union's negotiating team, also noted that Firestone's offer contained no cost-of-living escalator provision for 1976 or 1977.

"While Firestone has offered what they call an 'uncapped' cost-of-living escalator clause for 1978 and 1979," he said, "it requires a 3.5 percent increase in the consumer price index before any cost-of-living wage adjustment could be made.

"Our calculations, based on a straight-line projection of a 7 percent annual increase in the cost-of-living, show that rubber workers would therefore receive no increase from this type of escalator clause before April 1978."

The URW wants an immediate wage catchup for its members to put them even with production workers in the automobile industry. The union says auto workers are now $1.65 ahead of the rubber workers in hourly pay.

In addition to a COL escalator, which the union has not had in previous contracts with the industry, the Rubber Workers want improvements in pension benefits, job security and in other fringe areas.

Bommarito reported that in talks with Firestone officials in Cleveland, the company made no offer in many of these areas, including retirees' pension benefits, supplement unemployment benefits, dental coverage, health and safety, and health insurance.

The union's contracts with Firestone, Goodyear, Uniroyal and Goodrich expired at 12:01 a.m., Apr. 21. The firms produce 65 percent of the nation's tires.

Bommarito cited two reasons for the union's industrywide shutdown rather than a selective strike against one of the Big Four firms, its strategy in the past.

First, he said, the four companies have taken virtually identical bargaining positions since negotiations got under way last month.

Secondly, the companies have a mutual aid pact, similar to that in the airlines industry, under which a struck firm receives aid from the other three companies.

Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service representatives sat in on the Firestone talks, which are continuing throughout the walkout.

Support for the strike and the boycott is expected to take on international dimensions. Bommarito was scheduled to meet in Geneva, Switzerland, on Apr. 26 with officials of the International Chemical & General Workers' Federation, the trade secretariat with which the URW is affiliated.

ICF Sec.-Gen. Charles Levinson earlier this spring sat in with the union's policy-setting committee when it drafted bargaining goals for the U.S. rubber industry. The ICF already has alerted its worldwide affiliates to possible solidarity action in support of the union.

In their statement endorsing the boycott, Meany and Kirkland declared that URW members have suffered, "as all workers have suffered, because of the economic mess" created by the Ford Administration.

"These workers, like all workers, need wage settlements that protect them against the erosion of inflation," they said. The government's report on March real spendable earnings showing workers' buying power at about the 1965 level underscores that fact, they said.

AFL-CIO state and local central bodies will receive complete instructions next week on how to implement the boycott, Meany and Kirkland said.

"In the meantime, we have asked the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. to mobilize its resources, and we urge the labor press to fully publicize this boycott," they said.

Labor Editors Endorse Postal Service Subsidy

The International Labor Press Association has urged the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee to approve a bill introduced by Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.) to establish a federal subsidy for the postal service and to include an amendment setting a percentage ceiling on postal rates for non-profit second-class mail.

In a statement filed with the committee, ILPA Sec.-Treas. Allen Y. Zack termed non-profit second class publications "an endangered species." He said, "Trade union publications are being cut back due to the inflationary pressures that affect all publications—newsprint, printing, salaries. But the principal cause of cutbacks has been increased postal rates."

Zack blames the current ills of the U.S. Postal Service on "mismanagement, inflation, and soaring energy costs. Operating costs are going up, services and volume are going down."

The McGee bill—S. 2844—provides for a public service subsidy for the USPS in the amount of approximately $3 billion over a period of the next three years. It further provides for creation of a commission to research, study, and report in two years what should be defined as public service and how much public service appropriations should be meted out to the postal service on an annual basis.

The amendment proposed by ILPA would restore to qualified non-profit organizations the level of postage rates paid by them prior to enactment of the 1970 Postal Reorganization Act— approximately half the applicable commercial rate.

The ILPA represents nearly 450 publications of the AFL-CIO, its subordinate bodies, affiliated national and international unions and their subordinate bodies. Regional and industrial labor press associations affiliated with ILPA represent an additional 250 labor publications, primarily those of local unions. The overwhelming majority of these publications are distributed through the mails under non-profit second-class entries.

Unions to Put Spotlight On Nursing Homes

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services. Meany expressed the hope that all central bodies will undertake nursing home investigations, and Community Services Director Leo Perlis followed up with guidelines for the central bodies. Local labor councils were asked to cooperate with other community groups, such as affiliates of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

The Executive Council statement mandating the program said that while some establishments provide conscientious care, "scandals continue to mount." It cited "unscrupulous" nursing home operators, laboratories, doctors and others who are "skimming their share off the top of the Medicare and Medicaid programs."

Patients in these homes "are our members, our parents, our friends and our relatives," the council statement said. Findings of labor committees will be made public and sent to Congress.

Perlis, in a follow-up to Meany's letter, told cooperating central body officials that the investigations will require recruiting volunteers to visit selected nursing homes, evaluating them against a checklist of standards established by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, developing a coalition of community groups to seek improvements, enlisting media involvement in the campaign, and gaining support for enforcement of state laws and local health, fire and building codes.

2 New Chairmen Head AFL-CIO Committees

AFL-CIO President George Meany announced the appointment of two new chairmen of federal standing committees on housing and on safety and occupational health.

Vice President William Sidell, president of the Carpenters, is the new chairman of the Housing Committee succeeding Joseph D. Keenan.

Vice President A. F. Grospiron, president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, is the new chairman of the Safety & Occupational Health Committee, succeeding Richard F. Walsh.

Keenan and Walsh resigned from the AFL-CIO Executive Council in recent months.

The chairmen of other standing committees are:

Civil Rights — Vice President Frederick O'Neal, Actors & Artistes.

Community Service — Vice President Peter Bommarito, Rubber Workers.

Economic Policy — Vice President I. W. Abel, Steelworkers.

Social Security — Vice President Floyd E. Smith, Machinists.

Education—Vice President Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers.

International Affairs—Vice President Martin J. Ward, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

Organization — Vice President Paul Hall, Seafarers.

Meany is chairman of the Legislative and Political Education Committees. AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger is chairman of the Research Committee.

Four Women Named To Civil Rights Panel

Four women trade union leaders have been named to the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee to expand the committee's scope and participation in aiding women workers.

AFL-CIO President George Meany named the four women in line with the position adopted by the federation's 11th convention in October 1975 that the Civil Rights Committee be expanded by adding "persons who are knowledgeable about the problems of women workers."

Named to the committee are Dina Beaumont, a vice president of the Communications Workers; Sandra Feldman, a vice president of the Teachers; Joyce Miller, assistant to the president of the Clothing Workers; Louise Smothers, director of women's affairs for the Government Employees.

There are 19 other members of the committee headed by AFL-CIO Vice President Frederick O'Neal, president of the Actors & Artistes.

The convention action came on a resolution introduced by the CWA to amend the AFL-CIO constitution to add a Committee on Women. The convention's Constitution Committee rejected that approach, noting that issues concerning women are within the area of the Civil Rights Committee. It recommended that the Civil Rights Committee be expanded and that the constitution be made explicit in stating that the committee has the responsibility for dealing with issues concerning women.

The committee's approach was unanimously supported by the convention after brief speeches by CWA President Glenn Watts, the late Myra Wolfgang, a vice president of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees, and O'Neal.

Contract Talks Open With General Electric

(Continued from Page 1)

Bargaining Committee of GE-Westinghouse Unions.

Although the IUE and the UE separately carry on negotiations for their own members, each union's bargaining committee includes a representative group of members from other CBC affiliates. The CBC also operates a nationwide teletype network during negotiations to keep all unions abreast of developments.

The unions' general goals include a wage increase that would compensate for the three-year loss due to a cap on the present cost-of-living escalator, plus an additional wage boost; improved pensions and early retirement; a shorter workweek with no loss of pay; broader health insurance; a genuine program of supplemental unemployment benefits, and a union shop.

Jennings noted that there has been a "slow but steady improvement" in IUE's relationship with GE in recent years, and expressed hope that this improved relationship would help achieve a "productive and peaceful" settlement.

IUE Sec.-Treas. David J. Fitzmaurice, who will become the union's president on June 1, is expected to play a leading role in the GE talks. Jennings has resigned for health reasons. Chairman of the IUE negotiating committee is John Shambo.

The two union negotiating committees are scheduled to meet with the company next on Apr. 27.

The unions and GE have agreed to follow the practice initiated three years ago of refusing to issue play-by-play accounts of bargaining progress.

The CBC unions have plant-by-plant contracts with GE. However, basic contract patterns for all unions are established in New York.

Union negotiations with Westinghouse are scheduled to begin on May 12 against a July 11 deadline.

AFL-CIO unions participating in the coordinated bargaining effort are the Machinists, Steelworkers, Sheet Metal Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Plumbers, Firemen & Oilers, Carpenters, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the IUE. Unaffiliated unions taking part are the UE, Teamsters and Auto Workers.

'Spy Who Came In From Cold':

Stover Must Rehire Repentant Informer

Russell Stover Candies, Inc., the object of a nationwide labor boycott, has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to reinstate a warehouse supervisor who was fired after refusing to continue illegal anti-union activities.

The NLRB directed the candy company to rehire Henry R. Johnson with full back pay and to cease other anti-union practices against the Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

Johnson was originally hired at the Stover plant in Montrose, Colo., in November 1974, four months after the B&C failed to gain a majority in an NLRB representation election. The NLRB has since ordered a new election at the plant because of the company's unfair labor practices.

Johnson was given the additional assignment of spying on workers involved in union activities at the Colorado facility.

After workers became suspicious of Johnson, he conferred with a lawyer who advised him the spying was illegal and that he should stop it immediately.

Johnson then told his boss he would no longer serve as an informer and called a meeting of the employes at which he apologized for his activities.

Within hours, Johnson was fired. The company management charged that he had done an inadequate job of taking inventory.

An administrative law judge for the NLRB ordered the company to rehire Johnson with full rights and directed it to halt its attempts to spy on B&C Local 72 and other illegal activities directed at the union. The NLRB upheld the ruling Apr. 8.

The spying incident at the Colorado plant is just one aspect of the union's difficulties with the large candy firm, B&C Executive Vice President John DeConcini noted in a letter to members of Congress.

He cited as other examples the delaying tactics and refusal to bargain in good faith at Stover's Lincoln, Neb., plant where the B&C won a representation election in 1974.

The company filed a series of protests after the election, but the NLRB rejected them. All of the firm's objections were determined to have no foundation, DeConcini pointed out.

Although Russell Stover is one of the most profitable candy producers in the country, DeConcini observed, "This company pays inferior wages and benefits to its employes."

Most production workers are paid at or just barely above the federal minimum wage and their pension and health insurance benefits are grossly inadequate, he said.

The B&C has pledged to continue to press its consumer boycott at stores selling Russell Stover candies until the firm complies with NLRB directives and discontinues its illegal and anti-union practices at the Montrose and Lincoln plants, DeConcini stressed.

Cheating on Wages, Hours Found Rising

(Continued from Page 1)

quires equal pay for men and women doing substantially equal work in the same establishment.

The Wage-Hour compliance officers also found $6.5 million in underpayments owed to about 1,500 workers in violation of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act and $4 million owed in back wages to 21,000 workers by employers under federally funded or assisted contracts.

Of the 8,185 child labor violations uncovered during the nine-month period, 1,900 involved the illegal employment of minors in hazardous jobs.

Teachers Ask Increase In Federal School Aid

The American Federation of Teachers called on the House Subcommittee on Labor-HEW Appropriations to boost President Ford's budget requests for education programs in the next fiscal year by more than $2.5 billion and to use a separate appropriations measure as the vehicle.

Gregory Humphrey, co-director of legislation for the AFT, told the subcommittee that after accounting for inflation, federal aid to education has been in steady decline from fiscal year 1971 to 1977.

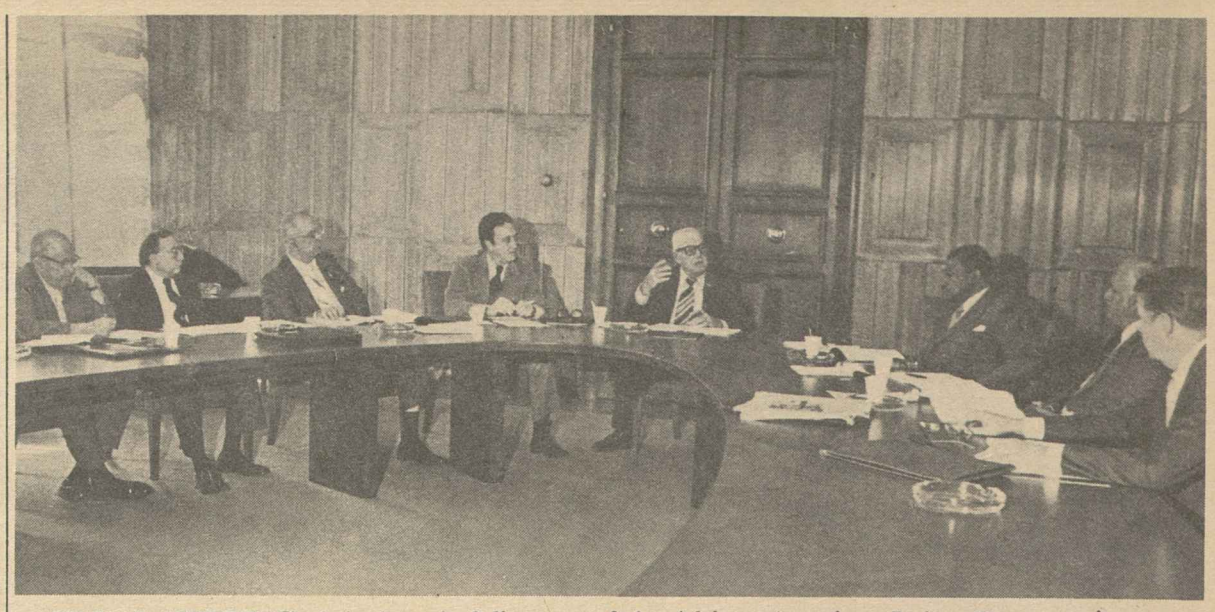
"An investment in education is an investment in the productivity of our citizenry," Humphrey said. "In spite of the constant veto threat that the annual education appropriation faces, vetoes were overridden on those occasions when there was a separate appropriations bill for education." He pointed out that of five Nixon-Ford appropriations vetoes, the two that were overridden were separate education bills.

Humphrey commented that "the President's budget has almost no relation to the needs of education." He cited several programs slated for extinction by the Administration such as supplemental opportunities grants, emergency school funding, library resources, and instructional equipment.

"The AFT recognizes the value of these programs," he said, "and we strongly recommend the continued funding of the ongoing programs in elementary and secondary education and higher education that are now endangered."

Throughout his testimony, Humphrey emphasized the AFT's support for the forward funding of education programs. Through forward funding, he said, Congress gives local school districts time "to adequately plan for quality education programs by committing the funds necessary to implement them a year in advance."

In a related action, AFT President Albert Shanker wrote all members of the House urging that education funds for the current fiscal year be increased by $375 million. The total would include $60 million to help states meet requirements under new legislation for education of the handicapped. The remaining $315 million, Shanker said, is needed to maintain at present levels the program of educational opportunity grants for college students.



ANNUAL MEETING of the board of directors of the African-American Labor Center reviews conditions affecting trade union activities on the African continent. AFL-CIO President George Meany is the board chairman. Others taking part in the discussions included AALC Sec.-Treas. Frederick O'Neal and Executive Director Patrick O'Farrell.

Pennsylvania AFL-CIO Delegates Ask Election Year Vote Drive

Pittsburgh—Labor's bicentennial year challenge is to make the trade union vote count in 1976 elections, the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO declared.

More than 2,000 delegates to the state convention here adopted a three-part political agenda. It calls for a massive voter registration drive among union members and their families, an effective campaign to get out the vote on election day, and voluntary political contributions to assist COPE-endorsed candidates.

The four-day convention of one of the AFL-CIO's largest central bodies marked the retirement of Executive Vice President Michael Johnson after 14 years in the post and 40 years of service to the labor movement. He has been named to a fulltime post as a member of Pennsylvania's Public Utility Commission.

As his successor, delegates elected James Mahoney, a business agent of the Philadelphia Joint Board of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Mahoney won in a contest with John Hormell, secretary-treasurer of a Pittsburgh Meat Cutters local.

Convention delegates gave an enthusiastic welcome to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), and the warmth was returned. "You've been my strength, my inspiration," he told the cheering, applauding delegates.

Humphrey's advice to candidates was that "Democrats should run against the Nixon-Ford Administration that has given us double-digit inflation and depression-level unemployment . . . not against the Washington of social security and Medicare, jobs and economic growth."

Other major speakers included Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, a Republican whose labor endorsement helped him win re-election by a big margin in 1974; Gov. Milton Shapp, and a galaxy of prominent union, state and federal officials.

In major resolutions adopted by the convention, the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO:

- Asked stepped-up enforcement of the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act in order to "stop industrial manslaughter" in the state. It also urged affiliates and union leaders "to redouble their efforts in searching out potential dangers at the workplace."
- Called on the Labor Dept. to make its unemployment statistics more valid by including as jobless "those who are working part-time" because they can't find full-time jobs "and those who have become so discouraged that they have given up looking for work."
- Urged local central bodies to cooperate with the national AFL-CIO in investigating nursing homes in their communities.
- Put a high priority on labor's effort to get the state legislature to curb injunctions in labor disputes. A state law patterned after the federal Norris-LaGuardia Act was passed in 1937 but was gutted two years later under a conservative administration, the resolution noted. Since then, it said, injunctions have become the tools of employers to break strikes.
- Asked federal subsidies for postal services and opposed cutbacks in service and layoffs of workers.
- Sought overhaul of the Landrum-Griffin Act "to prevent unnecessary intrusion into democratic union elections and internal union affiairs."

Karth to Retire From House Seat

St. Paul, Minn.—A former union organizer who has served nine terms in Congress announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election this year.

Rep. Joseph E. Karth (D-Minn.) told leaders of the St. Paul AFL-CIO of his decision at a meeting in which he thanked the labor movement for its consistent support. Karth, 54, is a former international representative of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Denial of Shoe Quotas Seen Destroying Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

workers must then use up their living savings, Fecteau said. After that, they must resort to public welfare.

In effect, Fecteau said, "trade adjustments assistance is nothing more than a few extra flowers for the funeral."

He stressed that the American shoe industry needs a chance to exist, but Ford's decision will not provide that chance.

AFL-CIO foreign trade economists noted that in February, the U.S. International Trade Commission unanimously found that imports were seriously injuring the American shoe industry. Three of the six commissioners recommended higher import tariffs and two others urged a tariff rate-quota system, but only one called for nothing more than the continuation of trade adjustment assistance—the recommendation embraced by Ford.

Fecteau charged that Ford had been under heavy pressure by foreign trade lobbyists and footwear retailers, who hailed the White House decision as a victory. They claimed consumers would benefit by lower prices on imported shoes.

But data compiled by the United Shoe Workers shows that prices on foreign-made footwear are being raised even as the volume of imports soars. Fecteau said that while the retail markup on domestic shoes averages 50 percent, the markup on imports ranges from 100 to 300 percent—reflecting higher profits for retailers, with little or no savings passed on to consumers.

Most foreign shoes coming into the United States are produced at substandard wages in Italy, Spain, Taiwan, Brazil and South Korea, the unions said.

In rejecting the recommendations for quotas or higher import duties, Ford released statistics showing U.S. shoe production and employment in the industry increasing in the first two months of 1976 over the comparable period of 1975.

However, the USW said that the two-month comparison does not take into account the broader impact of imports on the industry over the past decade.

While U.S. production plunged from 642 million pairs in 1968 to an estimated 378 million in 1975, imports surged from 175 million to an estimated 345 million last year.

At the same time, Fecteau said, the number of production workers in the domestic shoe industry dropped from 204,100 in 1968 to an estimated 137,600 last year. Thousands of jobs in industries that supply components for shoe manufacturers were also lost during the eight-year period.

The continuing rise in imports is affecting workers and manufacturers alike as hundreds of production plants have been shut down in the past decade. The only firms that have shown any gains are those that have shifted production operations to low-wage countries overseas, Fecteau said.

Mara warned that Ford's decision will encourage many more domestic manufacturers to follow this trend in the quest of higher profits.

The Prevailing Rate Concept

THE AMERICAN TRADE UNION movement has fought hard over the years to improve the standards governing the conditions of employment for all of the nation's workers. As a result of these efforts, both in collective bargaining and in legislation, the country today has far fewer sweatshops, much less exploitation of wage earners, and many more safe and healthy workplaces.

The families of workers, the unorganized as well as the organized, live better and eat better, and enjoy more economic security, than could ever possibly be the case in the absence of these efforts by the trade union movement.

The accomplishments were not easily achieved. Every step of progress—every piece of protective labor legislation, every move to improve the workers' health and security, every reduction in hours of work, every improvement in wages, including the minimum wage—has come grudgingly and in the face of strong resistance from the forces that always place profits before people. The record, however, amply demonstrates that social progress and economic profits are not at all incompatible.

Except for those who seek to gain through sweatshop conditions and the exploitation of workers, the social progress that is represented by the improvements in labor standards thus far achieved has been accompanied by growth in profits. Those improvements have not inhibited the nation's economic advance but have, instead, contributed to it.

Despite this, every effort to promote the well-being of America's working people still meets with the same intense resistance, and pressures to turn back the clock persist. A prime example is the assault to which the Davis-Bacon Act and the Service Contract Act have been subjected by those who would destroy the labor standards these laws are intended to protect.

These two statutes are designed to assure that contractors who do business with the federal government will pay their workers on the basis of prevailing conditions.

The Davis-Bacon program covers construction work, and the Service Contract Act applies to a variety of service-type activities—custodial and janitorial work; laundry, food, cafeteria, and security services; and some maintenance and miscellaneous housekeeping functions. Although some skilled jobs are involved, most of the work covered by the Service Contract Act is unskilled, and the wages, even for unionized employes in these types of jobs, are rather low.

The use of the prevailing rate concept is fair and equitable, and constructive. It places all bidders on an equal footing insofar as wage payments are concerned. But most important, properly administered, it keeps the government from being put in the position of contributing to the thrust for wage-cutting and tearing down standards, practices engaged in by all too many profiteers even now.

—From a paper for the National Jobs Conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

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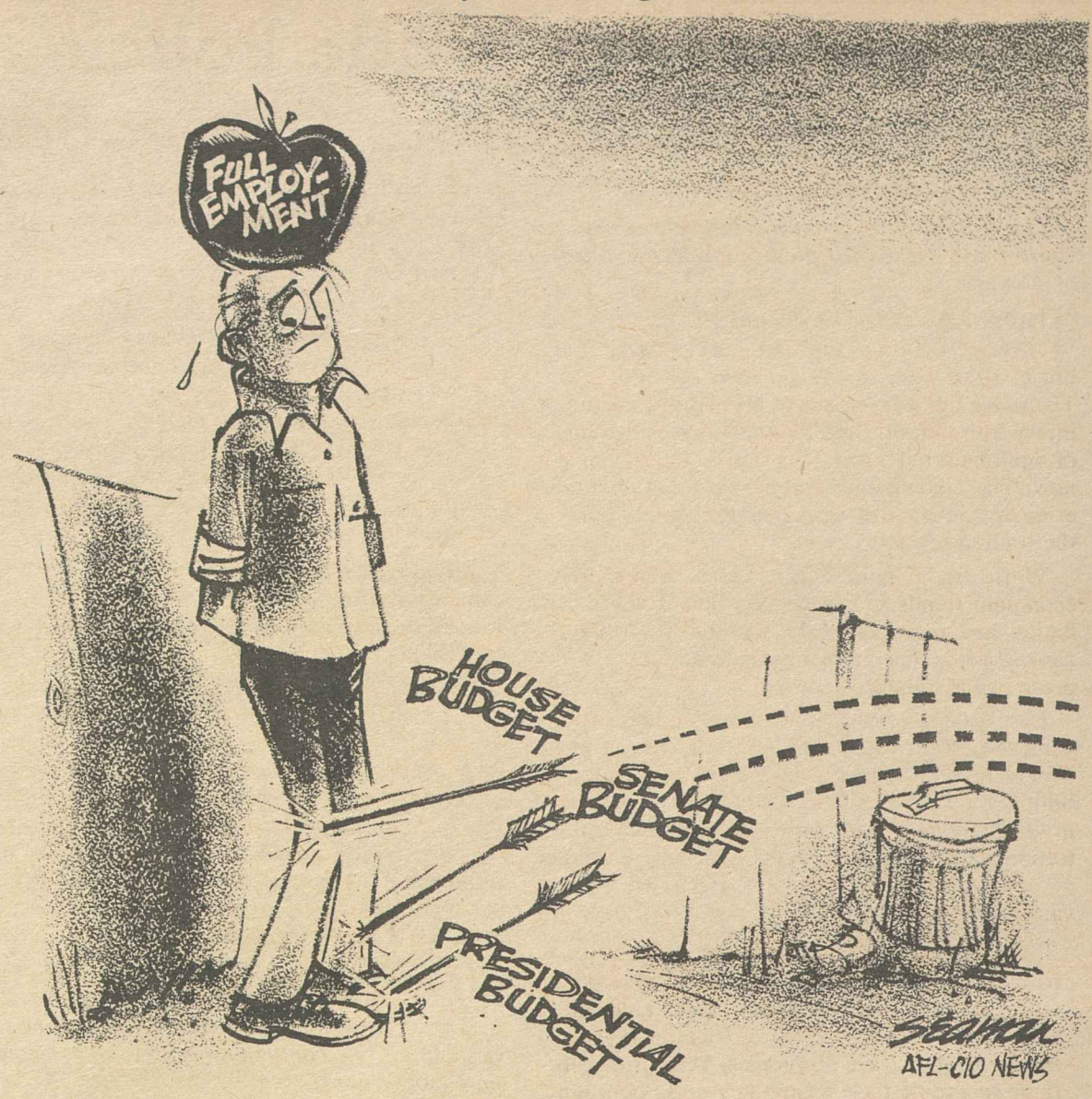
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Way Off Target



A Word Edgewise:

Ripoffs Disguised as Religions Shouldn't Escape Tax Collector

By John P. Roche

SOME YEARS AGO I suggested to the other families who belong to our summer commune on Martha's Vineyard that we reorganize ourselves as a church. We had great fun with this proposal—which as treasurer I had made in rueful jest after paying the property taxes. A patriarch was designated, the trustees were named apostles, and even the lowly treasurer became an archdeacon. We tentatively decided to call our religious fellowship the "Chilmark Center for Divine Rationality."

It was good fun for one summer, but passed with the season. (The year following we discussed getting federal assistance as a "pocket of poverty.") However, the more I read about the wealth that some religious cults have accumulated, the more I wonder whether we bypassed a good thing.

After all, if a family came to the Chilmark Center for Divine Rationality for the month of August to participate in a "retreat" (on South Beach), the expenditure could presumably be deducted from gross income as a religious activity. So could all capital assessments and naturally we would escape local property taxation.

Before our good friends, the permanent residents of Chilmark, get upset, let me assure them there will be no such caper. But many communities (and the Internal Revenue Service) are confronted with the very sticky question: When is a religion not a religion but a ripoff? A hard-line atheist would, of course, argue all religions fall into the latter category. Strict believers in the separation of church and state can duck that punch by insisting that no religious activity should be tax exempt. While I am prepared to admit that one person's belief may be another's superstition, there are I submit significant historical grounds for differentiating between bona fide churches and religiously disguised rackets.

The first is ecclesiastical continuity or, if you prefer, bureaucratic stability. A church is not a one-person band (I use person because in the 1920s Aimee Semple McPherson's Angelus Temple in Los Angeles was a one-woman operation and a spectacular exercise in malversation); it is not built upon the ephemeral charisma of some guru. Whether one agrees or disagrees with the theological views expressed, a church is a continuing service organization. This is as true of Judaism, reaching far back into the past, as it is of Mormonism or Christian Science, 19th Century innovations.

Then there is the cold-blooded question I picked up from my friend Inspector Maigret: "Who gets the money?" Does it go to support personnel engaged in the care of souls, or into fancy real estate and even fancier cars? If churches were private corporations, they would be subject to both internal audits and to the IRS. Most established churches do in fact inform their parishioners of the state of their finances (usually these days in woeful words), but any organization claiming the protected status of a religious body should be required to open its books. As an evaluative rule of thumb, I would suggest that no group be accredited if more than 10 percent of its annual income is devoted to the perquisites, direct and indirect, of its leader.

HOWEVER, THERE IS a constitutional problem: Does the First Amendment guarantee of religious freedom prevent the federal government or the states (via the 14th Amendment) from defining bona fide religious organizations? The answers to this are mixed. In the latter part of the 19th Century federal authorities, with the blessings of the Supreme Court, gave the Mormons a very hard time.

On the other hand, the court has tip-toed around a number of delicate issues in this category, and the late Justice Robert Jackson once (in dissent) went so far as to argue that for the Supreme Court, a governmental organ, to take up religious questions was in itself a violation of the separation of church and state!

Yet—perhaps because I just paid my income taxes—I think some litigation against some of the more notorious cults is in order. It would have been nice to deduct our summer retreat to South Beach as a religious contribution.



'U.S. Cannot Wait':

Unfair Foreign Trade Policies Demand Immediate Correction

By Nat Goldfinger

The following is excerpted from an article on world trade written for publication in the Journal of Commerce.

THE AFL-CIO CONTINUES to support strong, vigorous and fair international trade, but in 1976 world trade is neither strong nor fair. The rising tide of restrictions abroad, the untreated injury from imports and the ever-increasing impact of multinational firms and banks require action now. These companies and banks, often with government partners or management, now dominate the trading scene.

World trade statistics fare better than national economic trends in a recession-bound world. Inflation and recession make national trade figures zig-zag while unemployment and lost output depress living standards.

Last year, for example, world trade rose in value 4 percent to $800 billion. Volume dropped 6 percent. U.S. exports rose to more than $107 billion, but both U.S. imports and exports declined in volume. Many multinationals and the Administration hailed the unexpected U.S. trade surplus of exports over imports. But even that surplus vanished in January 1976.

The American economy is suffering damage from imports — past, present and potential. Other nations seek to export their recessions here and erect even higher barriers at home to further protect their economies. U.S. firms continue to export their technology and operations abroad to serve their foreign markets and, in many instances, to produce for this market.

With one in ten Americans unable to find full-time work, organized labor did not hail the 1975 export surplus. Export gains were largely in grains and raw materials shipments, where few high-paying jobs exist. Other increases came from shipments of production machinery and the newest technology to many points in the globe.

Imports of many product lines—from garments to machinery to electronics—continued to rise even after the U.S. market and production fell to low levels. The U.S. took virtually no action.

But elsewhere in the world, rich and poor nations alike took strong actions. Some, like Brazil and Mexico, tightened restrictions on their already highly protected economies. Some put quotas on products like shoes or cars—Sweden and Australia, for example. Others reached agreements to restrain shipments of key products among themselves—such as steel restraints between the Common Market and Japan. Many pressed their government-managed industries to export to the United States to keep their mills running while U.S. shut-downs continued in specialty steel and autos, for example.

To American workers, the result can be summed up in a single word well-known to American labor: "Unfair."

The Trade Act of 1974 was supposed to promote "fair" trade, full employment and economic growth. Negotiations were authorized to solve problems. But those who had insisted that the Congress pass that law began to oppose carrying out any provisions that hurt their special interests.

Foreign nations acted without negotiations and asked for pre-negotiation actions. And the U.S. complied. Foreign nations took steps that burdened U.S. trade even further. The U.S. did not act to make the law's provisions work to press the rights of U.S. industries. Many multinationals, now producing abroad, fought every attempt to save U.S. industry.

Instead, the United States gave pre-negotiation concessions, and continued the tax and trade provisions of U.S. law which grant preferential status to foreign production.

On Jan. 1, 1976, the United States announced tariff reductions to zero on 2,700 products. These are imports from more than 100 nations and territories, including Romania and Brazil, Mexico and Chile. Multinational corporation producers abroad will now intensify their exports to the U.S. from the lowest wage areas to wipe out more U.S. producers and American jobs. These losses will be felt by Americans at every skill and income level, every race, creed and color.

On Mar. 1, the United States announced changes in these regulations—adding more products and removing others. The tariffs will change, but imports will continue to assault American production and jobs.

These so-called "preferences" are added to long-standing U.S. laws which give preferential status to foreign production by U.S. firms abroad. These are loopholes in the tariff code—technically described as items 806.30 and 807. Despite almost a decade of U.S. labor opposition, these two provisions continue to encourage foreign production for shipment back to the United States.

Multinationals also continue to export jobs through co-production agreements which provide for jobs and production abroad to produce much of the final U.S. "sale" to that country. Increasingly these agreements are with Communist countries.

We therefore urge the following steps to achieve fair and strong world trade:

- Enforcement of provisions of the Trade Act of 1974 that assert U.S. rights to act to keep industry and jobs from destruction from unfair practices abroad.
- An end to all preferential tax treatment for the foreign operations of multinationals.
- Federal monitoring of multinationals to measure their impact on employment, investment and productivity.
- Regulation of exports of advanced productive equipment, capital and technology.
- Restrictions on imports into the United States to help build American jobs and protect the economy.

To Meet Human Needs:

Screening, Referral Agencies Expand Community Services

NEW AND INNOVATIVE local community service programs are being shaped by the labor movement in a dozen major cities, John McManus, assistant director of the Federation's Dept. of Community Services, reported.

The labor-created and operated screening and referral programs are organized in a framework outlined by the AFL-CIO Executive Council aimed at reaching more people, with better service, to meet "day-to-day human needs not covered by the union contract," McManus said. He stressed that the labor agencies are not "in any way in competition with the United Way," but "actually compliment the services in the general community."

Labor agency services, while designed primarily for union members and their families, are available to the total community, regardless of union membership. The agencies, he said, are governed by a voluntary board of directors from the community, and are staffed by trained and experienced trade unionists, who are "highly-skilled, know the resources of the community and know how to match those resources with the needs."

The labor agency, he added, "puts the problem squarely on the table and without razzle-dazzle, tries to find the solution."

McManus said on Labor News Conference that the hard economy and high unemployment of the recent years have brought a sharp increase in requests for help, and that assistance with the food stamp program is among the most frequent requests.

He said that labor agency staffs and other labor community services representatives are also reaching out to inform people who may be eligible for food stamps but don't realize they qualify. He said the Ford Administration's drive to slash the food stamp program should be centered on correcting the Dept. of Agriculture's "botched-up mess" in administering the law, instead of cutting millions of very needy families out of the program.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WITH TWO OF THE YEAR'S major collective bargaining showdowns now out of the way, the word "pattern" is becoming ever more popular.

Newspaper editorial writers, government economists and industry analysts have been poring over the fine print in the recent Teamsters' trucking settlement and an earlier Ladies' Garment Workers agreement. From this they are extracting their "pattern" nugget—the pattern being "what labor will get this year."

Arnold R. Weber, the first chairman of the Cost of Living Council in 1971, has emerged as a member of the pattern pack. Weber, now dean of the Graduate School of Industrial Administration at Carnegie-Mellon University, told an investors' conference that the Teamsters' settlement is a potentially inflationary trend-setter. But, he intoned, the United States could squeak by in 1976 with wages in the unionized sector rising by 9 to 9.5 percent—a range he called "tolerable."

A few days earlier, top Administration economist Alan Greenspan said the Teamster agreement was "at the outer end of the range at which we could say the contract was not of the triggering variety" in terms of inflation.

Thus the inference from both Weber and Greenspan that anything over that amount is tantamount to an inflationary spiral that could destroy the nation. Weber and Greenspan, like other conservative economists within and without the Ford Administration, are trying to lock the door on future negotiations, trying to set the "pattern" in concrete so hard that public sentiment might go against any union with the audacity to fight for something different in its own industry.

The Teamsters, negotiating for nearly 450,000 truckers, won a contract calling for what is generally believed will come to 9 to 10 percent a year in increases. The ILGWU, negotiating for some 55,000 workers in the apparel industry, signed a three-year contract worth roughly 25 percent in wage and fringe increases.

Weber, Greenspan and their economic bedfellows would have us believe it's now just a question of everybody else simply falling into line short of these 8 to 10 percent settlements—"the outer end of the range."

It isn't that easy or simple. While Weber and Greenspan may select a "pattern" which they would like to see followed, the complexity of collective bargaining more closely resembles an old-style quilt—the pieces carefully chosen and sewn together into the unique whole that best serves the needs, desires and whims of the makers.

THE AMOUNT OF MONEY a union can negotiate is, as a recently defrocked U.S. President liked to say, "the bottom line." Each fringe benefit won, each improved safety rule bargained, has a price tag. Even if there is no actual monetary cost involved, employers are sure to claim that any changes sought will somehow cut into profits and therefore have an impact in an overall settlement.

All unions want to win larger paychecks for their members. But, at the same time, a potentially larger paycheck means little to a worker who will be laid off the day after payday, maybe for months. So other considerations come into the bargaining picture—job security, safety, pensions or any one of literally thousands of items that affect a worker's wages, hours or working conditions.

Some 750,000 construction workers are in the grip of a tragically high unemployment rate—16 percent at last count, with little hope of quick recovery. While wages are important to them as well, perhaps more important is reaching agreement with industry employers on ways to create more jobs and get the industry back on its feet.

All down the line—in electrical manufacturing, meatpacking, farm equipment and in other industries—specific problems call for specific solutions. No mythical pattern can be the panacea.

What it all comes down to is that there really is no such thing as a "pattern" and it can be a tragic mistake for an employer to think there is. Each industry is different, each industry's workers have different needs.



NEW EFFECTIVENESS is being built into union-operated community service programs in a dozen major cities, Assistant Community Services Director John McManus, center, reported on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Lloyd Schwartz, left, of the Fairchild Publications and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO-produced program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



Bicentennial version of the Union-Industries Show draws huge crowd in Houston.



Federation-sponsored "Working Americans" pictorial display is inspected by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, who is joined from left by Sec.-Treas. Earl D. McDavid of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Carolyn Jacobson, coordinator of the Working Americans project; Dorothy Shields of the federation's Dept. of Education and ULSTD President Joseph D. Keenan.

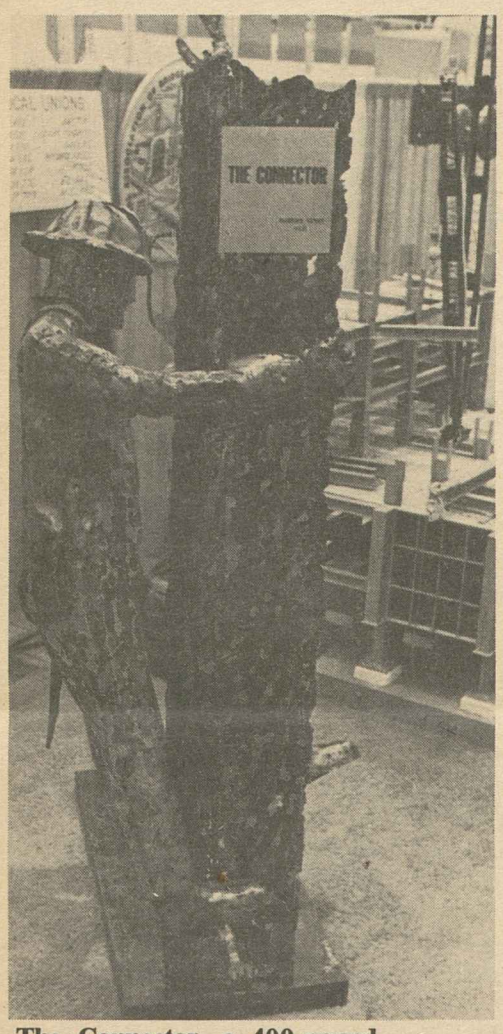
Houston Displays The Union Label

THE 200 YEARS OF PROGRESS in labor-management relations in America was symbolized by the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show at Houston, featuring the products and services of union members and their employers.

Thousands of visitors jammed the Albert Thomas Hall daily to view the more than 400 exhibits during the week-long event.

The bicentennial edition of the show, sponsored annually by the federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept., proved to be one of the most successful in terms of exhibitor participation and attendance.

An estimated $100,000 worth of prizes, gifts and souvenirs were distributed as show-goers toured the exhibits of union-made goods and witnessed the skills of various craftsmen.



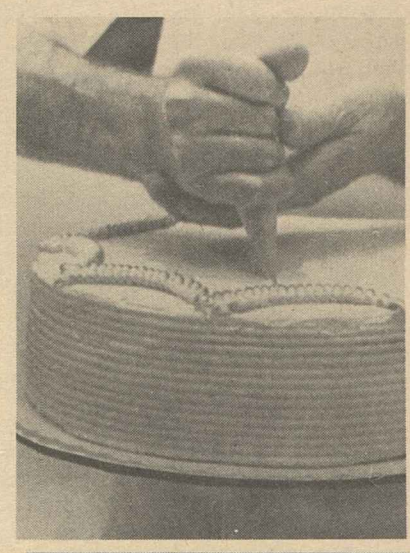
The Connector, a 400-pound iron sculpture is the focus of the Ironworkers display.



Retail Clerks operate a turn-of-the-century store.



Visitors wait anxiously for prizes award by the Doll & Toy Workers.

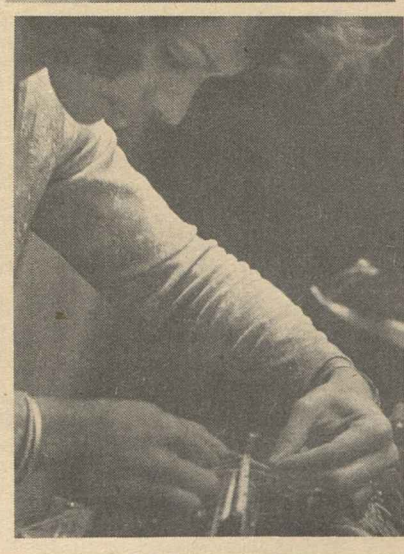




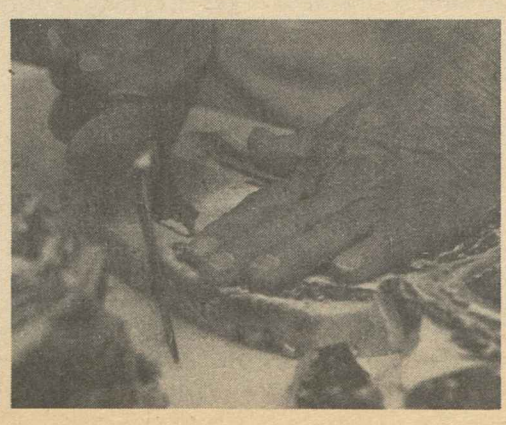
Sheet Metal Worker in colonial costume fashions a lantern.

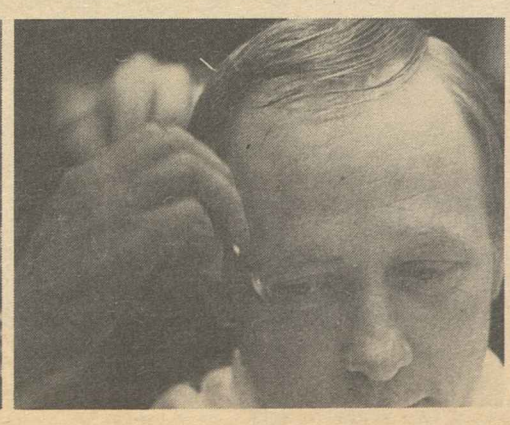


The United Transportation Union's model railroad pike attracts youngsters of all ages.











Tree-Harvesting Threatened:

Bill Backed to Avert Shortage of Lumber

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to help avert a lumber shortage that would set back the nation's housing goals while adding to both unemployment and inflation.

Legislation is needed to overcome a federal appellate court's interpretation of an 1897 conservation law, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said. The court had ordered the Forest Service to stop allowing clear-cutting of portions of national forests, even though the trees removed are replaced through reforestation.

Earlier, the Carpenters warned that the practical effect of the court ruling would be disastrous to the union's 150,000 directly affected members in forest-related industries and to many more workers and consumers generally who would be hurt by shortages and higher prices.

Another directly affected union, the Woodworkers, also asked congressional action in a resolution passed at its recent convention.

Under the court ruling, since adopted by district courts in other jurisdictions, only individual trees designated by the Forest Service as dead or mature could be cut down.

Bills introduced by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Rep. Harold T. Johnson (D-Calif.) would amend the 1897 law to allow regulated clear-cutting to continue.

The Humphrey-Johnson bill was strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO and the unions most affected.

The Carpenters noted that the direct impact of the appellate court decision, which dealt with timber contracts in the Monongahela National Forest of West Virginia, has been to cut supplies to the extent that "mills have already begun to close in the Appalachian region, where unemployment has been a chronic problem," and communities heavily dependent on national forest timber are "on the brink of disaster."

The Woodworkers convention warned of a lumber crisis in the Pacific Northwest if the ban on clear-cutting is spread nationwide, as several lower court decisions would indicate.

Biemiller, in letters to the House and Senate Agriculture subcommittees dealing with the issue, stressed that "the supply of timber from our national forests has been a basic source of construction lumber for home building."

He noted that the Humphrey and Johnson bills assure that conservation principles would continue to be followed and provide for "public participation in the development and review of proposed national forest management plans" to obtain "the views of all concerned interests."

Biemiller warned that unless such legislation is enacted, shortages of softwood lumber would sharply increase construction costs.

"Resultant high unemployment of construction workers would contribute to economic recession," he said, "while the resultant housing shortage would contribute to inflation through increased housing prices and rents."

Employment Bill Termed Pressing Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee proposal by cutting back funds for economic stimulus," Biemiller wrote. "The AFL-CIO supports any effort to increase funds for economic stimulus."

- Override of President Ford's veto of Hatch Act amendments that would give federal and postal workers greater political freedom while protecting them against improper political pressure. The veto override attempt will first be made in the House.

- An override of Ford's veto of the bill providing federal funds so that day care centers serving children of low-income working parents can be brought up to federal minimum standards. The override vote is set for May 4 in the House, with Senate action soon after if the needed two-thirds majority is achieved.



PAINTINGS ON EXHIBITION at the newly dedicated Leo Perlis Remotivation Center for former prison inmates are inspected by Cleveland AFL-CIO President Mel Witt, left, and Keith McClellan, director of the center. The northern Ohio facility was named for the AFL-CIO Community Services director.

Cleveland Center Seeks Jobs for Ex-Offenders

Cleveland—The Cleveland AFL-CIO has taken on a tough task made even more so by the current period of high unemployment—finding jobs and new lives for ex-convicts.

To do so the central body has established the Leo Perlis Remotivation Center, named in recognition of the contributions of the director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services.

The $410,000 center was dedicated on Apr. 2, and Perlis also was honored at a luncheon here.

In 12 weeks, the center was able to meet a placement goal it had estimated earlier would take a year. The center's staff placed 65 ex-offenders in jobs ranging from apprenticeship training to factory work at wages up to $5 an hour.

"We believe that to break the cycle of crime we must find good jobs for ex-offenders and those on probation so they are not forced to return to a life of crime," said Mel Witt, Cleveland AFL-CIO president and president of the United Labor Agency (ULA).

The ULA is a combined program of the AFL-CIO, the Auto Workers and the Teamsters. It was launched with $208,154 in federal funds approved by Ohio Gov. James Rhodes.

Keith McClellan, Perlis Center director, said he hopes to attract $1 million in federal, state and foundation funds this year to expand the work. McClellan has an extensive background in social work and urban planning. He has a staff of 10, most of whom are job counsellors and job placement workers. Three ex-offenders are on the staff full time and others work part time.

McClellan said employers like the program because of the buddy system used through the ULA's Union Counsellors Association. Trained counsellors in the federation take ex-convicts under their guidance in the plants.

Unions also are helpful in identifying job opportunities even before management sometimes knows a job will become vacant, McClellan said.

Candidates are now training in shoe repair, furniture repair, social services and maintenance. A food service training program will be established soon with $100,000 in donated kitchen equipment. Other training will include auto mechanic, auto body repair, small appliance repair and glass installation.

The Perlis Center also houses a Criminal Justice Public Information Center, with a budget of $87,000, whose aim is to increase public awareness of crime and find ways to reduce it and Teen Challenge, a program helping problem teenagers.

TWUA Gains Northeast Pattern, Launches Southern Wage Drive

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America reached a breakthrough agreement on new two-year contracts with six northern manufacturers providing wage and fringe benefit improvements averaging 60 cents an hour.

TWUA President Sol Stetin said the package is expected to set a pattern in bargaining with some 70 other cotton-synthetic companies employing 20,000 workers in the New England and Mid-Atlantic states.

Meanwhile, the union began a wage drive in southern states to recover workers' buying power lost due to inflation.

The new contracts in the northern cotton-synthetic division have been ratified by workers at all six plants, American Thread Co., in Willimantic, Conn.; Bates Manufacturing Co., Lewiston, Me.; Edwards Textiles, Augusta, Me.; West Point-Pepperell and Biddeford Textiles in Biddeford, Me., and at Berkshire-Hathaway in New Bedford, Mass.

Workers at three of the companies — West Point-Pepperell, Biddeford and Berkshire-Hathaway—struck on Apr. 15 over the contract dispute. The striking workers met with federal mediators in Boston before a settlement was reached.

Regarding the southern wage drive, Stetin noted in letters to TWUA leaders at southern textile plants that the union intends to bargain for an increase substantially larger than 8 percent "so that we can cut down the widening gap between textile wages and the average wage for all U.S. factory workers."

The industry is reaping highly profitable returns from a rapidly expanding volume of sales, he noted. Yet the gap between textile wages and the average factory wage has increased by 31 cents an hour in the past two years, he said.

In May 1974, Stetin said, the southern textile average hourly wage was $2.98, or $1.18 below the U.S. factory average of $4.16.

"In January 1976, the southern textile average, $3.35, was $1.49 below the factory average of $4.84," he said. "We must negotiate a substantial wage increase to restore the loss in our members' real wages and to reduce the gap between textile wages and the factory average."

TWUA's 18-member contract policy committee, which worked out the agreement with the six northern firms, is headed by Stetin; Sec.-Treas. William DuChessi, and Alton Hodgman, the union's northern cotton-synthetic and woolen director.

Retail Clerks Gain Racetrack Unit

Baltimore — Some 1,000 employes of Maryland's five racetracks voted to merge their independent union with Retail Clerks Local 692 here.

The RCIA local defeated a Teamster local in a runoff vote, 353 to 201. The new RCIA members formerly belonged to the Independent Association of Racetrack Employes, which had been in existence for about 25 years.

439,000 Gain Overtime Pay After 40 Hours

An additional 439,000 workers will be entitled to overtime pay after 40 hours a week under a provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act that takes effect May 1, the Labor Dept. announced. The present overtime requirement for these workers is time-and-one-half only after 44 hours.

The largest groups affected by the phase-in to the basic 40-hour straight-time ceiling are:

- An estimated 256,000 food service workers who are not employed in regular restaurants. They include employes of catering establishments and persons who work at lunch counters or snack bars in stores or other retail or service establishments. The test is whether food service is only an incidental part of the operation, such as in a department store's tea room.

- About 92,000 local transit operators, such as bus drivers or subway conductors.

- An estimated 48,000 seafood canning and processing employes.

Another changeover on May 1 will affect some 266,000 maid and custodial employes of hotels and motels.

This group has been entitled to overtime rates after 46 hours. On May 1, the ceiling drops to 44 hours, and next year, on May 1, 1977, to the standard 40 hours.

Many workers in all of these groups now receive overtime pay after 40 hours or sometimes even less under union contracts. But in the absence of a contract, their employers are bound only by the wage-hour requirements of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, or by state laws in rare cases where state protection is superior.

Union Staff Posts Urged For Interns

AFL-CIO President George Meany has urged the presidents of all affiliated unions and officers of state and local central bodies to give special consideration in filling staff openings to seven young trade unionists in the 1975-76 Labor Intern Program.

The interns are completing a year of on-the-job training at AFL-CIO national headquarters in the areas of civil rights, legislation, publications and public relations, social security, research and in the Industrial Union Dept. They have attended courses at the Labor Studies Center and worked in the field with AFL-CIO staff representatives and affiliated unions.

The federation initiated the intern program in 1970 to train young people for staff positions in the labor movement. Since that time 48 have completed the training and more than 75 percent are presently working for organized labor or in related areas.

Meany asked the union officials to consider the interns for opportunities in their organizations, and suggested that they contact AFL-CIO Education Director Walter Davis for additional information and interviews.

Bakers Elect Liesen As Vice President

Maurice O. Liesen, an international representative for the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, has been elected a vice president of the union to succeed George H. Zellman who has retired.

Fewer Hours Worked:

Real Earnings Down But Prices Stabilize

Living costs rose a slight two-tenths of 1 percent in March, but the average worker's buying power declined seven-tenths of 1 percent over the month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The drop in real spendable earnings—take-home pay adjusted for the effects of inflation—meant that a worker with three dependents last month had a purchasing power equal to $91.56 a week in 1967 dollars.

That was 66 cents less than in February, and only 24 cents higher than the $91.32 averaged during the year 1965. Last month's decline in real earnings was due largely to a drop in average weekly hours.

Prices in March rose more than they did in February, but less than in any other month over the past year. For the three-month period ended last month, the government's consumer price index rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.9 percent—the smallest three-month rise in almost four years, BLS said.

Much of the slowdown in the rate of price rises was attributed to lower costs for food and fuel. Overall, the CPI was 6.1 percent higher than a year earlier.

Food prices fell eight-tenths of 1 percent, after dropping by a full precentage point in February and two-tenths of 1 percent in January. Prices of commodities other than food rose by three-tenths of 1 percent, about the same as in the previous six months.

The cost of services, however, continued to climb in March. The rise over the month was seven-tenth of 1 percent, the same as in February. In January, service charges rose 1.1 percent.

In other economic news, the government reported a 7.5 percent rise in "real" gross national product from January to March. Real GNP is the nation's total output of goods and services adjusted for inflation.

The increase was significantly higher than the 5 percent growth rate during the fourth quarter of 1975. The rate of inflation in the first quarter of 1976, as measured by the GNP price index, slowed to an annual rate of 3.7 percent.

In its detailed report on monthly changes in the CPI, BLS said prices of grocery-store foods declined 1.2 percent in March. Sharp price cuts were reported for beef, eggs, poultry, fresh vegetables, dairy products, sugar and processed fruits and vegetables. Fresh fruit prices and coffee prices continued to rise, however.

The gasoline and motor oil index declined 1.7 percent in March, slightly more than in February and January. Leaded regular gasoline sold at a national average of 56.9 cents a gallon in March, while unleaded gas averaged 59.4 cents and premium 61.7 cents.

Almost one-fifth of the rise in service costs was due to higher auto insurance premiums, BLS said. Other increases were reported for the cost of household services, utilities, babysitting, laundry and other services.

Mortgage interest rates, however, declined for the second consecutive month, reflecting lower interest rates on both conventional and FHA loans.

The cost of medical-care services continued to rise in March, BLS said. Physicians' fees rose 1.3 percent, the same as in February, and nearly double the seven-tenths of 1 percent rise in January.

Hospital service charges increased nine-tenths of 1 percent in March, compared with 1.5 percent in February and 2.2 percent in January.



UNION WITNESSES urged full funding of the National Endowment for the Arts at House appropriation hearings. John C. Hall, Jr., is shown testifying on behalf of the Musicians. At right is Earl Hyman, who spoke for Actors' Equity. They urged Congress to appropriate the full $126 million authorized for the program instead of the $87 million partial funding sought by the Administration.

Added Wage Protection Sought in Bankruptcies

Changes in the federal Bankruptcy Act are needed to give workers more adequate protection when their employer can't meet his bills, a labor spokesman testified at House hearings.

Max Zimny, general counsel of the Ladies' Garment Workers, suggested strengthening amendments to a bill being considered by a House Judiciary subcommittee. His testimony was also given on behalf of the AFL-CIO, the Clothing Workers and the Auto Workers.

Similar testimony was given by representatives of the Industrial Union Dept., Building & Construction Trades Dept., Service Employees and Steelworkers.

Under present law, the preference given to wage claims in meeting the obligations of a bankrupt firm applies only to a maximum of $600 in back pay owed within three months of the time the employer filed for bankruptcy. The ceiling has been unchanged in 50 years, and the time span is actually less than set in an 1841 law.

In addition, the extent to which various fringe benefits are included in a worker's preferential claim on a bankrupt employer has been curtailed by two restrictive Supreme Court decisions.

The bill sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman Don Edwards (D-Calif.) would raise the wage ceiling to $1,200, with up to six months retroactivity. It would also provide a preferential claim for overdue payments to pension, insurance and "similar" benefit plans.

Zimny urged that the ceiling on priority back pay be raised to at least $3,000 and that the six-month retroactivity date from the time of substantial cessation of business, if that were earlier than the filing of the petition. He noted that workers and their unions sometimes agree to defer payment of a portion of wages in an effort to help their employer stay in business. Likewise, an employer is sometimes allowed to defer payments to a benefit fund because administrators don't want to force an employer into bankruptcy if there is a chance that his business could revive.

The labor attorney also urged a clearer listing of the type of benefit funds with priority wage claims and suggested that the committee adopt the term "employe benefit plans" as used in the 1974 Pension Reform Act.

In an area not covered by the bill, Zimny asked Congress to confine the power of a court-appointed bankruptcy trustee to abrogate or unilaterally change contracts to commercial-type agreements, eliminating any authority over labor-management contracts.

"The labor contract is as much a part of the worker and the workplace as tools or the workbench," he said, and is "worlds apart from the commercial transaction between debtor and creditor which a trustee is empowered to reject."

Arts Unions Push Funding Of Aid Plan

Unions representing musicians and actors urged Congress to provide more money for the National Endowment for the Arts so that theater and music in America won't become a luxury that only an elite few can afford.

A House Appropriations subcommittee is considering an $87 million Administration budget request, and union witnesses urged that the amount be raised to the full $126 million Congress authorized when it set up the federal subsidy program.

Both John C. Hall, Jr., testifying for the Musicians, and Earl Hyman, a member of Actors' Equity's national council, saw aid to the performing arts as yielding a rich return to the nation.

Hyman refuted the myth that professional theater is concentrated in New York, and said the nonprofit resident theaters that are especially dependent on federal aid are located in every part of the nation.

Last season, he noted, only 26 percent of Equity's members found work in live theater productions. The talent that is "wasted," he suggested, could be used "to bring theater of all types — repertory, children's, school programs, experimental — to every region of the country."

Hall, who is assistant to Musicians President Hal C. Davis, said the United States is still "far behind" other major nations in assistance to music and other forms of the arts.

Budget restrictions to a symphony orchestra can't be met by laying off musicians, he said, because then it no longer is an orchestra but "something considerably less."

And apart from the major orchestras and opera companies, Hall noted, there are hundreds of other community cultural groups that are being helped by federal funds. Live performances that attract audiences produce a ripple effect on the economy of a community, he testified. Restaurants, parking lots, print shops and other businesses flourish. When the arts are neglected, communities deteriorate and "repel, rather than attract."

Bidding System Urged On Medicaid Lab Tests

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to extend federal regulation of interstate clinical laboratories and to hold down costs of Medicaid by choosing laboratories through competitive bidding.

A statement submitted to a House Commerce subcommittee by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller noted the success of a 1967 law that required federal regulation of laboratories doing an interstate business in medical tests. It endorsed, with strengthening provisions, a bill by Subcommittee Chairman Paul G. Rogers (D-Fla.) to apply the same standards to the very much larger number of laboratories operating in a single state.

The AFL-CIO urged, however, that there be no provision for the federal government to delegate enforcement or supervision to the states. Also, Biemiller said, there is no reason to exempt small laboratories connected with doctors' offices.

Also endorsed was a bill by Rep. James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.) that would direct states to set up competitive bidding procedures for lab tests that are paid for by Medicaid funds.

Biemiller noted that a number of doctors are owners and investors in laboratories. "Too many doctors give their lab work not to the lowest bidder, but to the laboratory in which they are owners or stockholders," he charged. "No wonder then that a doctor sends his specimens to a lab that charges $45 for a test that could be done for $10 in another laboratory."

Biemiller protested the fact that when a group of laboratories sued to prevent the New York City Health Dept. from instituting a bidding system for publicly-financed lab tests, the federal Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare filed a court brief supporting the challenge.

Pit Stop



Rep. W. A. Barrett Dies, Steered Housing Bills

Philadelphia—Rep. William A. Barrett (D-Pa.), who helped steer major housing legislation through Congress during 15 terms in the House, died here at the age of 79.

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Meany Rips Ford Record, Asks All-Out Voter Drive

Jobs Bill Wins First House Test

A House subcommittee voted a 10-3 endorsement of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, acting the day after President Ford unleashed a vitriolic attack on the labor-supported measure.

Subcommittee approval paved the way for quick action by the parent Labor Committee and made likely a House floor vote this spring.

Ford had denounced the bill as an "election-year boondoggle" in a speech to the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

The President scoffed at the notion that government has a responsibility to provide jobs if the private sector falters. He voiced horror at the thought of the federal government getting "deeper into social and economic planning," and claimed that the recession will be "long forgotten" before the target date for full employment is reached.

The way to create jobs, Ford asserted, is through "tax incentives" to private enterprises.

Both principal sponsors of the bill — Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.)—were quick to retort.

Humphrey noted that Ford has opposed and vetoed virtually every effort by Congress to provide jobs for the unemployed. The full employment bill "may not be perfect." But it's a "serious attempt" to deal with the problem of providing jobs without inflation, he said, and should be subjected to "constructive debate" on its merits.

Hawkins noted that the bill that Ford attacked so vehemently would require the President to submit programs and policies keyed to achieving full employment.

"Obviously," Hawkins suggested, Ford "does not want to be required to submit to Congress programs which effectively put the nation back to work." While the bill may be a "boondoggle" to the President, he said, "it is an economic bill of rights for the American people."

The House Manpower subcommittee, headed by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), made only minor changes in the Humphrey-Hawkins bill. It retains the national goal of bringing the adult unemployment rate down to 3 percent or less within four years, and keeping it there. And it sets up procedures for the President, the Federal Reserve Board and Congress to move in the same direction—toward full employment, production and purchasing power.

(Continued on Page 3)

Health Care Costs Show Sharp Rise

The cost of medical care in the United States is rising much faster than the overall rate of inflation and will continue this trend in the foreseeable future, according to a staff report of the President's Council on Wage & Price Stability.

During the first three months of 1976, the 30-page report noted, the overall cost of medical care services rose at a 14 percent annual rate. Physicians' fees rose at a 14.2 percent rate while hospital service charges increased at a "startling" 20.1 percent rate during the same period.

"By contrast, other service prices rose at an 8.9 percent annual rate and the overall consumer price index, less medical care, at a 2.4 percent rate," the council's director, Michael Moskow, pointed out.

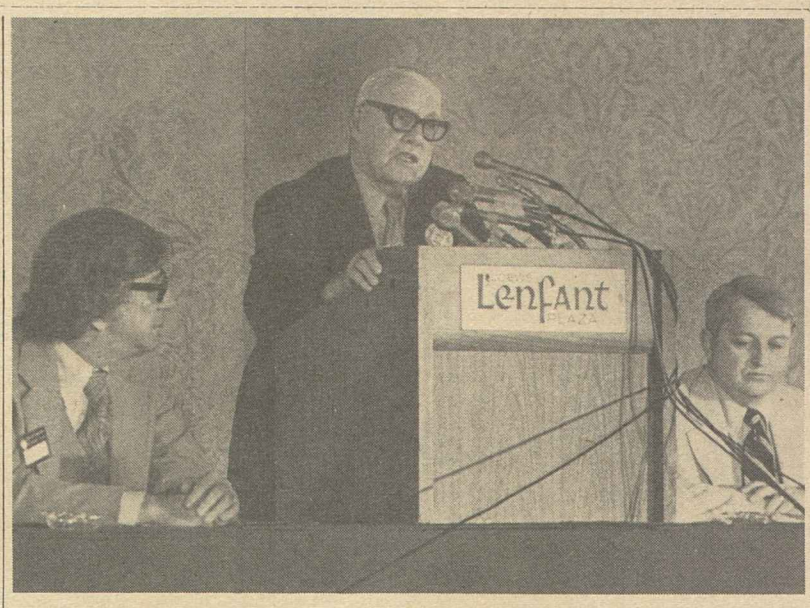
The rapidly rising medical costs cannot be fully explained by increased labor costs, or by a "bulge" effect brought on by the end of wage and price controls in this sector of the economy, the council's report observed.

Price increases higher than those in the rest of the economy were present in the health sector "long before the controls period," the agency noted.

Moskow said that health care expenditures have tripled since 1965 —from $39 billion to $119 billion —and that the increase of $14.5 billion from 1974 to 1975 was the largest in the nation's history.

For the 12 months ended in June 1975, Moskow said, the country's outlay for health care came to $547 per capita, an increase of 13 per-

(Continued on Page 8)



WORKERS CAN LOOK to "better days ahead" if labor plays an effective political role in this election year, AFL-CIO President George Meany told a Washington conference of Teachers. Seated are AFT President Albert Shanker, left, and Vice President Patrick L. Daly, conference chairman.

Firestone Deadline Set:

Central Bodies Gear For Rubber Boycott

A united labor campaign in support of the Rubber Workers' strike and boycott against the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and its products was pressed by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

In letters to heads of all state and local central bodies, Meany called on organized labor to mobilize its purchasing power behind the Firestone strikers and to join in bringing the boycott message home to the public at large.

"Firestone can still avert this boycott, if it chooses," Meany asserted. "All it has to do is engage in realistic collective bargaining and end the strike."

The URW will launch a nationwide boycott of all Firestone products on May 8 unless a satisfactory settlement of its contract dispute with the company has been reached by then.

The union is on strike against all of the Big Four tire makers—Goodyear, Goodrich and Uniroyal as well as Firestone—but is concentrating its boycott effort against Firestone, the "target" company in the current bargaining round with the industry.

Support for the boycott widened as the Rubber Workers' strike entered its second week. The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. pledged its full support, and foreign trade unions affiliated with the International Federation of Chemical & General Workers' Union promised worldwide solidarity for the action.

Meanwhile, talks with Firestone in Cleveland continued but with little apparent success. The union reported some progress on hospitalization benefits, but the main issues—wages and a cost-of-living escalator provision—still kept the two sides far apart.

The URW's 70,000 production and maintenance workers at the Big Four's 47 plants around the country walked off their jobs on Apr. 21 after negotiations on a new contract broke down.

While the planned boycott is limited to Firestone, the union said it is also contemplating extending it to the products of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., the nation's largest tire producer.

Boycott picketing against Firestone is scheduled next week in Akron and Dayton, Ohio; Des

(Continued on Page 2)

'76 Election Seen Key to 'Better Day'

America's workers have "had enough" of the Ford Administration's "do-nothing" economic policies, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared as he blistered Ford for clinging "blindly and stubbornly" to policies that plunged the nation into a disastrous recession.

Meany told participants in a conference sponsored by the American Federation of Teachers that there will be "better days ahead" if labor does an effective political job this year.

The nation cannot afford "four more years like the last seven," he declared.

"Between now and Election Day," Meany said, the labor movement's task is to assure:

- "That all union members and their families are registered to vote.
- "That they know the candidates and the issues, the platforms and the voting records.
- "That they go to the polls and vote on Nov. 2."

Meany spoke of the special burdens that have been imposed on public workers—by legal obstacles to collective bargaining, by shortages of funds and by a national administration that tries to "dump" the problems resulting from its economic failures on cities and states.

He emphasized the AFL-CIO's continuing commitment to "the best education that can be provided" for all Americans—from day-care centers to graduate schools.

(Continued on Page 8)

Congress Pressed to Strengthen Extended Jobless Benefit Plans

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to shore up emergency programs of extended benefits for the long-term unemployed and follow through with permanent improvements in the unemployment insurance system.

Labor's testimony was presented to a House Ways & Means subcommittee that is holding hearings on the future of two temporary programs that were enacted to deal with the double-digit joblessness of the Ford Administration.

One program, which will end after this year unless Congress acts, provides up to 39 weeks of unemployment compensation protection for about 12 million workers whose jobs aren't covered by state programs.

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman urged the House panel to go beyond a bill that would merely extend the law another year.

He expressed the hope that Congress will soon provide universal unemployment insurance coverage as part of permanent legislation. But until it does, Seidman said, the temporary program should be continued without a cut-off date. Further, he stressed, the workers affected should have the same maximum duration of benefits as if their jobs had been covered by state programs—up to 65 weeks at present.

Also before the subcommittee is a bill introduced by its chairman, Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.), which would extend the Federal Supplemental Benefits program (FSB) an additional six months and make it easier to "trigger-on" the added weeks of benefits.

Under this program, the maximum 39 weeks of state and state-federal benefits allowed under permanent law is extended to 52 weeks when the insured unemployment rate in a state is between 5 percent and 5.9 percent, and to a maximum of 65 weeks when the insured rate

(Continued on Page 2)

Surveys Find First-Quarter Profits Surge

Early reports on first-quarter corporate profits indicate good times are here again for the big American companies.

A U.S. News & World Report survey of company financial statements shows that after-tax profits of 858 firms in the January-March period totaled about $7.7 billion. The same companies earned a little over $5.5 billion during the like quarter of 1975.

The increase of $2.2 billion is about 39 percent. Of the 858 companies surveyed, the weekly magazine reported, 717 had higher earnings than a year ago. Only 141 reported declines.

Another indication that the profits comeback is in full swing came

(Continued on page 8)

Labor Presses Strengthening Of Jobless Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

is over 6 percent. (An insured rate of 6 percent translates to an unemployment rate of close to 8 percent by the Bureau of Labor Statistics standard and substantially above that by the AFL-CIO's definition of actual unemployment).

As of mid-April, supplemental benefits have been discontinued in 12 states that had not met the trigger levels of unemployment.

Corman's bill would establish a national trigger of a seasonally adjusted 4.5 percent insured unemployment rate in order to provide a maximum 52 weeks of benefits. It would allow up to 65 weeks, as at present, in any state with a 6 percent rate.

While this would be some improvement, Seidman said the trigger levels would have to be "much lower" to effectively help the long-term jobless in the months ahead.

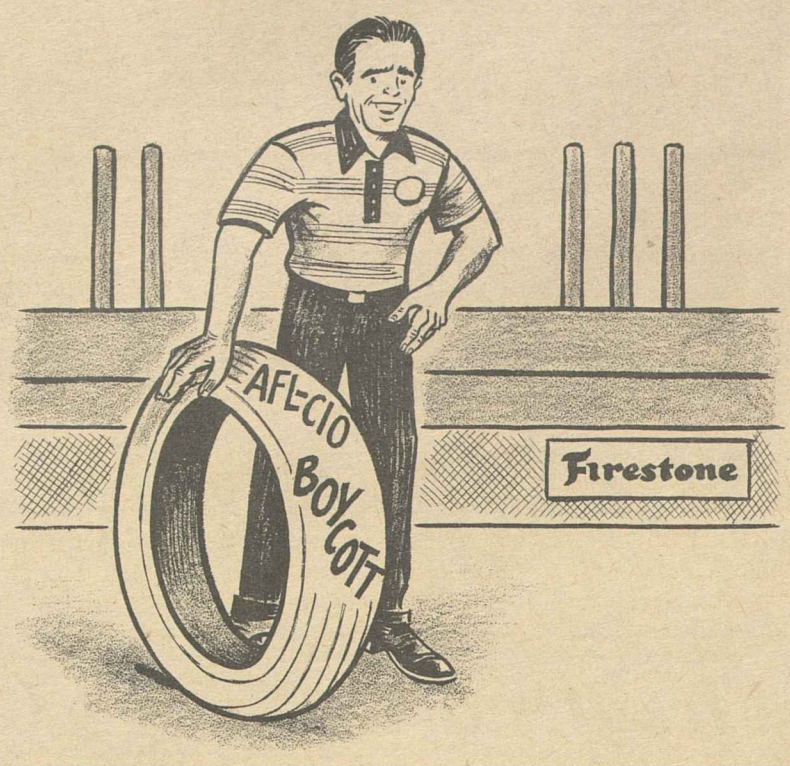
He reiterated the AFL-CIO position that the trigger approach should be replaced by a combination of extended benefits coupled with vocational training and guidance for all long-term unemployed —regardless of the unemployment rate in their states.

But if the trigger approach is continued, Seidman urged that the national trigger be dropped to 3.5 percent unemployment by the BLS tally, not the insured rate. And the state trigger, he urged should be dropped from 6 percent to 4 percent.

Seidman stressed that "the insured rate of unemployment used to trigger the national program is dropping monthly mainly due to the defects in the trigger computation—exclusion of exhaustees, uncovered workers and other groups." He said there is only a "slight" factor of improvement in the job picture.

"Despite all the politically-inspired rhetoric and optimistic predictions," Seidman told the panel, "the AFL-CIO is convinced unemployment remains America's number one economic problem."

'Buy This One!'



Optical Settlement Ends 43-Month IUE Strike

Latham, N.Y.—A small band of determined strikers is returning to work with improved conditions after surviving three and one-half years on a picket line, an official decertification by the National Labor Relations Board, and heavy company pressure to give up.

Members of the United Optical Workers Union, Local 408 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the strikers left their jobs at the American Optical Co. here Sept. 11, 1972, after the union and the company failed to reach agreement on a first contract.

The local had won a representation election and certification for about 25 technicians, clerks, messengers and typists at AO's automated laboratory where wholesale eyeglass prescriptions are filled.

Talks came to an impasse when the company, a subsidiary of the Warner-Lambert conglomerate, insisted on staying within the Nixon wage guidelines although higher increases were warranted.

Early on, the company sent letters to the strikers calling on them to abandon the walkout and threatening them with replacement if they did not return to work. After several months of shutdown, the company reopened the facility using management and non-union help.

In a 1974 decertification election, only four votes were accepted as valid, all for "no union." Still, Local 408 members continued their daily informational picketing of the AO facility.

During the last 15 months of the strike, negotiations were held, and eventually a breakthrough occurred which led to a settlement.

The agreement provides for full reinstatement of all strikers with no loss of rights or benefits, and wage increases of up to $1 an hour. The workers regained seniority and pension eligibility with no service break and were placed on a new wage progression schedule that provides for future increases.

Local Business Manager Sebastian J. Rebaldo, in announcing the settlement, praised the 13 holdout strikers for their three and a half year struggle against great odds.

"Not a single one of them left the picket line, nor looked for another job," he said. "They will all be going back to work." A new laboratory is being built, and all workers will be back on the job by July, the IUE local said.

Rebaldo expressed thanks for assistance during the strike from the IUE and the inter-union National Optical Workers Conference. A boycott against American Optical products garnered support from a large number of unions and union members, the IUE said.

Also lending support were the New York State AFL-CIO, the Schenectady Area Central Labor Council, the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and other labor groups.

Multinationals Refuted On Domestic Job Gains

American-based multinational corporations that boast about their job-creation achievements at home all but ignore the fact they are expanding employment in foreign countries 10 times faster.

That point was brought out by President I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in response to a report released by the Business International Corp. to rebut labor's criticism that multinationals are exporting American jobs.

Business International claimed that 111 manufacturing multinationals had expanded their domestic workforce at a greater rate than the average U.S. company from 1970 to 1973.

But data in the report also reveal that while these firms were increasing their American employment by a rate of 3.3 percent from 1969 to 1973, they were expanding overseas employment by a rate of 31.5 percent.

In one phase of the study, Abel pointed out, "figures show U.S.-based multinationals creating a net increase of 360,373 jobs abroad and only 90,283 at home — or about four foreign jobs for every one in the United States."

Abel also noted that figures showing the higher employment growth rate for multinationals over other American companies could be expected since the multinationals are among the nation's largest and technologically most sophisticated, in addition to holding the largest share of U.S. government contracts.

"The fact that other manufacturing companies increased their employment by only half as much attests less to the multinationals' dynamism than to the general weakening of our industrial economy," Abel stressed.

That deteriorating economic condition was caused not only by ill-conceived government policies, he said, but also "by the multinationals' exportation of American capital, technology, production and their ultimate exportation of American jobs and job opportunities."

He pointed out that the multinationals included in the survey expanded their overseas investments 50 percent between 1970 and 1973 —nearly two and one-half times their domestic expansion rate.

To spur investment in the American economy, Abel called on Congress to close the tax loopholes that encourage multinationals to invest overseas and shield their foreign profits from U.S. taxes.

COL Increases Due 400,000 in Steel

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers announced that 400,000 USWA members employed in the basic steel industry would receive a cost-of-living wage increase of 4 cents an hour effective May 1. A similar adjustment will be made for 36,300 USWA members in the container industry May 15.

In Rubber Strike:

Labor Movement Gears for Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

Moines, Iowa; Memphis; Long Beach, Calif.; New Haven, Conn., and Pottstown, Pa.

In his letter to state and local bodies, Meany observed that "if the boycott takes place, it will be because Firestone forced it, just as it forced its workers to strike."

Accompanying Meany's letter were specific instructions on implementing the consumer boycott, including a list of brand names under which Firestone tires are marketed. The company sells its tires under Dayton and Seiberling labels and under at least 35 private-brand names.

Meany listed some of the steps that need to be taken to "bring Firestone strikers the victory they deserve":

- The message — "Don't Buy Firestone"—should be spread by every possible means: at meetings, on bulletin boards in union halls and in plants, through flyers at plant gates, and by personal contacts by shop stewards.
- Handbills should be prepared and distributed to consumers at Firestone stores and independent retail outlets handling Firestone products.
- Informational picket lines should be established in front of all retail outlets featuring Firestone products.
- Senior citizen and similar groups should be contacted to man the picket lines during peak shopping hours, especially during the day when members are working.
- Retailers should be urged to stop selling Firestone products and to allocate advertising and promotion to products of other manufacturers.
- Purchasing agents at every level of government should be used to halt all buying of Firestone products.
- Builders and contractors should be urged to halt all buying of Firestone products.
- Local advertising, including newspapers, radio, TV and billboards—should be used to spread the "Don't Buy Firestone" message.
- Whenever possible, full-time union representatives should be detached from other duties to coordinate the "Don't Buy Firestone" campaign.

International support of the boycott came at a two-day strategy meeting held by URW President Peter Bommarito and representatives of foreign trade unions in Geneva, under the auspices of the ICF, the trade secretariat to which the Rubber Workers belong.

After a first-hand report on the bargaining situation from Bommarito, the delegates agreed on a "solidarity action" plan by their unions at the Big Four's overseas facilities.

The agreement calls for a ban on overtime work at plants of all four struck companies to offset the production loss caused by the American strike. The ICF-affiliated unions also pledged to monitor their inventories to block any diversion of their output to offset the loss of production at the U.S. plants.

A joint statement wired to Bommarito by IUD President I. W. Abel and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman, pledged "full support" of the strike.

"We are with you all the way. If there is anything we can do to help, you only need to let us know," they said.

Role of HMOs Stressed In Curbing Health Costs

Philadelphia—Labor and management should actively encourage prepaid group health plans that effectively serve workers and their families, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said here.

Seidman told participants in the Philadelphia Conference on Health Maintenance Organizations that unions and management have a common interest in stressing preventive health care. That's the only way to hold down the "escalating cost" of medical care for workers and dependents, he said.

Traditional fee-for-service methods of paying doctors are a form of piece work, Seidman suggested, and reward physicians who provide "as many billable services as possible—needed as well as unneeded."

That may be profitable for the doctor, "but it's bad for both the health and the pocketbook of the patient," he said.

Seidman endorsed the "dual choice" concept that workers should be able to choose the form of health insurance they prefer. But he said firms and unions should actively promote HMO plans that will provide the best value and services.

That's especially true, he said, in communities where prepaid group health programs are relatively new.

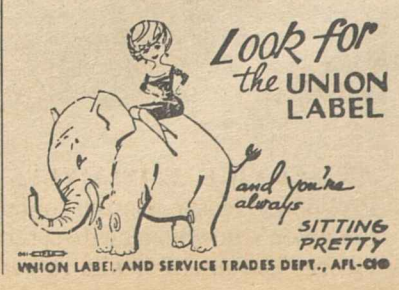
More and more money has to be negotiated at the bargaining table merely to maintain the same level of health services, Seidman noted.

While the AFL-CIO is convinced that prepaid group practice provides better quality medical care than single-doctor practice, Seidman noted that "there are some so-called HMOs . . . which neither labor nor management should want to touch with a 10-foot pole."

The better plans are not cheap, he said. But they tend to be comprehensive in coverage and emphasize prevention, early diagnosis and early treatment so that "HMO members have to be hospitalized only about half as often as the rest of the population."

Seidman attached great importance to the consumer control concept in prepaid group health plans. Health maintenance organizations should negotiate with their medical staff, not be controlled by its doctors, he stressed.

Currently, he reminded his audience, Americans spend $118 billion a year for health care and union members work the equivalent of "one month a year for doctors, hospitals and other providers without having any say at all as to how this money is spent."



Per Capita Boosted:

Service Employees Map Expansion Plan

Honolulu—Delegates representing more than 550,000 members of the Service Employees backed up an expansion program proposed by President George Hardy by approving a per capita increase to finance it.

Hardy, who was unanimously re-elected to a second four-year term, sought funds to step up organizing, strengthen political education activities and establish a new program for the union's older members and retirees.

The convention's response was to approve a 50-cent increase in the SEIU's per capita—from $1.30 to $1.80 a month.

The 600 delegates elected Anthony G. Weinlein to succeed George E. Fairchild as secretary-treasurer.

Fairchild held the post for more than 20 years and has been an SEIU member since 1931. He helped organize several locals in the Chicago area and for many years was an officer of the Chicago Joint Council.

Weinlein joined the SEIU staff in 1943 as research director and has held key posts in the union, most recently as SEIU executive secretary. He holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago.

Hardy urged each SEIU local to establish a senior member committee and he promised the international union's assistance in developing a coordinated older member program.

The older members "are the ones who helped build our union," Hardy said, "and we owe them a debt of gratitude."

Speakers at the convention included Nelson Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, who praised the AFL-CIO's current campaign to eliminate abuses in nursing homes.

Cruikshank attacked unscrupulous operators who "skim off profits, while skimping on patient care." He said some drug firms push sales of tranquilizers for nursing home use as being "cheaper than paying wages to attendants."

The convention approved establishment of an additional vice president from Canada, to represent SEIU members in the province of Quebec. It also authorized election of the two Canadian vice presidents by a caucus of Canadian delegates to the convention.

Aime Gohier of Montreal was elected to the Quebec post, while incumbent Canadian Vice President Albert G. Hearn was re-elected to represent the other Canadian provinces.

Among the policy resolutions adopted by the convention was an endorsement of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill. The resolution also called President Ford to account for failing to implement the 1946 Employment Act.

Delegates also urged that agency shop agreements be authorized in all areas of public employment, along with full bargaining rights for government workers.

They called for enactment of National Health Security and reaffirmed support of other major labor goals.

Hawaii's two representatives in the House—Democrats Patsy Mink and Spark Matsunaga—were given warm ovations after speeches lashing at the Ford Administration for its mismanagement of the economy and hostility to workers.

Teachers Win U. of Florida Faculty Vote

Orlando, Fla.—The United Faculty of Florida, an American Federation of Teachers local here, won the right to represent all 5,500 members of the bargaining unit in the nine-campus system of the University of Florida.

UFF won about 54 percent of the votes cast in an election supervised by the state's Public Employee Relations Commission. Of the 4,570 men and women eligible to vote, UFF received 2,344 ballots.

Another 701 votes went to a rival union, the American Association of University Professors—Florida, while 1,304 were cast for "no agent" and 221 were challenged.

Balloting for collective bargaining rights culminated more than a year of efforts by the UFF to get the Board of Regents to allow an election in accordance with Florida's collective bargaining law.

UFF belongs to AFT's state organization, Florida Education Association/United, which was formed in 1974 from a merger of the state's AFT and National Education Association affiliates.



AT SERVICE EMPLOYEES convention in Honolulu, SEIU President George Hardy confers with Anthony Weinlein, right, the union's newly elected secretary-treasurer. Weinlein succeeded George E. Fairchild, who retired.



KEY POSITIONS of the AFL-CIO on domestic and international issues are detailed for Stanford-Sloan Fellows by Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. The group, made up of middle management persons taking extended study courses at Stanford University, also met with business and government officials during its eastern field trip.

First-Quarter Wage Gains Show Slight Decline from 1975 Levels

Wage increases negotiated during the first three months of 1976 averaged 8.8 percent for the first contract year under major collective bargaining settlements, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Total agreed-upon pay raises over the full life of the contract averaged 7.4 percent a year, BLS said. These averages compare with a first-year increase of 10.2 percent and an average life-of-the contract raise of 7.8 percent in 1975 settlements. The percentage increases do not include possible gains under cost-of-living escalator clauses.

The data for the first-quarter report on wage increases were derived from 84 collective bargaining agreements covering 270,000 workers, most of them in the apparel, construction and air transportation industries.

"Relatively few settlements were concluded in the first three months of 1976 compared with the heavy bargaining activity scheduled for the remainder of the year," BLS said. The new Teamsters agreement, one of the major settlements reached so far this year, was not included in the report since it was negotiated after Mar. 31.

The data pertain to contracts covering 1,000 workers or more, except for certain key settlements covering 5,000 workers or more. Highlights of the BLS report included the following:

- Wage and benefit gains combined, in contracts covering 5,000 workers or more, averaged 9.5 percent for the first year and 7.6 percent annually over the life of the pact. This compared with 11.4 and 8.1 percent, respectively, in 1975.
- Contracts concluded during the first quarter of 1976 had an average duration of 32.3 months, compared with 28.5 months when the same parties previously negotiated. First-year gains were greater than those deferred to subsequent years and their size tended to increase as contract duration grew, as did second- and third-year adjustments.
- The size of settlements appears to have been influenced by the possibility of additional increases under COL escalator clauses.

Contracts containing escalator provisions, covering only 14 percent of the workers under major settlements concluded during the quarter, provided for annual wage-rate adjustments of 6.8 percent over the life of the contract. Contracts without escalator clauses provided for annual adjustments averaging 7.5 percent. These compare with gains of 7.1 and 8.3 percent, respectively, last year.

During the first three months of 1976, new COL escalator provisions were introduced in three settlements covering 7,000 workers, BLS said. Escalator clauses now cover approximately 59 percent—5.9 million—of all workers in major bargaining units.

In manufacturing industries, wage increases in new settlements during the January-March quarter averaged 9.8 percent in the first contract year and 7.4 percent annually over the life of the contract, compared with 9.8 and 8 percent, respectively, in 1975.

In nonmanufacturing industries, wage-rate adjustments averaged 7.7 percent in the first year and 7.3 percent annually over the life of the contract, compared with 10.4 and 7.8 percent, respectively, in 1975.

For settlements in the construction industry, wage increases averaged 6.4 percent in the first year and 6.2 percent annually over the life of the contract, compared with 8 and 7.5 percent, respectively, in 1975, BLS said.

The government noted that the pace of collective bargaining will pick up sharply in the current quarter. During the April-June period, BLS said, 451 major agreements covering 1.6 million workers are due to expire or permit reopening of wage provisions.

Key agreements in the second quarter of 1976 are in the rubber, electrical equipment and construction industries.

At least 2.1 million workers will receive deferred wage-rate increases averaging 5.5 percent during the current quarter under provisions of existing major collective bargaining agreements, BLS said.

In addition, 2.6 million workers will be affected by COL escalator reviews, principally in the auto and steel industries.

Fire Fighters Get Job Training Grant

The Fire Fighters will recruit and train 790 minority group members for fire-fighting jobs in 10 cities under a one-year, $397,149 contract with the Labor Dept.

Special training programs, lasting up to 16 weeks will operate in Akron, Atlanta, Houston, Memphis, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Norfolk, San Antonio, St. Louis and San Francisco.

Under previous contracts, IAFF has helped 3,390 of 3,565 trainees pass civil service tests.

House Panel Approves Humphrey-Hawkins Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

While the bill has some bipartisan support, particularly in the Senate, the subcommittee vote followed party lines with all Democrats supporting it and the three dissenting votes cast by Republicans.

An important test of House sentiment was expected to come during consideration of a resolution setting the initial budget targets for Congress.

In the House Budget Committee resolution was a specific provision of $50 million as "start-up" funds for the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, under the assumption that it can become law during the fiscal year starting next October.

The House was considering the budget resolution as the AFL-CIO News went to press, and a Republican motion was pending to delete the start-up money from the spending ceiling.

In any event, the measure would have to be reconciled with a Senate-passed resolution that was less specific in its funding of job-creating measures. But the House vote was looked on as a test of congressional support for full employment legislation.

All of the major candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination have endorsed the Humphrey-Hawkins approach and prominent religious, civil rights, business and education leaders joined with the trade union movement is testifying for the legislation.

Refugees Find Jobs In 1,200 Communities

Employment service offices throughout the United States have placed more than 5,500 Indochinese refugees in jobs, the Labor Dept. said. An additional 6,900 of the 27,000 refugees listed were referred to training and other services. The jobs were found in more than 1,200 communities, an average of less than five jobs per community.

Bargaining and the Schools

TEACHERS HAVE BEEN making themselves heard all across the land in recent years, and they have taken a great deal of heat as a result. I hope they will go on doing so as long as necessary, because nothing, except national defense, is more important to the future of America than the preservation and improvement of the educational system.

When a teachers' local goes on strike because classes of 60 and 70 students cannot be taught effectively, they are putting concern for the students first—something all too many elected officials neglect. And such issues—which are really part of a general downgrading of education—have been key issues in every recent teachers' strike I have heard of.

Teachers and other public employes labor under a handicap that is not shared by workers in industry. For the most part, these workers don't have the lines of communication, the forums for discussion and the machinery for resolving problems that other union workers have—a federal law that sets guideposts for collective bargaining.

That is the result of a blunder made by the Congress in 1935, when it excluded public employes from the protection of the National Labor Relations Act, and the country is paying dearly for that mistake today.

In recent decades the number of strikes in industry has been going down. That's because industrial management has learned how to listen to its employes, how to negotiate fair agreements, how to settle grievances. The number of strikes in the schools and other public services has been steadily rising, simply because public administrators have never learned how to do these things or just don't want to learn.

All too often they barricade themselves behind unfair laws that forbid public employes to strike or they seek court injunctions to keep teachers from exercising their rights as free men and women.

WITH A FEW honorable exceptions, state legislatures have failed abysmally to meet this problem. Four states have actually passed laws forbidding all collective bargaining in the public sector. Only about half have laws authorizing any sort of collective bargaining for state and local government employes.

So it is high time for Congress to bring public employes into the mainstream of 20th Century labor-management relations. It is high time for Congress to require state and local administrators to negotiate with public employes on every aspect of their wages and working conditions, exactly as is done in private industry.

Collective bargaining can go a long way toward ending the friction and solving the problems that exist in our schools, but it can't solve all of them. It can't create the funds and the leadership needed to restore our schools to their rightful place.

The AFL-CIO happens to believe that schools are essential and that they are more important today than ever before. We believe that every American has a fundamental right to the best education that can be provided. We want a far more comprehensive school system than has ever been tried. We want everyone to have access to all the education that a person can possibly absorb, at every stage of life. We want day-care centers, graduate schools, adult-education programs on a national scale.

—From an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany to a conference of the American Federation of Teachers, Apr. 24, 1976, in Washington, D.C.

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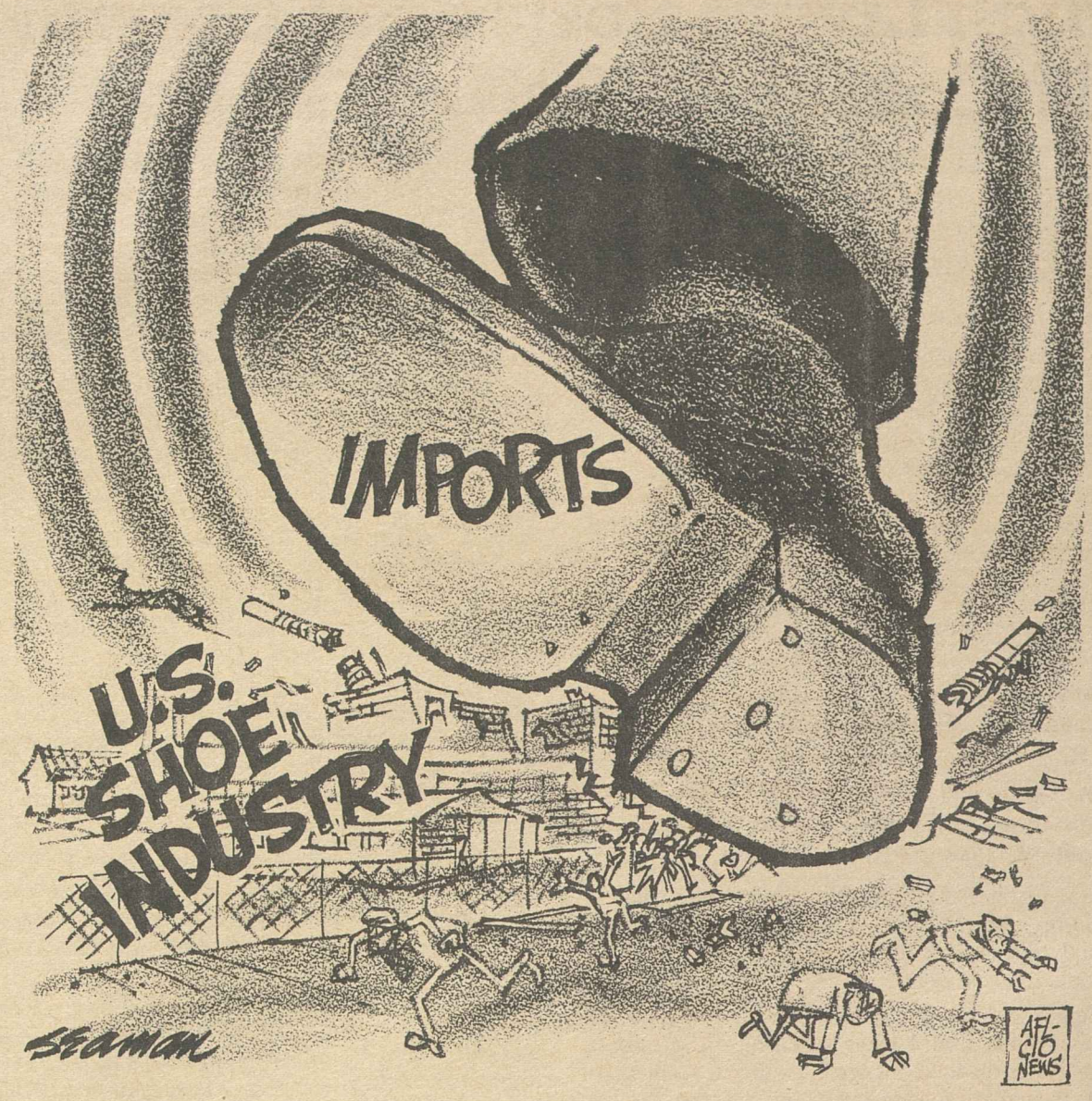
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The Boot



A Word Edgewise:

Communist Beating in Portugal Turns Nation Toward Freedom

By John P. Roche

THERE ARE TIMES when, despite all those years in college and as a professor, I suddenly become a simple, superstitious peasant. Such an instance is perfectly exemplified by developments in Portugal over the past year—a pious believer would see the results of last Sunday's election as the ontological proof of the existence of God. I am going to visit an orthopod to get my fingers uncrossed. True, the military have yet to put away their guns, and the President will undoubtedly be elected from their ranks, but in basic terms Portugal has joined the battered ranks of free nations.

This transition from dictatorship (tempered by incompetence) to freedom has further symbolic implications for the Iberian peninsula. It is an indication to nervous Spanish leaders that the options are not authoritarian, that Communism is not the only alternative to Franco's heritage. The results should encourage King Juan in his liberalization struggle with the antediluvian Council of the Realm.

On the other hand, the Soviets—who poured resources into Portugal to help Alvaro Cunhal's Communist Party and the fake trade union, "Intersindical," pull off a 1948 Czech-style coup—have taken a terrible beating.

Internationally the Communist track record remains unchanged: they have never taken power in a free election. As Stalin told Milovan Djilas, who inquired why the French and Italian Communists had flopped, "No Red Army." (In this connection, the Portugal election should be compared with the charade in Vietnam—indeed, if one wanted to push the point, the current Vietnamese election should be compared with the undoubtedly corrupt, but open, free-for-alls of the former Republic of Vietnam.)

What stopped the Portuguese Communist Party? For a time it seemed as though Cunhal and his military co-conspirators were in the driver's seat. They were, but they started driving too fast and announcing at full blast their allegiance to Moscow. This aroused the patriotism of a powerful segment of the military, many of whom were convinced that General (later President) Spinola—who led the overthrow of the ancien regime—had been framed and driven into exile. Then the Socialists, led by Mario Soares, and other non-Communist parties refused to commit suicide by volunteering for the salami-slicer (that is, agreeing to form a united front with the PCP).

The international focus on Portuguese events helped. Socialist parties all over Europe denounced the Communists' patent preparations for a coup, and there is reason to believe that both Harold Wilson of Britain and Helmut Schmidt of the German Federal Republic gave the Portuguese Socialists desperately needed assistance. Even Boris Ponomarev, the Soviet Politburo's man in charge of operations in non-Communist countries, must have been startled by the solidarity of the Socialists — even the Swedes came on like gangbusters. Then the European Economic Community, the nine members of the Common Market, dropped a none-too-obscure hint that aid to bankrupt Portugal was contingent on free elections.

FINALLY, IN ONE OF the classic self-gambits of the century, the Portuguese Communists set themselves up for the kill. When the pro-Communist governor of Angola, Adm. Rosa Coutinho, abruptly pulled out and turned power over to the pro-Communist guerrillas, the MPLA, he did not return alone to Lisbon. With him came crack regiments of thoroughly embittered Portuguese troops (notably the para-commandos who later put down the pro-Communist military revolt) and between 350 and 400 thousand civilians, mostly from the fiercely anti-Communist, Catholic smallholder stock of Northern Portugal.

They, and their relatives, wanted vengeance hot, and proceeded to burn Communist headquarters in various towns. By an odd coincidence the local military commander, a northerner had been exiled from Lisbon by the leftists to get him out of the way, which may help explain why it took his troops the better part of five hours to cover 15 miles to suppress an anti-Communist riot! If the Communists had held off abandoning Angola for another year, there might have been a different ball game.

The Portuguese have unequivocally ranged themselves on the side of freedom. We must now reciprocate by providing massive economic aid to demonstrate that the concept of the "free world" is not rhetoric but comradeship.

Labor Backs Efforts:

High Living Costs Spur Growth Of Consumer Co-Op Groups

By Sidney Margolius

IN TIMES of high living costs as now, there's a noticeable increase in efforts to hold down expenses through various kinds of co-ops and buying clubs. In recent years such mutual-aid groups have sprung up all over the country.

Interest in repair and service co-ops especially has boomed, reports Philip Dodge, field representative of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. Another phenomenon is the growing interest of students and young families. Most large universities now have student co-ops operating a variety of self-supporting services from book stores to boarding houses.

New England and the West Coast especially have seen a proliferation of food co-ops among young people. Often these are small buying clubs using guidance and facilities of long-established large co-ops such as the Hanover, N.H., co-op, and co-op supermarkets in Berkeley, Calif., and Washington, D.C., the Hyde Park Co-op in Chicago, and the Mid-Eastern Wholesale Co-op in New York City.

One of the fastest-growing mutual-aid activities is co-op nursery schools run by young parents joined together in the Parents Cooperative Preschools International.

Senior citizens, too, are using the cooperative idea in some useful ways to cushion the impact of inflation on their meager resources, as in taxi-type transportation co-ops, and the fish buying clubs which recently appeared in Florida. They dispatch members to the docks to buy fish cheaply from returning fishing boats.

But most of the thousands of U.S. co-ops of various kinds are compromised of families; low- and moderate-income wage earners seeking to stave off the erosion of inflation by contributing some of their own planning and small amounts of capital to a mutual pool of resources.

These co-ops take many forms including, as well as food stores, apartment houses; repair and service co-ops, credit unions; optical and drug services; medical and dental clinics; burial co-ops; rural electric co-ops and many others.

But small co-ops and sometimes even large ones often are plagued by lack of capital. Now consumer co-op and trade-union spokesmen have begun an all-out effort to secure enactment of federal legislation for a national cooperative bank. A bill has been introduced into the Senate seeking to create a Self-Help Development Fund to give technical and other aid to low-income and undercapitalized co-ops. The bill would also create a Cooperative Bank & Assistance Administration.

TESTIFYING IN SUPPORT of the measure, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., pointed out that the Farm Credit Administration and the Federal Land Bank encouraged a network of farm co-ops which helped bring about a better life for farmers. It was the farm experience that last fall led the Industrial Workers to support the idea of a national co-op bank, he noted.

The National Council of Senior Citizens, representing "the single most disadvantaged group of consumers," also supports the bank proposal. Self-help co-ops have proved they can provide decent housing, health care and other goods and services at reasonable cost, the seniors organization pointed out.

A third large national organization, the Consumer Federation of America, also is making a strong effort on behalf of the co-op bank idea. Executive Director Carol Foreman noted that the seed capital would be provided by the government but would be returned subsequently by investments by co-ops.

Enactment of the co-op assistance and bank bill could be one of the most helpful events on behalf of not only consumers but the entire economy. Co-ops have an important yardstick function in measuring expenses and prices charged by private businesses. But they also already have provided many vital services at sizable savings such as housing, optical, drug and medical services, inexpensive consumer financing, and others.

Many of these co-op enterprises have been directly sponsored by labor unions and have aided literally millions of working people.

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Nationwide Campaign:

Boycott Essential in Battling Stover's Bitter Anti-Unionism

TACTICS USED by the Russell Stover candy company to block efforts of its employes to form a union and negotiate a contract have spurred the labor movement to a national boycott of all Stover products.

John DeConcini, executive vice president of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, outlined the union's ten-year drive to overcome Stover's "19th Century stonewall opposition to unionism of any type." He said that while the dispute centers mainly on Stover's Lincoln, Neb., and Montrose, Colo. plants, Stover's "vicious anti-union attitude, its flagrant violation of federal law, its refusal to bargain with our union" prevail throughout the company's entire operations.

DeConcini put major blame for the long and bitter dispute on the company's principal officer, Louis Ward, who is determined "to keep things the way they are—wages are low, fringe benefits are practically non-existent."

He said that Stover is a highly profitable company that can afford the wages and conditions bargained by the union with other candy industry employers. He said that shortages and high sugar prices that hit the candy industry hard a year or two ago have been largely overcome, and the industry is now pretty well back to normal.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, DeConcini acknowledged the difficulty of mounting an effective consumer boycott of national scope, but said that the B&C's effort against Stover products is on schedule.

Pickets are now outside Stover stores and other outlets in all areas of the country, he said, but it takes a great deal of time to get the facts of the dispute and the reasons for the boycott to the public. He said the union is prepared and committed to sustaining the effort until a full and fair settlement is reached.

He said the union won representation rights at the Lincoln plant two years ago, but every effort to bargain a reasonable contract for those workers has been rebuffed by the employer. He said that to strike the plant while the others stayed in full production would have been a no-win situation, and that a national consumer boycott is the only way to bring enough economic pressure to resolve the issues.

DeConcini was questioned by Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Full Measure of Quality!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

SHOULD THE FEDERAL MINIMUM wage be raised to $3 an hour?

Ask the millions of working poor, those who are trying to survive in an inflationary economy on a minimum wage which holds them below the official poverty line.

The present minimum of $2.30 an hour adds up to only $4,600 if a person is employed 40 hours a week, 50 weeks a year.

The federal government in April revised its poverty line upward to take account of inflation over the past year. The poverty line for an urban family of four was revised upward to $5,500 a year.

Therefore, unless Congress acts much more quickly than it has in the past, the nation's most poorly-paid workers will find themselves falling even further behind.

Opponents of the $3 minimum wage argue that it could cost jobs. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce predicts that the higher minimum for many small businesses could mean layoffs of some employes in order to meet the new minimum.

But that position has been unsupportable. The Labor Dept. recently noted in a report to Congress that "no one has been able to provide evidence sufficient to produce a consensus on the net impact of minimum wages."

Why have congressional battles over raising the minimum wage been so bitter? Opponents of a living wage have been many, moneyed and tenacious in their efforts to keep the minimum wage as low as possible.

Even the Supreme Court once ruled against the minimum wage. In 1923, the court decided that a District of Columbia minimum wage law was unconstitutional.

The minimum wage picture has changed dramatically since those days, but Congress historically has been slow in maintaining the minimum wage at a decent level. Some of the bitterest and most time-consuming battles in Congress have been over the minimum wage, one of the reasons the impact of new floors traditionally has been "a day late and a dollar short."

IN VIEW OF THESE perennial struggles, congressional leaders have begun looking at more effective means of keeping the minimum up to date.

One approach that is gaining support is an automatic escalator similar to social security adjustments.

A former Labor Dept. expert on minimum wage legislation told PAI: "If we had begun indexing back in 1968, when the minimum wage was $1.60, we'd be up to $3 in January and without the annual congressional fight."

Rep. John Dent (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Labor Standards, is drafting a bill that would raise the ceiling to $3 immediately and link future increases to the consumer price index.

There are differences of opinion over what the indexing should be tied to. Some advocates are looking at hourly earnings as one starting point.

But whatever means may be preferable, most supporters agree that something must be done to avoid congressional battles that result in long delays in increasing the minimum.

Another issue that could create controversy at coming congressional hearings is the so-called youth differential. Administration conservatives are pushing behind the scenes for the establishment of a sub-minimum wage for youth, ostensibly to combat teenage unemployment.

Labor strongly opposes this concept because it would give employers a strong incentive to lay off experienced workers and hire low-paid youngsters—firing a father to hire his son.

A living wage for all Americans, a decent minimum standard, seems like a reasonable demand to make on behalf of those people still below the poverty line.



NATIONWIDE BOYCOTT of Russell Stover candies is essential in the struggle of Bakery & Confectionery Workers to overcome the firm's vicious anti-union policies, B&C Executive Vice President John DeConcini said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Ann McFeatters of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and David Prosten, right, of Press Associates, Inc.



CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS in civil rights and equal opportunities were explored at a five-day conference at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center which drew 45 representatives from federation affiliates. Key participants in the discussions included, from left, Daniel E. Leach of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; E. T. Kehrer, AFL-CIO southern area civil rights director; Cynthia McCaughan, coordinator of women's activities in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Vice Chairman Ethel Bent Walsh of the EEOC; Raymond L. Telles, EEOC, and AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard.

Cement Union Hits Shift In Safety Enforcement

Chicago—The Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers accused the Occupational Safety & Health Administration of caving in under the pressure of employers to weaken the safety and health protection for 20,000 cement plant workers across the nation.

The union charged that OSHA has secretly shifted its enforcement authority for manufacturing operations in cement plants to the Mining Enforcement & Safety Administration—an Interior Dept. agency that has a poor record in enforcing government job safety regulations.

Thomas F. Miechur, president of the 37,000-member union, said that OSHA abrogated a 1972 agreement with the union and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in relinquishing its enforcement powers in manufacturing operations to MESA.

In a letter of protest to Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr. and Assistant Labor Sec. Morton Corn, head of OSHA, Miechur charged that the change in enforcement authority resulted from a private arrangement between the government agencies and the employers' Portland Cement Association.

Under the 1972 agreement on safety enforcement in cement plant operations, Benjamin W. Mintz, then associate solicitor for OSHA, told the IUD and the union that "OSHA has the authority to prescribe and enforce safety and health standards related to all working conditions within the manufacturing process," while the Bureau of Mines would have jurisdiction over all mining and milling operations.

Sheldon W. Samuels, IUD occupational safety and health director, noted that labor also was assured in 1972 it would be consulted on any future changes in enforcement policy.

But that change has been made without public notice or hearings because of the Portland Cement Association's pressure to have manufacturing operations covered by MESA's less stringent safety and health regulations, the Cement Workers said.

First notice of the change was made when a local union official observed a MESA inspector touring the entire plant of Arkansas Cement Co. in Foreman, Ark., in late March.

The union has since observed additional MESA compliance officers inspecting entire mining and manufacturing operations in a number of plants in Texas and Missouri.

The shift of enforcement jurisdiction from OSHA to MESA has a significant impact on the rights of workers, the union pointed out.

"It takes away the workers' rights to complain about their working conditions without fear of discrimination, their legal right to accompany an inspector on a tour of the plant, and the knowledge that their employer could be penalized for not complying with health and safety standards. These are all rights guaranteed under OSHA that are not a part of MESA's policy."

Because of the change, Miechur said, "OSHA has made these workers second-class citizens with respect to their right to a safe and healthful workplace."

In his letter to Usery, Miechur noted that the plant operators viewed OSHA enforcement policies as a "great inconvenience."

He called on Usery to investigate the "underhanded interagency agreement" to shift enforcement authority, stressing that "we believe that 'convenience' to the industry is no basis to take away the legal protections of 20,000 workers."

Miechur also said labor attorneys are studying the shift in safety enforcement to determine if the move was legal.

AFL-CIO Asks Prompt Action On Postal Bill

A Senate committee was urged by the AFL-CIO to take "prompt action" on a public service subsidy for the U.S. Postal Service and to support a ceiling on postal rates for publications of non-profit organizations.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller asked the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee to support the bill introduced by Chairman Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.) to fund the public service costs of the postal service while a study of the rate structure is undertaken.

Biemiller also expressed the AFL-CIO's strong support for an amendment to the Postal Reorganization Act that would set the non-profit postage rate at 50 percent of the commercial rate for the applicable class of mail. Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.) is sponsoring the amendment, which would be in line with the rate srtucture that prevailed prior to 1971.

Veto Upheld On Changes In Hatch Act

The nation's 2.8 million federal and postal workers will continue to be barred from active participation in politics.

A majority of the House voted to override President Ford's veto of labor-supported changes in the Hatch Act. But the 243-160 vote was less than the two-thirds needed to overturn a veto.

The AFL-CIO, its Public Employee Dept., and unions representing government and postal workers had sought to overturn the veto.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller stressed in a letter to House members that the vetoed bill "makes more effective" provisions in the Hatch Act to protect federal and postal workers against political pressure from their supervisors or agencies. That was supposed to have been the intent of the law passed in 1939.

At the same time, it would have enabled government workers, off the job, to take an active part in politics, help raise campaign funds, or even run for office themselves.

Last October, the House passed an earlier version of the vetoed bill by a 288-119 margin. But by Mar. 30, on final passage of a very similar bill, the margin dropped to 241-164. Only a handful of Republicans supported the legislation.

95% Placement Record:

Role of Unions Cited In Worker Training

Unions are helping to provide updated training in job skills for more than 400,000 persons through Labor Dept. programs funded for about $35 million annually.

The effectiveness of these union-sponsored efforts is reflected in the high placement rate for graduates, which the Labor Dept. reports, is near 95 percent with starting wage rates well over $4 an hour.

"In programs of this type," Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr. noted, "unions along with other sponsors have shown a strong commitment to help minorities, disadvantaged persons, veterans and young people prepare for satisfying and financially rewarding careers."

Key programs administered by the department's Employment & Training Administration in which unions play a major role include the National On-the-Job Training Program, the Job Corps, the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute, Apprenticeship Outreach Programs and the National Apprenticeship Program.

Thirteen unions are involved in the OJT program under departmental contracts totalling $11.5 million. These projects are currently providing classroom and on-the-job training for 10,200 unemployed, underemployed and economically disadvantaged persons, with emphasis on veterans, minorities and young people.

Eight unions are participating in Job Corps training projects for 3,900 young men and women under contracts amounting to $9.5 million. Training provided at 60 residential centers included remedial education, vocational courses, work experience, and counseling for disadvantaged young persons aged 16 through 21. The placement rate for Job Corps graduates is better than 95 percent, the Labor Dept. said.

HRDI, the federation's manpower arm, operates with $5.6 million in federal grants to develop about 20,000 job openings for trainees and trained persons. Working through AFL-CIO state and local central bodies and federation affiliates, HRDI has extended its operations to 54 major metropolitan areas. The institute provides a wide range of services in developing job opportunities for low-income inner city workers, veterans, women and handicapped persons.

Apprenticeship Outreach Programs are in operation in 100 cities across country under contracts totaling $2.6 million to assist young workers in entering labor-management sponsored apprenticeships. Organizations involved in the program include HRDI, the National Urban League, R-T-P, Inc. and others.

A number of unions are also involved in the National Apprenticeship Program in planning and carrying out skills training for about 350,000 persons. Management pays apprentices' wages and training costs, but the federal expenditure to promote and expand the program comes to nearly $12 million annually.

Iron Workers Get New Training Pact

The Labor Dept. has awarded a 12-month contract for $2.2 million to recruit and train 900 disadvantaged persons through a joint Iron Workers labor-management program.

Under five previous contracts, 1,500 persons received training and about 1,000 were given full union membership in the Iron Workers. The Labor Dept. said about 700 of the new members are black, 150 are Spanish surnamed, and 100 are American Indians.

The training project is operated in 39 states by the National Ironworkers & Employers Training Program. Its sponsors are the Iron Workers, the Crane Rigging Division of the Heavy Specialized Carriers Conference, National Association of Reinforcing Steel Contractors, and the National Erectors Association.

CONVENTIONS

The 1976 Georgia AFL-CIO convention will be held Aug. 26-28 in Savannah.

The Alaska AFL-CIO convention will be held Sept. 20-24 in Anchorage.

The North Dakota AFL-CIO convention will be held Oct. 13-15 in Dickinson.

Labor Board Ruling Sets Guidelines For Union Solicitation in Hospitals

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that a hospital may not apply a no-solicitation rule to ban all union organizing activities on the premises, but may enforce the rule in certain areas to insure a "tranquil atmosphere" for patients.

In a decision signed by all five members of the board, the NLRB held that St. John's Hospital and School of Nursing in Tulsa, Okla., may be warranted in prohibiting solicitation, even on non-working time, in "strictly patient-care areas, such as patients' rooms, operating rooms, and places where patients receive treatment, such as X-ray and therapy areas."

The board ruled, however, that the hospital may not restrict solicitation or distribution of union literature in other areas to which patients and visitors have access but which are not involved in patient care, such as cafeterias and lounges.

The overall ruling represented a partial victory for the Laborers, which had brought charges against St. John's for reprimanding four of its members for allegedly violating a no-solicitation rule posted by the hospital.

The Laborers and District 1199 of the Hospital Employees Union, a division of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, which filed a supporting brief in the case, asserted that health-care workers should be treated as all other employes and that the NLRB's traditional solicitation and distribution rules should apply.

An NLRB administrative law judge, acting on the Laborers' complaint, found that the hospital rule unlawfully restricted solicitation during non-working time.

The full labor board agreed that the rule was presumptively unlawful for the reasons cited by the ALJ. But it modified the decision to permit the prohibition of organizing activities in patient-care areas.

The NLRB said that solicitation at any time in patient-care areas "might be unsettling to the patients—particularly those who are seriously ill and thus need quiet and peace of mind."

It ordered the hospital to rescind its rule restricting the areas in which employes may solicit on behalf of a union during non-working time insofar as it applied to other than immediate patient-care areas.

The board also struck down that part of the rule prohibiting distribution of union literature during employes' non-working time in non-working areas of the hospital. In addition, it ordered St. John's to expunge from its records any disciplinary warning to the four employes involved in the case.

Profiting from Violations:

J. P. Stevens Cases Reveal Shortcomings of Labor Law

J. P. Stevens & Co., the nation's number one labor-law violator, has been able effectively to trample workers' rights largely because of inadequacies in the basic federal labor law, the National Labor Relations Act.

The NLRA, which was designed to protect the rights of workers and their unions and to prevent unfair labor practices and stop companies from interfering with workers' right to organize, continues to be flouted by Stevens, J. Gary DiNunno observes in the current issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly publication.

Since 1965, the National Labor Relations Board has found the southern textile firm guilty of violating NLRA provisions in 15 separate cases. Eight times these NLRB decisions have been upheld by federal appeals courts, and three times by the U.S. Supreme Court.

DiNunno, an intern in the AFL-CIO Departments of Publications and Public Relations, notes that in 1968 a House labor subcommittee prepared a report stating that "employers who violate (the NLRA) are encouraged to do so as the penalties come too late for effective enforcement, and in any event have little or no deterrent force."

Eight years later, DiNunno points out, no action has been taken to provide the NLRB with the teeth necessary to enforce the law adequately.

"Meanwhile, J. P. Stevens has polished stalling through litigation into a sophisticated weapon and given it a place in union-busting history alongside the hiring of infiltrators or the importing of professional strikebreakers," DiNunno says.

Stevens' anti-union practices are so renowned, he points out, that Boyd Leedom, chairman of the NLRB under President Eisenhower, described events at the firm as "so out of tune with a humane, civilized approach to industrial relations that it should shock even those least sensitive to honor, justice and decent treatment."

The company's flouting of U.S. labor law has intensified in the last 13 years as the Textile Workers Union of America has tried to bring its workers under a union contract. After years of organizing efforts, TWUA won the right to represent workers at seven J. P. Stevens plants in Roanoke Rapids, N.C.

The election victory was heralded by the New York Times as "a major step toward unionization of the largely unorganized and traditionally low-wage textile industry."

Actually, DiNunno observes, "it was really only the signal for a new round of anti-union tactics by Stevens. Eighteen months later, the company was still refusing to negotiate a contract covering some 3,500 workers."

TWUA Sec.-Treas. William DuChessi says the union meets with the Stevens negotiating team "two or three times a month, but nothing gives." As DiNunno points out, this is the classic case of surface bargaining—sitting at the bargaining table without ever making an attempt to bargain in good faith—for which there is no remedy in national labor law.

The NLRA isn't the only law Stevens has violated, DiNunno notes. Government inspectors have found noise and cotton dust levels at Stevens plants well above the limits set under the five-year-old Occupational Safety & Health Act, for example.

In 1967 Stevens entered a "no contest" plea to government charges that it and other fiberglass manufacturers held secret meetings and conspired to fix prices and rig bids on government contracts. Stevens agreed to pay the government $260,000 in damages.

And three years ago, a federal district court found two Stevens officials guilty of wiretapping a telephone used by two union organizers during a campaign in Wallace, S.C.

The nation's second largest textile manufacturer, trailing only Burlington Industries, Stevens employs 44,000 workers in 85 plants, most of them in the Carolinas.

Like most of the textile industry, the Stevens chain has concentrated production in the South since World War II to take advantage of lower wages, taxes, energy costs and the lack of unionization.

Only 10 percent of the 700,000 textile workers in eight states in the South are unionized. TWUA President Sol Stetin has pointed out that the wages of southern textile workers "are, on the average, about $1.42 an hour below the average of all manufacturing."

While unionization is the answer for the southern workers, the climate of law, custom and propaganda is inimical to union organization, especially in the textile mills.

By paying low wages and staving off union efforts to organize its workers, Stevens saves millions of dollars while setting an example to other southern textile giants to maintain the same low employment standards, the article notes.

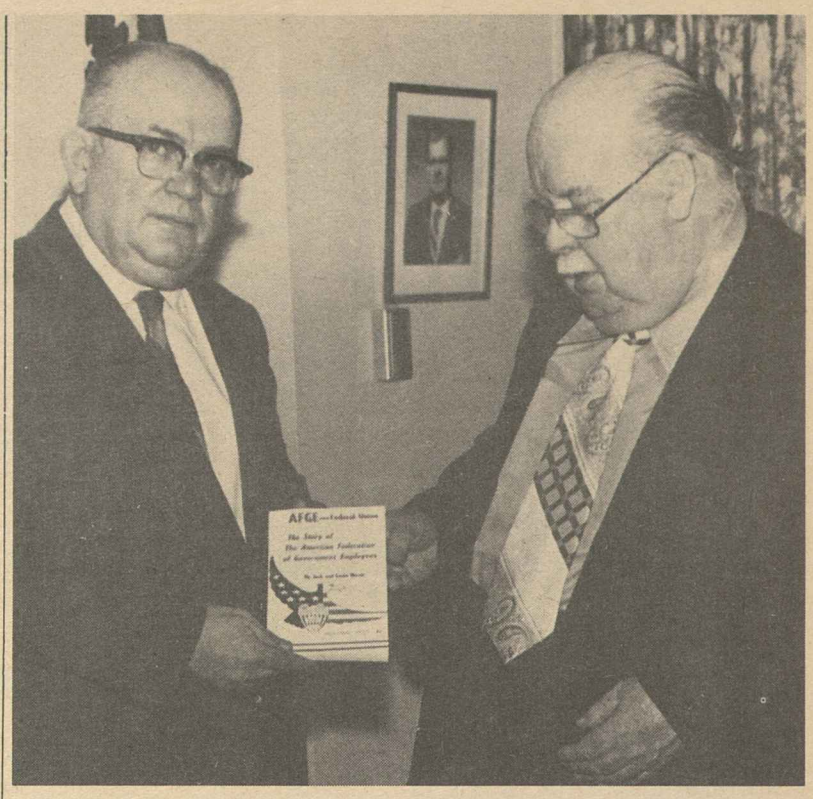
Apparently, in no small part due to lucrative contracts from the federal government, Stevens is doing quite well, DiNunno observes. Despite protestations from organized labor, the government continues to hand out contracts to Stevens.

Nearly 10 years ago, AFL-CIO President George Meany urged the Johnson Administration to stop awarding contracts to firms found in violation of the labor law—specifically J. P. Stevens & Co. In response, Meany was told nothing in the law compels the Defense Dept. to pay attention to the fiindings and directives of the NLRB.

A number of solutions has been proposed, including congressional amendments to the NLRA that would speed up the processing of complaints by the labor board and the enforcement of its rulings by the courts.

For labor's part, the AFL-CIO Executive Council has established a special committee of union presidents to work with TWUA and the federation's Industrial Union Dept. "to help Stevens workers organize and get a contract."

The AFL-CIO's position is that J. P. Stevens is challenging not only the TWUA and the IUD but the labor movement as a whole, and that Stevens presumably will remain an outlaw until the company's vicious anti-union campaign becomes unprofitable.



NEWLY-PUBLISHED history of the American Federation of Government Employees is presented to AFGE President Clyde M. Webber by Jack Nevin, who wrote the book with his wife, Lorna. He took on the project after his retirement from AFGE.

Pennsylvania Primary Extends Carter's Gains

For the seventh time in nine outings, former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter won a Democratic presidential primary as he finished well ahead of Sen. Henry M. Jackson and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona in Pennsylvania.

Carter gathered 37 percent in the presidential preference race and about 64 delegates in the separate Pennsylvania balloting for delegates to the Democrats' July convention. In the preferential vote Carter was followed by Jackson with 25 percent; Udall 19; Alabama Gov. George Wallace 11 and anti-abortion candidate Ellen McCormack 3 percent.

It was Carter's first victory in a major northeastern state, after losses to Jackson in Massachusetts and New York, and it came in the first head-on test among Carter, Udall and Jackson without someone's attention being partially focused elsewhere.

Carter went from his Pennsylvania victory to compete just four days later in Texas, where his delegates are running against a slate committed to Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.). Bentsen dropped out of the race earlier but is seeking to hold Texas as a favorite son. Texas has no presidential preference balloting and Wallace has the only other delegates filed.

Texas was also scheduled to be one of the biggest tests to date for the Republicans, with President Ford seeking to withstand the southern and western state strategy of former California Gov. Ronald Reagan. Ford leads Reagan by more than 2-1 in GOP delegate totals, with 100 more at stake in Texas.

Reagan has won ony one of six contests against Ford, with Pennsylvania marking the third state in which he was not entered. GOP delegates there were uncommitted but pro-Ford, and Ford won 90 percent of the preferential vote against a 10 percent write-in effort for Reagan.

The Pennsylvania results carried Carter to a delegate total of about 330, which can be extended to 380 off his early showing in the caucus states. By that reckoning, Jackson has about 250, Udall 180 and Wallace 109.

Udall got 23 delegates from Pennsylvania and Wallace three. Jackson's delegates were harder to count because his slates were partially merged with previously uncommitted delegates or those pledged to Pennsylvania Gov. Milton Shapp.

State party officials counted a total of 37 to 41 delegates for Jackson, 19 of whom carried his name on the ballot and about 21 who were part of the merger agreements. That would leave another 40 uncommitted in Pennsylvania's total of 178.

Pennsylvanians also nominated two House members, Democrat William Green and Republican H. John Heinz III, for the November race for the Senate seat being vacated by Hugh Scott.

Green, who has a labor voting record of 100 right votes and 4 wrong, won easily while Heinz took a close race over former Philadelphia District Atty. Arlen Specter. Heinz has a labor voting record of 41 right and 17 wrong.

Pennsylvania COPE made seven endorsements in contested Democratic House races. All four endorsed incumbents—Representatives John Dent, Robert Nix, Joseph Vigorito and Joseph M. Gaydos—won. COPE-endorsed Joseph S. Ammerman and Eugene V. Atkinson also captured Democratic nominations to oppose incumbent Republicans in the fall, but the seventh COPE-endorsed candidate, Harold Swenson, was defeated.

After the Saturday Texas primary, eight more presidential primaries are packed into a seven-day span, with Alabama, D.C., Georgia, and Indiana on May 4; Tennessee on Thursday, May 6; and Nebraska, West Virginia and Connecticut May 11.

After that 10 more primaries remain before the tripleheader in California, New Jersey and Ohio closes out the schedule June 8.

Labor Studies Center Lists Schedule for May

Six programs are planned for the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center in Silver Spring, Md., during May. The schedule:

Flight Attendants—An institute for local officers of the Association of Flight Attendants. Topics: grievance processing, the airline industry, basics of collective bargaining, and accounting and balloting procedures. From 4 p.m. Sunday, May 2, to Friday, May 7.

Operating Engineers—A program for union training directors on job analysis. From 4 p.m. Sunday, May 9, to Friday, May 14.

Government Employees—An AFGE program for local union officers and stewards. Topics: Equal Employment Opportunity, contract negotiations and administrative procedures. From 9 a.m. Monday, May 9, to Friday, May 14.

Negotiated Health Plans—An institute open to officers, negotiators, staff representatives and business agents of all AFL-CIO unions. Topics: health and welfare programs under collective bargaining, including eye care and dental care; negotiating and costing; relations with insurance companies; dual choice; the health care crisis, and AFL-CIO policy on National Health Security. From 4 p.m. Sunday, May 16, to Friday, May 21.

Labor Editors—A seminar for editors of national and international union publications. Topics: political semantics of 1976, jobs and a clean environment, the multinational world, workers attitudes, economics of full employment, and the elements of modern design. From 6 p.m. Thursday, May 20, to Sunday, May 23.

Corporate Power—An institute for officers, negotiating chairmen, research directors, educators and economists of AFL-CIO unions. Topics: issues growing out of concentration of power in multinational corporations, case studies of problems faced by individual trade unions in bargaining with conglomerate multinationals. From 4 p.m. Sunday, May 23, to Friday, May 28.

Further information about these or other Labor Studies Center programs may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. Phone 301/431-6400.

State-County Wins Library Runoff

The State, County & Municipal Employees won the right to represent the 1,996 non-professional employes of the Library of Congress. The union was chosen over the Black Employees of the Library of Congress by a vote of 636 to 432 in a runoff election.

The library's 969 professional employes, meanwhile, were scheduled to vote Apr. 2 to determine whether they wanted to be represented by AFSCME or by no union. In a Mar. 24 election, there was a tie.

Ford's Record Assailed:

Meany Calls Election Critical to Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

"But we are under no illusions that we will make much progress until the country as a whole gets out of the economic mess it is in," Meany said.

The price President Ford demands for what he terms fiscal responsibility means cutting public services to the bone," he said. It means a falling standard of living.

Meany contrasted the massive deficits under the Ford and Nixon Administrations resulting from high unemployment with the supposedly "spendthrift" policies under the Johnson, Kennedy and Truman administrations.

"Under those earlier administrations, America had something to show for its money. It paid for schools and hospitals, highways and airports, manpower programs, job programs that upgraded the nation's citizens and their standards of living, and improved the quality of American life."

By contrast, Meany said, the deficits under Nixon and Ford have had to be spent "for unemployment benefits and welfare programs . . . for giveaways to corporations and tax breaks that encourage the export of jobs."

He termed the Ford-Nixon economic policy "complete and utter waste." Unemployment, not spending, is wrecking the American economy, he charged.

The AFL-CIO has "launched its biggest fight for the future of America" with the campaign to pass the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act, Meany said. The lesson learned 30 years ago, when the Employment Act of 1946 became law, is that it is not enough just to set a goal. The strong point of the new bill, he said, is that it "spells out specific steps and specific programs to get the country back to work."

Further, "it doesn't merely authorize the Administration to take firm measures to implement the law, it requires it to do so. It reflects the lesson learned over the last seven years that Congress cannot simply rely on the good judgment and the good will of a President to properly administer the law when America has a President who has neither."

Ford's re-election platform, Meany said, amounts to "a President of the United States running against the United States government" by advocating "a general retreat from the idea of a strong federal role."

Meany scoffed at Ford's insistence "that America can't afford to care for its sick, can't afford to feed the hungry, can't afford to educate her children decently, can't afford to keep her cities from falling apart."

In fact, Meany retorted, "the only thing this country can't afford is four more years like the last seven."

Surveys Find First-Quarter Profits Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

from a Business Week survey of early company returns. The magazine reported that 12 out of 13 companies had higher earnings than in the first quarter of 1975 while 6 out of 7 chalked up improved profit margins.

"Corporate profits are higher and healthier than they have been in years," commented Business Week. The magazine noted, however, that the earnings picture may be somewhat distorted by comparisons with the same period a year ago when corporate profits hit their lowest point since 1972.

Companies benefiting most from the recovery are the auto makers and firms that supply tires, glass and components for new cars. Output and prices also were up in the paper industry.

Substantial profit increases also were scored by the producers of computers and other electrical equipment, chemicals, textiles and clothing.

Health Care Outpaces All Other Price Rises

(Continued from Page 1)

cent in just one year. The nation's health bill last year was $118.5 billion, of which 40 percent was paid by federal, state and local governments.

About 10 percent of Americans' income is spent for health care, the council said. It plans to hold hearings in various parts of the country this summer on ways to reduce health care costs.

In its report, the council suggested that the "unique structural characteristics" of the health care industry may have contributed to the rapid and substantial cost increases. One peculiar aspect of the industry, it noted, is the "passive" role of the consumer in health services.

In the health care sector, the council said, the patient relinquishes the consumer's power to the physician who becomes the "key decision-maker" in the transaction, even though the latter's professional training has not emphasized the "complex issues of cost and efficiency."

"In traditional markets, incentives to providers to be efficient would exist and would presumably restrain inflation," the council noted in the report. "In the health sector, by contrast, the incentive structure of the industry appears to encourage greater quantity of service rather than efficiency."

The report noted that the portion of the federal budget spent for health care has risen from 8.9 percent in 1969 to 11.3 percent in 1975 and is projected to increase to 11.7 percent in 1977.

5-1-76

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.



NEW DAY CARE CENTER is dedicated at Winchester, Va., by the Clothing Workers to serve more than 300 children of working parents. Officiating at the dedication were from left, ACWA Vice President Sam Nocella, Matthew H. Hirsh of the J. Schoeneman Co. and ACWA Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman.

Clothing Union Opens Model Day Care Unit

Winchester, Va.—The Clothing Workers dedicated a $1 million day care center here—the sixth in a network of facilities operated by the ACWA Baltimore joint regional board to serve the children of union members.

The new Winchester center is a joint venture of the union and the J. Schoeneman Co., a men's and boys' clothing manufacturer under ACWA contract. The facility will serve both Schoeneman employes and the public.

Built on a three-acre site, the center can accommodate more than 300 children. It has 10 spacious classrooms, a fully equipped health clinic, complete kitchen facilities and a library containing audio-visual equipment, educational materials, games and toys. Outside, there are two playgrounds and one enclosed activity area.

On hand for the dedication of the center, ACWA Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman noted that each of the new day care centers opened under the sponsorship of the Baltimore board has been an improvement in layout and design.

"But the overriding guideline has always been to make each center fit the needs of the children who use it," Sheinkman stressed.

Since the inception of the Baltimore board's joint union-management day care venture in 1963, more than $10 million has been invested in the six centers now serving 1,300 children. The five other facilities are in Verona, Va., Chambersburg, Hanover and McConnellsburg, Pa., and Baltimore.

In a message read at the dedication ceremonies, ACWA President Murray H. Finley called on the federal government to "face up to its responsibility" and provide funds for day care centers.

Sam Nocella, an ACWA vice president and manager of the Baltimore joint board, expressed hope Congress would enact a national day care center program and that "the next President" would sign it into law.

The Winchester center will provide the services of a full-time registered nurse, weekly visits by a pediatrician, two hot meals daily, and professional instruction for the children.

Pollard, Lucy Listed As Most Influential

William E. Pollard, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Civil Rights, has been named to Ebony magazine's list of 100 Most Influential Black Americans.

Also named in the magazine's annual selection was William Lucy, secretary-treasurer of the State, County & Municipal Employees.

The main criteria for selecting the top black leaders were how the individual affects the lives, thinking and actions of large segments of the nation's black population, and the extent of the person's national influence on policies and practices that significantly affect a large number of blacks.

Senate Adopts Labor-Backed Housing Bill

The Senate ignored a veto threat and passed a bill that would tilt the nation's housing programs in a direction urged by labor—stressing new construction of low-income housing and not just the rent subsidies for existing programs the Administration favors.

As sent to the House by a 55-24 vote, the bill would require the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development to use most of its new funds for new construction or major rehabilitation.

In the face of an HUD moratorium on new public housing, the Senate bill would require the department to spend $200 million of its funds for that purpose.

During the debate, Sen. Edward Brooke (R-Mass.) disagreed with the Administration position and said public housing construction, "despite its flaws, has proven to be the only effective means of providing decent housing for low-income persons."

Senate Housing Committee Chairman William Proxmire (D-Wis.) said a byproduct of the bill would be 1.2 million new jobs over a three-year period.

The measure now goes to the House, where similar legislation is being considered in committee. The death of Rep. William A. Barrett (D-Pa.) left a vacancy in the chairmanship of the important Subcommittee on Housing & Community Development. Rep. Thomas L. Ashley (D-Ohio) was unanimously chosen the new chairman.

HUD Sec. Carla Hills has warned that if the final version is along the lines of the Senate-passed bill she will ask President Ford to veto it.

Ex-Machinist Named Deputy Mediation Chief

Tally R. Livingston has been appointed deputy director of hte Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Before becoming a federal mediator, he was active in the Machinists union at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Arkansas Coalition Sets Drive to Repeal R-T-W

Little Rock, Ark.—A broad-based coalition is helping the Arkansas labor movement's attempt to end a ban on union shop agreements that was written into the state's constitution 32 years ago.

Labor's petition drive to put the issue before the voters in November is being backed by prominent religious, black, farm, business and academic figures through a new organization called Arkansas for Progress.

While 55,000 signatures are needed by July 2 to put the constitutional proposal on the ballot, State AFL-CIO President J. Bill Becker is hoping for a symbolic 106,000 signatures. That would be 1,000 more than the total vote cast for the so-called "right-to-work" amendment in 1944.

The acting chairman of Arkansas for Progress is Floyd Sexton, president of the Arkansas Council of Churches. Other charter members include the president of the Arkansas Farmers Union, Bill McCarty, and Jack McCoy, president of the state Junior Chamber of Commerce. Another prominent founding member is Robert Lefler, former dean of the University of Arkansas Law School and chairman of the state's last constitutional convention.

In one of the first programs sponsored by the group, Rep. Andrew Young (D-Ga.) urged a gathering of black ministers to support the campaign for a "rights of labor amendment" to the state constitution.

Young, also a minister and a civil rights leader from a state that also has a compulsory open shop, told the gathering that the only reason for so-called "right-to-work" laws is "to keep wages low and keep people poor."

Becker told a State COPE convention that the National Right to Work Committee will be pouring in money to try to defeat the attempt to change the constitution. "Already the opposition has hired the largest advertising agency in the state," he said.

The proposed "rights of labor amendment" would make union security a subject for bargaining if a majority of workers in the bargaining unit voted to authorize it.

Becker said about 100 employers in the state, including several major firms, have contract clauses agreeing to a union shop if it were to become legal. In such cases, he said, the approval of the workers affected in an election conducted by the State Dept. of Labor would be required to put a union shop into effect.

Severe Joblessness Persists in Nation

Rate Tops 6% in 130 Key Areas

Substantial unemployment blanketed most of the country in April as the Labor Dept. reported jobless rates of 6 percent or more in 130 of the 150 major labor areas that it surveys each month.

While three areas were removed from the government's substantial unemployment list, two others were added to it. A year earlier, as the recession began to bottom out, the number rose by 22 in one month to 127.

In the previous four months, the number of areas with high unemployment rates had held steady at 131. The number peaked at 135 last September.

Taken off the list last month were Washington, D.C.; Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark., and Steubenville, Ohio-Weirton, W. Va. Areas added were Des Moines, Iowa, and Tulsa, Okla.

Substantial joblessness, as defined by the Labor Dept., means 6 percent or more unemployment, discounting seasonal factors, that is likely to continue at that rate for at least two more months.

Areas with substantial unemployment may be eligible for first preference in bidding on certain federal procurement contracts if firms located there agree to hire 25 percent of their new employes each month from among the area's disadvantaged residents.

In both the Washington and Steubenville-Weirton areas, the improvement in the job picture was attributed mainly to recent employment upswings in wholesale and retail trade, construction, and service activities.

In the Little Rock-North Little Rock area, job gains in manufacturing—principally in the metal industries—were responsible for the improved employment situation.

The rise in joblessness in the Des Moines area was due largely significant job declines in wholesale and retail trade. In the Tulsa area, the increased unemployment was caused principally by recent payroll reductions in metal processing and transportation equipment, together with employment drops in construction.

The area rates are based on state employment security agencies' preliminary data on employment and unemployment.

In addition to the changes in major area classifications, 32 smaller labor areas were added to the

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Congress Urged to Stiffen Labor Law's Protections



RUBBER WORKERS President Peter Bommarito, right, and URW Education Director Robert Strauber hold up the message of the consumer boycott launched May 8: "Don't Buy Firestone." Picketing of Firestone outlets and retail stores selling Firestone products got under way in eight major cities. **(Story, this page.)**

Weak Penalties Seen Aiding Anti-Unionists

The AFL-CIO and its affiliates prodded Congress to strengthen the National Labor Relations Act and tighten its enforcement.

"Hard-core, anti-union employers" flout the law with impunity, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller charged. He told a House Labor subcommittee that the case histories it has heard from union witnesses during nearly two months of hearings reflect basic weaknesses in federal labor law, not isolated exceptions.

Officials of the Industrial Union Dept., Clothing Workers, Steelworkers and Ladies' Garment Workers concluded the presentation of labor's case for reform, and Biemiller then summed up.

He told the panel, headed by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., that the NLRA functions as it was intended where employers accept the right of workers to organize, however grudgingly.

In such cases, Biemiller said, "the NLRA provides the legal framework whereby the parties can settle their disputes in a reasonable fashion through a board-conducted election, through the guidance provided by the decisions . . . or, where there are doubts as to the facts of the law by precipitating a legally binding decision that carries with it a cease-and-desist order or other mild remedy."

But where voluntary compliance is lacking, Biemiller said, the odds are heavily against workers who try to organize and negotiate a first contract in the face of an employer's determination to keep a union out.

As was the case before the original Wagner Act was passed 41 years ago, Biemiller noted, there

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Congress Okays New Election Act

Congress gave final approval to a bill to restructure the Federal Election Commission, and sent it to President Ford.

It would reconstitute the commission as an Executive Board agency so it can pay out federal matching funds that are owed to the candidates who have been competing in the Democratic and Republican presidential primaries.

The bill passed by Congress would also equalize the law's treatment of corporation and union political funds, remedying a pro-management tilt. It would nullify an opinion by the election commission, strongly protested by the trade union movement, that would have allowed employers to solicit rank-and-file workers for a management-controlled political fund and even collect the money through a checkoff.

Under the labor-endorsed compromise adopted by Congress, cor-

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House Votes Start-Up Funds:

Employment Bill Gains on 2 Fronts

By David L. Perlman

The Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, the cornerstone of labor's economic program, won an important double endorsement in the House.

It moved out of the House Labor Committee, unscathed by amendments and supported by a 25-10 vote. The committee instructed Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), a supporter of the bill, to bring it to the Rules Committee "at the earliest time possible" in order to get it scheduled for the House floor.

Meanwhile, a 206-177 vote by the full House assured the employment bill a warm welcome.

The test vote came on the spending targets proposed by the House Budget Committee for the fiscal year that starts in October.

The committee earmarked $50 million as "start-up money" for the full employment program, in effect anticipating and endorsing its passage. An equal amount was budgeted for national health insurance, another major AFL-CIO goal, although the form of the health program was not spelled out.

A conservative coalition made two tries to delete the funds, an action that would have been interpreted as a rejection of the legislation.

First, the House defeated by a 230-153 margin an amendment by Rep. Omar Burleson (D-Tex.) to drop the start-up funds for both the health insurance and full em-

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Ford Veto Sustained On Child Care Funds

President Ford won another veto battle, and the losers were low-income working mothers with children in day care centers that don't meet federal standards.

The Senate failed by three votes to reach the two-thirds majority needed to overturn Ford's veto of a bill giving states an additional $125 million to meet staffing and safety standards. Most of the money would have been used to hire welfare mothers as adult aides, so the net cost would have been minuscule in federal budget terms.

But Ford said the legislation would be too "costly," and he urged Congress to deal with the issue by suspending the standards that had been drawn up by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

In a letter sent to all representatives and senators, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller had appealed to Congress to override the "unconscionable" veto.

"Because of the lack of adequate funds," he wrote, "many of the

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URW Rallies Launch Boycott of Firestone

Support for striking Rubber Workers in their dispute with the Big Four tire makers widened as a nationwide boycott of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. products began.

Picket lines went up outside Firestone outlets and independent retailers selling Firestone products in Akron and Dayton, Ohio; Des Moines, Iowa; Memphis; Long Beach, Calif.; New Haven, Conn.; Pottstown, Pa., and in Toronto, Canada.

The largest picketing operation was in Akron where URW President Peter Bommarito addressed thousands of Rubber Workers at a kick-off rally in the Rubber Bowl. Similar rallies were held in other cities.

Meanwhile, pledges of support for the two-and-one-half-week-old strike poured in to URW headquarters in Akron from labor groups both at home and abroad. The International Federation of Chemical & General Workers' Unions, based in Geneva, sent out a call for solidarity and support action to its nearly 100 affiliates throughout the world.

In Detroit, delegates to the Auto Workers' National Ford Council unanimously adopted a resolution pledging full support for the Rubber Workers.

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Trailways Bus Lines Struck In Nine States

Three locals of the Amalgamated Transit Union struck Continental Trailways May 1 in nine southern states after failing to get an acceptable agreement with the bus line on new three-year contracts.

ATU Locals 1531, 1534 and 1491 — representing more than 1,000 drivers, mechanics and terminal personnel — rejected the firm's final offer and voted overwhelmingly to strike when their old contracts expired Apr. 30.

Key issues in the dispute involve wages, cost-of-living adjustments, paid holidays and paid sick leave, the union reported.

ATU negotiators are seeking to narrow the disparity in mileage rates for bus drivers and obtain increases for hourly paid mechanics and terminal staffs.

Additional improvements are needed in the COL formula, which now provides a 1-cent-an-hour increase for every rise of six-tenths of 1 percent in the government's consumer price index, the ATU said.

The union is also asking for improvements in holiday benefits. The Trailways division employes currently are paid for five irregular holidays, but must work on regular holidays to receive time and one-half pay.

Other ATU proposals call for fully paid sick leave and increased company contributions for health insurance coverage. Currently, Trailways employes receive no paid sick leave and must pay 40 percent of the health insurance premium.



FREEDOM RALLY for Soviet Jews is addressed in New York by Michael Mann, AFL-CIO regional director, who delivered a message from Federation President George Meany. More than 100,000 persons took part in the May 2 observance of Solidarity Sunday for Soviet Jewry at the United Nations headquarters.

Meany Assails Soviets On Treatment of Jews

New York—More than 100,000 persons—including thousands of trade unionists—thronged Dag Hammarskjold Square and the streets around the United Nations headquarters to express support of freedom for Soviet Jews.

The demonstration on May 2, the fifth annual "Solidarity Sunday for Soviet Jewry," was highlighted by the presence of city, state and national dignitaries. A message from AFL-CIO President George Meany was read to the rally by Michael Mann, director of the federation's New York region.

"I am proud to raise my voice in support of Soviet Jews and in condemnation of the Soviet government's encouragement and perpetuation of the disease of anti-semitism," Meany's message declared.

"That this disease can flourish, with official backing, in a nation which answers to no moral authority and is now deterred by no superior military power—and whose capacity for destruction dwarfs by far the war machine of Adolph Hitler—can only chill the hearts of all mankind."

He urged the American people to regain the "pride in our democratic institutions and the unquestioned will to defend them that have made this country the hope of the world."

Meany was joined in these views by New York Gov. Hugh Carey, who said: "Let us substitute for the word 'detente' in our foreign policy the word 'determination'—determination that all people should enjoy the freedom of worship as they choose and to emigrate from tyranny.

Mayor Abraham Beame summed up the crowd's feelings when he asked: "How long will the Soviets continue to abuse the patience of free people everywhere? How long will the Soviets keep denying in systematic and wholesale fashion the rights of Soviet Jews? How many more years must we hold these rallies in order to wake the world to the worldwide dangers of Soviet injustice?"

Among labor groups taking part in the demonstration were the New York City Central Labor Council, the Jewish Labor Committee, the Ladies' Garment Workers, the Teachers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Pay Cut Demand Forces N.Y. Apartment Strike

New York—A strike by building service workers at New York apartment houses spread as the walkout neared the end of its first full week.

Members of Local 32B of the Service Employees, representing some 23,000 superintendents, handymen, elevator operators, porters, mechanics and guards in 4,000 apartment buildings, left their jobs on May 3 after negotiations on a new contract broke down.

The workers are seeking higher pay and improved benefits while the apartment house owners, represented by the Realty Advisory Board, have proposed a pay cut and other retrogressive changes in benefit provisions and working conditions.

The union has proposed a new one-year contract to replace the three-year agreement that expired on Apr. 30. It also wants a better cost-of-living escalator clause, a shorter work week and improvements in pensions, welfare coverage, sick leave and vacations.

Talks came to an end on May 2 when the realty board abruptly terminated the negotiations which were being mediated by the State Mediation Board. Union negotiators charged the owners were not bargaining in good faith.

Support for the walkout was pledged by the New York City Central Labor Council and other local labor groups. The realty board represents owners and managers of about 1,600 apartment buildings in the city.

John J. Sweeney, president of the striking local, said the union business agents were talking to workers in other buildings to persuade them to join the walkout.

Sweeney cited an independent study by a Washington consulting firm that indicated custodial workers in private apartment buildings would require a 68-cent hourly pay increase to restore the same earnings relationship they had in 1973 with comparable workers in other unionized industries.

Present wages of the building employes range from $180 to $201 a week, and to $15,000 a year for superintendents.

The building owners asked for a reduction in present fringe benefits to help them meet increased real-estate taxes, higher fuel and material costs and continued rent control.

They also want to pay only straight time pay for work on holidays, eliminate the workers' present COL clause, eliminate certain paid holidays, and require workers to pay $3 a week to their welfare fund and $1 a week to the pension fund. The funds are currently supported entirely by employer payments.

Cement Masons Receive New Training Grant

The Plasterers & Cement Masons received a new Labor Dept. contract for $1,028,768 to provide on-the-job training for 735 disadvantaged persons and veterans and to upgrade the skills of 280 experienced plasterers.

The training will be conducted in 29 states in cooperation with the Portland Cement Association.

Since 1967, more than 6,000 persons have completed training programs under previous Labor Dept. contracts with the union.

Credit Unions Report Gain in Membership

Madison, Wis.—Membership in labor-sponsored credit unions exceeded 1.1 million last year, the Credit Union National Association, Inc., announced.

In addition, CUNA said, millions of union members belonged to other credit unions serving employe groups or communities in 1975.

Total assets of union-sponsored credit unions topped $989 million at the end of the 1975 calendar year, CUNA reported in its new 1976 Credit Union Yearbook.

Awaits Ford Decision:

Congress Approves New Election Law

(Continued from Page 1)

porations could directly solicit only stockholders and administrative-level employes, with unions given similar solicitation rights within the bargaining unit. Each group could solicit the other's constituency by mail, but only under elaborate safeguards that prevent the soliciting group from knowing who contributed.

The bill would prevent corporations and unions alike from setting up a proliferation of political committees so as to evade the ceiling on contributions to candidates or parties. It would also require unions and other membership organizations to report expenses over $2,000 an election for communications to members designed primarily to elect or defeat a candidate for federal office.

Also in the bill is a provision cutting off public financing to presidential candidates receiving less than 10 percent of the vote in two successive primaries where they did not voluntarily withdraw from the ballot. However, candidates who cease to "actively seek" nomination could continue to receive funds to defray expenses incurred before they dropped out.

Either the House or Senate could reject, but not otherwise change, a regulation of the Federal Election Commission.

Congressional Republicans were divided on the bill, which passed the House in final form by a 291-81 vote and then was approved by the Senate. 62-29.

In other congressional developments:

● The House gave 287-42 approval to a bill that would continue, at least through September, a program of public service jobs for areas with high unemployment. President Ford wants to phase out the program, and a veto is considered likely.

The bill is intended to prevent the program from running out of funds during the "transitional quarter" of this year that bridges the gap between the June 30 end of the 1976 fiscal year and the Oct. 1 start of the 1977 fiscal year.

The program that the Administration claims is no longer needed is Title 6 of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act. Without congressional action, supporters of the bill told the House, funds will soon be exhausted and 115,000 persons now in public service jobs will be put off the payroll by mid-June.

● The House approved a conference agreement on a Beef Research & Information bill that would finance an industry program through what amounts to a value-added tax passed on to consumers. The AFL-CIO and the Meat Cutters opposed the legislation, but the House adopted it, 200-170.

● The Senate's Agriculture and Interior Committees unanimously approved a labor-endorsed bill that would allow continued tree harvesting in national forests, under federal guidelines. The legislation was needed after court rulings that an 1897 conservation law banned "clear-cutting" of trees threatened a lumber shortage that would send prices higher and add to unemployment in both lumbering and construction.

Senate Vote Sustains Veto On Child Care

(Continued from Page 1)

states have had to cut back on the day care services they were providing and have indicated they may have to reduce them even further. The result will be that parents working or in training programs will be forced to leave their jobs or training and join the ranks of the unemployed or those on welfare."

If the veto were sustained, Biemiller warned, "it would force cutbacks in the pitifully inadequate amount of day care presently available."

The House voted first, and the motion to override carried by a resounding 301-101, which was 33 more than the needed two-thirds.

But the Senate, under what a wire service story termed "heavy pressure from the White House," could muster only a 60-34 majority to override.

Hillman Awards Cite 5 as Media Standouts

New York—Outstanding work in mass communications brought awards to two newspaper reporters, a magazine writer, an author and a national television network from the Sidney Hillman Foundation.

The Hillman prizes, made annually in the memory of the first president of the Clothing Workers, were presented at an awards luncheon here by Murray H. Finley, president of the ACWA and the foundation. Each award carries a $750 prize.

The award winners are:

William S. Randall and Stephen D. Solomon of the Philadelphia Inquirer for investigative reporting on work-related health hazards and cancer deaths among workers.

Susan Sheehan for an article in New Yorker magazine titled A Welfare Mother, which explored the problems of trying to hold a family together while on public assistance.

E. J. Kahn, Jr., for his book, The China Hands, an in-depth study of U.S. relations with China and America's mistreatment of its foreign service officers during the Joe McCarthy era.

The Columbia Broadcasting System for its two-hour special, Fear on Trial, a drama based on the blacklisting of radio-television personality John Henry Faulk and his subsequent successful libel suit.

Faulk, a former vice president of the Radio & Television Artists and member of the Screen Actors Guild, was a guest speaker at the awards luncheon.

Judges for this year's Hillman awards competition were Alan Barth, retired editor-writer for the Washington Post; Edward P. Morgan, director of the Public Broadcasting Laboratory, and Harrison E. Salisbury, former associate editor of the New York Times.

Stiffer Enforcement:

Labor Law Reforms Urged on Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

are employers who fire workers who are active union supporters. Now, however, "a year, or two, or three, after the event, and long after the organizing drive has been defeated, the discriminatee may receive back pay with interest and an order restoring him to his job." But an employer who has killed off a union organizing drive considers it a small price to pay.

Citing testimony of previous witnesses, Biemiller stressed the ability of an employer to utilize an arsenal of delaying tactics to put off, sometimes for several years, "the day when he has to sit down and bargain with the representative chosen by his employes."

Then, "an employer can simply refuse to bargain in good faith" and face "no sanction other than an order to cease and desist" long after the offense.

And finally, Biemiller noted, if the employer at the bargaining table offers workers little or nothing, "their only recourse is to accept the offer, disband their union, or go out on strike." If they choose to strike to obtain a contract of limited duration, he said, they risk being permanently replaced.

When employers hostile to unions see firms such as J. P. Stevens repeatedly violate the law and get by with little more than slap-on-the-wrist penalties, "the moral force of the law's prohibitions . . . is corroded," Biemiller suggested. He told the panel:

"The testimony you have heard indicates that more and more employers are concluding that the lack of prompt and effective remedies against flagrant violators demonstrates that this society does not have a serious commitment to collective bargaining, and are therefore acting on the premise that only timid fools respect the rules."

Biemiller urged that Congress redress the pro-employer tilt of the Taft-Hartley Act by providing swifter remedies for employer unfair labor practices as it now does for union offenses such as secondary boycotts or picket line misconduct.

To curtail delaying tactics used by employers to stall representation elections, Biemiller asked that the NLRB be given back the power it once held "to hold pre-hearing elections where there is no substantial legal issue and to require that in every case an election take place within a specified period, with the understanding that issues unresolved at that time can be raised through appropriate election challenges."

He said the AFL-CIO "heartily endorses" a bill to require that elections be held within 45 days of the filing of a petition.

To deal with employers who refuse to bargain, Biemiller urged "a clear legislative mandate to impose a compensatory remedy" along lines suggested by a two-member minority of the NLRB. In that case, they endorsed a proposal to require the company to give its workers as back pay an amount equal to the estimated increased compensation and benefits they would have received if the employer had bargained in good faith from the beginning.

Also, Biemiller urged, the law should require an employer to honor a voluntary checkoff for union dues—a standard provision in almost all contracts and normally a point of controversy only when an employer is out to break a union.

On the issue of dismissals of union supporters during organizing campaigns, Biemiller urged that the NLRB be obligated to seek court injunctions to immediately restore the worker to his or her job, and that the worker be authorized to bring a triple-damage suit against the employer.

An employer who persistently violates his workers' rights to organize and bargain should be subject to the same penalty of loss of government contracts as an employer who illegally discriminates on the grounds of race, creed, color, national origin or sex, Biemiller urged.

To speed up NLRB procedures, he urged that opinions of administrative law judges be final unless the labor board accepts a case that is appealed to it for review—in somewhat the same fashion that higher court decides through a certiorari procedure whether to review decisions of a lower court.

Further, he said, decision of the NLRB should be self-enforcing subject to the right of a party to obtain a stay from a federal appellate court within 30 days, and then only on a showing that the NLRB order is defective as a matter of law. At present, if a board order is defied, the NLRB must initiate enforcement procedures in a court of appeals.

Profits Survey Confirms Sharp Surge for Quarter

A Wall Street Journal survey of first-quarter corporate profits showed the largest year-to-year spurt in 17 years, an increase of 41 percent.

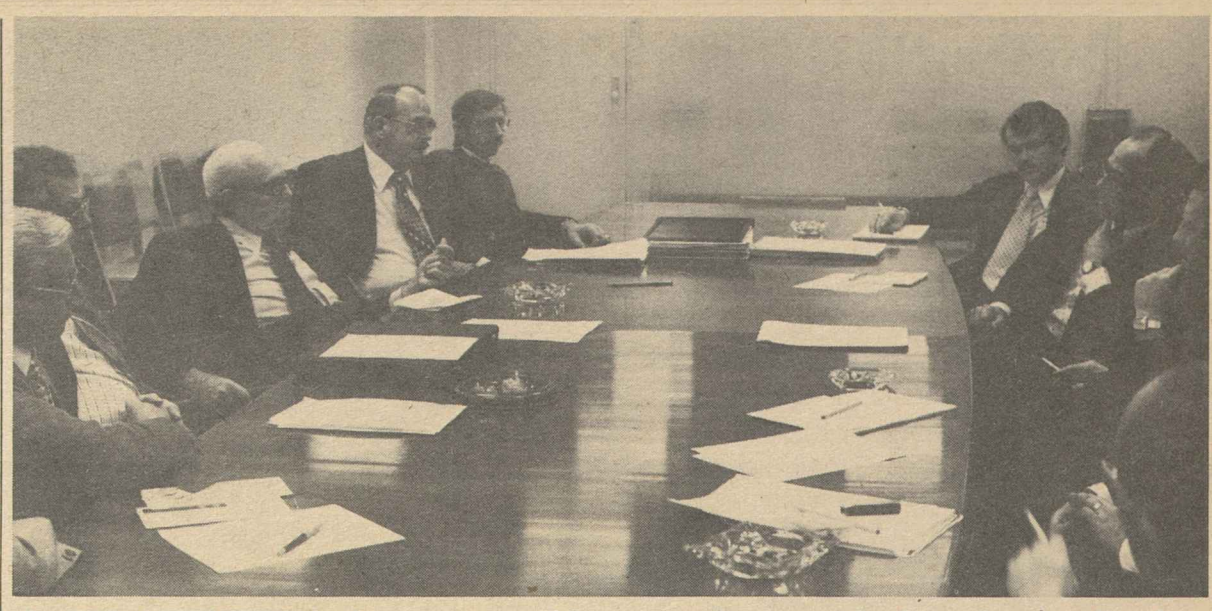
After-tax earnings of 569 major American firms totaled $11.9 billion during the first three months of 1976, compared with $8.5 billion in the same quarter a year earlier, the Journal said.

The sharp increase was largely attributed by the Journal to the dismal profits a year ago at the low point of the recession, but some analysts indicated the first-quarter performance would continue through the year.

The profits upturn was relatively broad-based, affecting all but the banking and metals-producing industries, the Journal said.

The biggest gainers were textiles, up 346 percent; railroads, up 161 percent; building materials, up 128 percent; rubber companies, up 93 percent, and chain grocery and drug stores, up 83 percent.

"Bolstering first-quarter earnings besides the general economic growth was increased worker productivity—up at an annual rate of 4.6 percent in the quarter," the Journal said.



LABOR ACTIVITIES in Asia are reviewed by country directors of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute at a meeting with AFL-CIO President George Meany in Washington. Meany is flanked by Morris Paladino, left, AAFLI executive director, and Charles Gray, deputy executive director.

Unions Cite Frustration, Delays As Weapons of Defiant Employers

"Our experiences and frustrations are shared by every union in America."

That comment, by Steelworkers Organizing Director Elmer Chatak, drew no dissent from other union witnesses who testified to the ease with which union-busting employers can defy the intent of federal labor law.

It was affirmed by Clothing Workers Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman and it echoed also in the testimony of the two labor attorneys who also testified during the final week of House "oversight" hearings on the National Labor Relations Act—Elliot Bredhoff, general counsel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and Joseph Good, associate general counsel of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Sheinkman agreed with the need for legislative action. But he strongly urged the NLRB to use its administrative powers to reduce the "unconscionable" delay which has been a recurrent complaint "of witness after witness."

One easily remedied cause of delay, he said, is the labor board's insistence on setting policy on a case-by-case basis instead of formulating policy guidelines in the manner it now promulgates procedural rules.

He noted as an example a recent Supreme Court decision holding that the right to picket in private shopping centers is not a constitutional issue but subject "exclusively" to the National Labor Relations Act.

It may be years, Sheinkman suggested, before the NLRB has acted on sufficient cases to give unions and employers the guidance that could be achieved in a single NLRB policy formulation.

Bredhoff, testifying for the IUD, spelled out the urgency of legislation to make it more difficult for employers to kill off a union by taking advantage of every opportunity for delay, or simply ignoring the law.

Last year, he noted, the median time lag between the filing of an unfair labor practice charge and a decision by the NLRB was 332 days, almost a full year. But then, it typically took another year to file an enforcement petition against a recalcitrant employer and to obtain a decision from a court of appeals.

With even longer delays not uncommon, Bredhoff said, an employer can thwart a union drive for a "relatively small outlay of perhaps some backpay and his attorney's fees."

Good, the ILGWU attorney, stressed the token nature of remedies imposed by the labor board for employer misconduct. When a union drive has been broken by employer intimidation and other illegal practices, he suggested, the eventual posting of plant bulletin board notices promising not to interfere with the right to organize becomes "a cruel hoax."

By that time, Good said, "the employer has effectively demonstrated to its workers that it can defy the United States government with impunity."

Chatak showed to the House subcommittee instructions a company had issued to its supervisors during a Steelworkers organizing drive.

It told supervisors to "try" to stay within the law, and cited examples of illegal actions.

But it also declared: "The illegal acts we have been referring to are unfair labor practices. They are not crimes. No individual is punished for committing them."

And it concluded, "You stand the most to lose from the organization of your department."

John Pecoraro Heads Seniors' Political Unit

John J. Pecoraro, retired legislative director of the Painters, has been named executive director of the Concerned Seniors for Better Government, the labor-supported political committee affiliated with the National Council of Senior Citizens.

Pecoraro, 64, had been legislative director of the Painters since 1969.

10 Unions Accept Cuts To Keep Paper Alive

Ten unions have ratified an agreement with the Washington Star to cut the newspaper's operating costs about $6 million a year through an eight-month wage freeze and a reduction of 200 jobs.

The Star, which has 1,700 workers on its payroll, has been losing money for the past decade, including more than $9 million since coming under new management a year ago. It is the only daily competitor of the Washington Post in the nation's capital.

A joint statement issued by the unions and the Star management said the "economies would keep the Star alive and reinforce its prospects for the future."

Publisher Joe L. Allbritton, a Texas millionaire who acquired the newspaper last year, said he would inject an additional $6 million of new operating capital to match the commitment from the unions.

The agreement calls for economic incentives for union members who voluntarily retire or resign. The 200 job cutbacks would include 100 of the 270 printers of the International Typographical Union; 37 of the 540 editorial-commercial employes of the Newspaper Guild, and 20 of the 80 pressmen represented by the Printing & Graphic Communications Union.

Allbritton offered a one-time bonus of $18,000 to ITU members who left the payroll immediately and $15,000 for those who would retire by the end of the year.

The pressmen, stereotypers and the ITU mailers also agreed to workforce and work-practice changes. In addition, the printers agreed to a four-day workweek until the composing workforce is reduced to agreed levels.

Members of the eight Star unions will be affected by the moritorium on wage increases through Dec. 31, 1976. Excluded are the ITU and Service Employees, which had been working under expired contracts when the negotiations on the economic reductions took place.

The agreement was reached with the assistance of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, including several sessions in which union and management representatives negotiated around the clock.

AFGE Certified at Information Agency

The Government Employees union received official recognition as bargaining agent for some 2,100 foreign service employes of the U.S. Information Agency.

AFGE Local 1812, the declared winner of a representation election last Mar. 23, was certified as bargaining agent by the Employee-Management Relations Commission of the Board of the Foreign Service.

The AFGE local now represents all of USIA's more than 4,000 general schedule and foreign service employes. In the March election, it defeated the American Foreign Service Association.

Frustrating Organizing

THERE ARE THREE entirely distinct labor-management relations systems in this country. The best known is that covering industries or companies that are well organized and that accept the concept of collective bargaining. So far as one would gather from the media, and from management spokesmen, the collective agreements negotiated by such companies and the unions with whom they deal and the economic confrontations that from time to time mark those negotiations, constitute the entirety of our industrial life. But such mature bargaining relationships, which are not a prime concern of the regulatory scheme embodied in the NLRA, are unfortunately the exception not the rule.

At the next level are the employers who grudgingly accept their employes' right to organize. These employers seek to come as close to the legal line as possible in opposing unions, and from time to time go over that line. But they are not dedicated to returning the law to where it stood prior to the Wagner Act.

The relationships between such employers and their employes form the grist for the board's mill. In this context the NLRA provides the legal framework whereby the parties can settle their disputes in a reasonable fashion through a board-conducted election; through the guidance provided by the decisions elaborating the meaning of the act's commands in great detail; or, where there are doubts as to the facts of the law, by precipitating a legally binding decision that carries with it a cease-and-desist order or other mild remedy.

Particularly when the Congress turns its attention to how the act is working, great emphasis is placed on this latter group of employers as proof that the law has taken hold.

BUT THIS distorted partial view ignores entirely the far different situation of workers who, in the face of employer opposition, commit themselves to the task of self organization and of negotiating a first contract. The economic resources at their command are pitiable. The resources of the unions that seek to aid them are not that much greater. Those resources are derived from the dues payments of the already organized, and, of course, the first call on those dues is to meet the complex demands placed on unions properly representing their present members. Moreover, the legal resources the NLRA provides these workers and unions are just as inadequate.

In contrast, the anti-union employer normally has the money to hire the lawyers and labor relations experts who specialize in breaking organizing drives. Of equal importance, he has the power of the initiative derived from his status as the owner of the enterprise. The resulting disparity in power is most stark in areas where there is no union tradition and where a way of life has been constructed by instilling the community with a fear of the adverse consequences that will flow from employe exercise of the right declared in the NLRA to form and join a union.

With very rare exceptions, the often desperate and heartbreaking struggles that mark these confrontations between anti-union employers and their workers who wish to secure the benefits of collective bargaining are ignored. Except to the participants they are nonevents. This committee's willingness to break this veil of silence and to plumb the situation of the unorganized is in itself an enormous service.

The central lesson of these hearings is that the NLRA, as it stands, often frustrates and impedes fulfillment of the act's promise, to encourage the practice and procedure of collective bargaining.

—From AFL-CIO testimony before the House Labor Committee.

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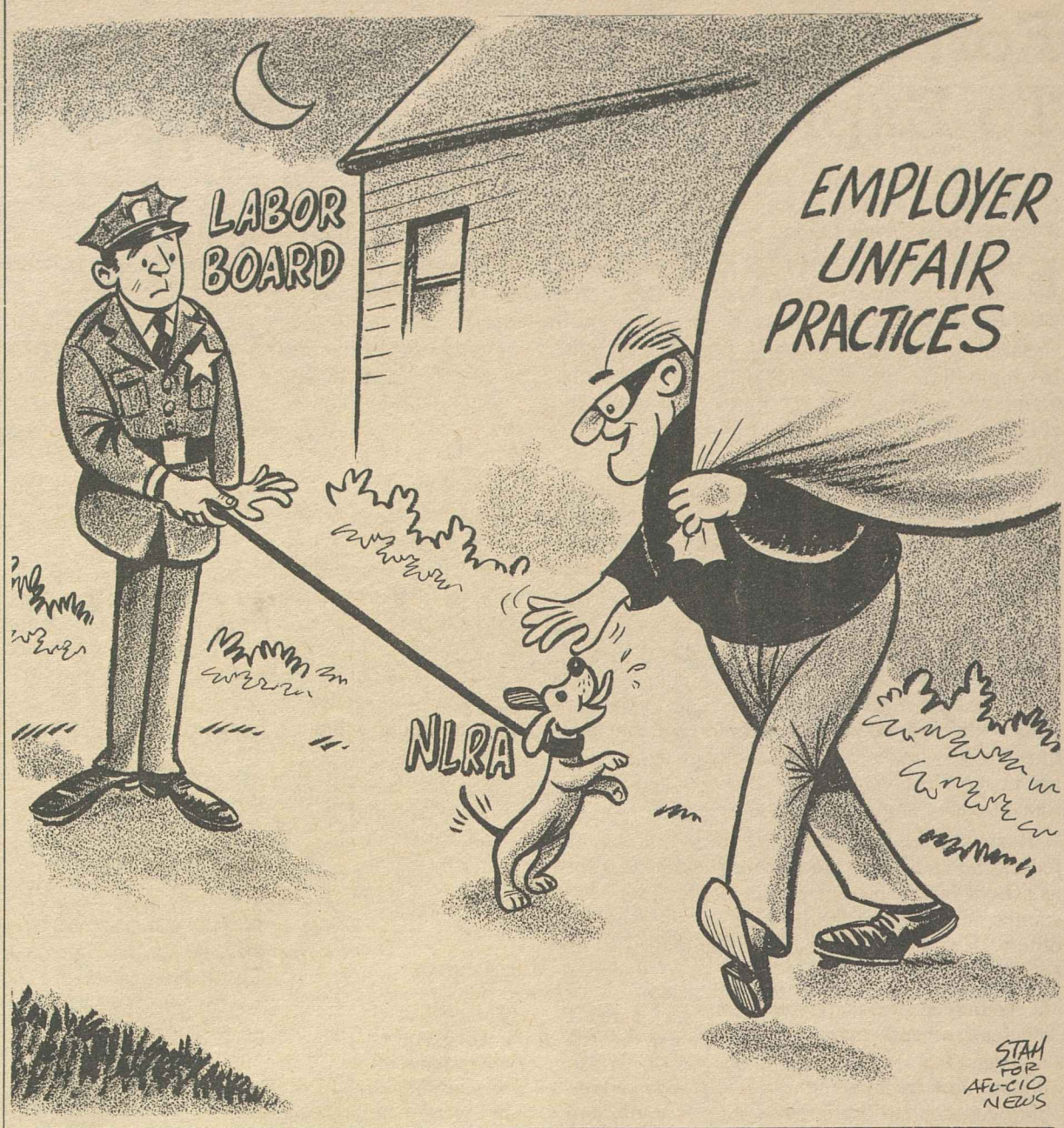
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'Good Doggie!'



Bringing Morality to Money:

Church Groups Strive to Instill Conscience Into Corporations

By Gus Tyler

FROM THE PULPIT recently the Episcopal Bishop of New York, Paul Moore, Jr. excoriated the immorality of corporations with the righteous wrath of an Old Testament prophet. He poured fire and brimstone on the companies that were fleeing New York and other cities.

Whatever the "economic considerations," he thundered, "most industries' decisions to leave the city are basically immoral." He called the companies "rats leaving the sinking ship."

Indeed, these were rats who were eating away at the fiber of the cities and causing them to sink. As companies leave, unemployment rises. Income from taxes falls and city services collapse. Into the chaos strides crime to drive more business out of the city. And so the once proud metropolis sinks in a vicious swirl to the lower and lowest depths.

"It is not just a problem of New York," intoned the bishop, but of the industrial society, with the urban blight spreading to the suburbs. "There is nowhere to flee in a dying land."

In the spirit of the resurrection, he called for a moral rebirth: "Cut through the fog of statistics and see the moral decisions behind them," he appealed. "Be part of the rising, not the dying."

In these stark statements, the outspoken bishop has posed the problem of economics versus ethics. Just how far can any corporation go in dispelling the "fog of statistics" to follow the straight-and-narrow road of righteousness?

A couple of years ago, the Council for Economic Development pretty much summed it up by noting that "corporations are necessarily limited by various internal constraints on what and how much they can do to improve society."

They noted that "no company of any size can willingly incur costs which would jeopardize its competitive position and threaten its survival." Second, beyond staying alive, the corporation had to show profits that would please its stockholders and appeal to the financial market.

In short, by its very nature, a corporation has to be dedicated to making money—first and foremost.

Having set down these limits on corporate social "responsibility" the CED still felt that there was leeway for some do-gooding by these companies.

Among the most militant forces in America presently pushing for the development of a corporate conscience is a consortium of churches that are using their vast collective investments to pressure the soulless companies into finding a soul. In their "occasional bulletin," entitled "Churches as Shareholders," they recount their many missions.

Thus they report in their spring number that the United Presbyterian Church, as a shareholder in ITT, has gotten the corporation to agree not to bid "on South African military or police procurements."

A RESOLUTION SPONSORED by the Adrian (Mich.) Dominican Sisters and the Sisters of Mercy of Chicago asks that Abbott Laboratories disclose information about the marketing and sales of infant formulae in developing countries. The Sisters of St. Joseph and the Center for Social Action of the United Church of Christ want to view the commercials and advertisements of Colgate-Palmolive to see whether they square with "the changing role of women in society."

These and many similar actions are part of a concerted effort to bring a conscience to the corporation, to find some way to bring morality to money.

Instead of driving the money changers from the temple, these modern Christians would drag them back into the temple to hearken to the voice of the Lord.

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For Professional Care!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

In Election Campaign:

Ford, Reagan Ignore Key Issues To Exploit 'Big Government'

The following article, "The Phony Issue of Big Government," appeared in the Apr. 26, 1976, issue of Memo from COPE.

EVERY ELECTION YEAR has a phony issue. "Big government" is the Number One phony issue for 1976.

Sure, the government is big. It's a big country. In population, we are 215 million people. Our mainland stretches 3,000 miles east-west and about 1,800 miles north-south—not to mention Alaska and Hawaii.

In short, we're not Monaco to be administered by Princess Grace and Prince Ranier and a couple of hired hands. We need programs to serve people, employes to conduct the programs and taxes to fund them.

So, what do they mean when they talk about cutting back "big government?" President Ford by his actions and Ronald Reagan in his speeches have given us a pretty clear idea. The President's cuts are aimed at working people and the poor through his vetoes of job-creating programs and his proposals for chopping down programs like food stamps among others.

Reagan said he'd whack $90 billion off the federal budget—and along with it such programs as school lunch, medicaid, aid to education, food stamps, mental health, housing and a batch of others. He also indicated he'd tamper with the social security plan.

Nobody argues the government can't be more efficient, or that taxpayers shouldn't get more mileage for what they kick in to Washington. But to take the candidates' talk about "big government" seriously is to ask some hard questions the candidates don't begin to answer clearly or fully, questions voters should think about before they swallow the line:

● One of "big government's" biggest programs is social security. It takes in and disburses vast sums of money. It employs thousands. But it serves millions.

It provides retirement benefits to 19 million Americans and their dependents, survivors benefits to more than 7 million widows and orphans, disability benefits to more than 3.6 million disabled workers and their dependents.

It pays out an average of $120 million a day, 365 days a year. It's the world's biggest people-helping program and you don't conduct anything of this scope with a PhD and a computer. It takes a lot of employes to give decent service.

Given a "mandate" next November, what would either Ford or Reagan do to social security in their zeal to cut back "big government?"

● How about medicare and federally-aided state medicaid programs? They, too, serve millions of people—and while no one considers they are perfect in their administration or their benefits, the programs do a lot of good that wasn't being done before.

Does anyone really want to dispense with the "big medicare" part of "big government?" Improve it, yes. But dump it, no.

● There are scores of federal agencies, departments and commissions that came into being over a period of time as need for them became evident. Some of them have outlived their usefulness and should be dismantled, and the AFL-CIO supports proposals for regular review with an eye to decommissioning whatever no longer serves a purpose.

But most agencies serve a need and, though not perfectly, overall perform to the public's benefit.

● "Big government" is food stamps to help feed poor and hungry families. This whole program is now under attack by the Ford Administration with alarming support in Congress. Is this country really ready to reduce aid to those so desperately in need?

● "Big government" is the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, an effort, too long-delayed, to reduce death and injury on the job. Do many Americans really believe this is too great an intrusion on the rights of business? Are they ready to weaken it?

The "big government" argument really is aimed at programs that help people. Ford and Reagan seem determined to create and exploit an issue they sense is a winner. Playing on genuine legitimate concerns about the role and cost of government, they threaten to inflate these concerns and turn the 1976 campaign into a windy exchange over a phony issue.

The danger is a lot of citizens might be so swept up by it that the crucial issues of jobs, prices, taxes, health care, housing, education and others will be obscured—and these, after all, are not so much a matter of "big government" as of "good government," which is the real issue in 1976.

Prospects for Passage Good:

Full Employment Bill Draws Strong Support from Coalition

LEGISLATION spelling out the right of every adult American to a job and the machinery to reach that goal may clear Congress and go to the White House as early as August, Howard D. Samuel, vice president of the Clothing Workers, predicted on Labor News Conference.

Samuel said the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill has drawn strong support from a broad coalition of organized labor, civil rights and business leaders, academics and liberals of both political parties. He stressed that key principles of the bill make full employment a primary item on the national agenda and a "major criterion of anything that we do in the field of economics in this country."

Samuel acknowledged that President Ford's "low regard for full employment" is a major obstacle to the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, and that if Congress does approve the measure this year, there is a good chance that the President would veto it. Since key Democratic presidential candidates support the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, a Ford veto would make it a major issue in the '76 elections, he noted.

If the full employment legislation is cut off by a veto, Samuel said, "our hope will be that a new President will be elected, partly on the basis of an immense outpouring of votes in behalf of full employment, that the bill will be passed again and signed in 1977."

Samuel scored the Administration position—based on a theory held by conservative economists—that full employment would trigger another inflation push and result in another recession and higher unemployment. The fact is, he said, high inflation almost always goes hand-in-hand with high unemployment, while "every time we've had low unemployment we've also had very low inflation and low interest rates."

High unemployment has an extremely adverse impact on the nation's economy, Samuel stressed.

"The budget deficit, which the Ford Administration claims is a major source of inflation, goes up approximately $16 billion for every 1 million unemployed—that's $14 billion in lost taxes and $2 billion in direct expenses, like unemployment unsurance and food stamps," he said.

"If we get 3 or 4 million back to work," Samuel noted, "we could reduce the deficit by $60 or 70 billion. That could turn the deficit into a plus."

Wide support for passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill is being generated by two key coalition groups—the Full Employment Action Council, a legislative lobbying body, and the National Committee for Full Employment, which works to educate the public on the issue.

Both groups are headed by Coretta Scott King, widow of Dr. Martin Luther King, and ACWA President Murray H. Finley.

Reporters questioning Samuel on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Michael Posner of the Reuter News Agency and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

PRESIDENT FORD has thrown down the gauntlet. Addressing the annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce the President attacked the Humphrey-Hawkins bill as "dangerous, deceptive" and a "vast election-year boondoggle."

The President drew a sharp line between his approach of basically relying on private industry for economic recovery and the Democrats' approach as embodied in the proposed Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act of 1976.

"The difference between my approach and that of the Congress couldn't be more clear-cut and I am delighted, I am glad, to join the issue with them," Ford declared.

"This is," the President told his business audience, "perhaps the decisive issue of our bicentennial year."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) counterattacked within hours, pointing out that Ford's opposition was no surprise since the President has vetoed virtually every job-creation bill passed by Congress.

"Frankly," Humphrey said, "while I always solicit and welcome comments, I do not rely on President Ford's economic brain trust for wise and creative counsel on economic issues.

"After all, these are the very people who have caused America to suffer its highest levels of unemployment since the Great Depression, the most severe inflation since World War II, the most onerous high interest rates since the Civil War and the worst recession in 40 years.

"Anyone who believes in WIN buttons as the cure for inflation, and tax increases as the solution to recession, will not be relied on for economic leadership by the American people," Humphrey said.

What the President is counting on this election year is an uptrend in which he thinks he can persuade people that prosperity is "just around the corner."

The President is betting that some 86 million employed people will be content with their lot. He is betting that most people don't care about the more than 10 million unemployed, about the 3.7 million unemployed under 25 who are losing faith with America, about great cities rotting at the core, about a nation whose leadership of the world's democracies is now in question.

THE INFLUENTIAL Joint Economic Committee of Congress has provided a good basis for debate in its newly issued analysis of the Economic Report which Ford sent to Congress in January.

Referring to the "Great Recession of 1973-1975," the committee said "its severity is a direct result of economic misunderstanding and mismanagement by the Administration and the Federal Reserve. The nation is a victim of misguided policies."

The committee criticized Administration officials for perpetuating the myth that the recession was caused by reckless government spending. "The truth is," the committee said, "that the inflation of 1973-1974 derived not from government profligacy but largely from factors such as grain, oil and dollar devaluations. . . ."

The committee, which has a staff of able economists, called on the Administration to stop peddling "ignorance and misinformation" to the public.

Each percentage point of unemployment increases the federal deficit by about $17 billion, the committee observed. If unemployment in fiscal 1976 had been at 4 percent instead of its projected level of about 8 percent, there would be almost no deficit. "Yet the Administration spreads the erroneous notion that the deficit is caused by 'wasteful spending.' "

So the issue has been drawn. The important vote will come in November, when the people of the United States will decide whether to reward knownothingism with another term or retire Mr. Ford.



JOBS LEGISLATION geared to full employment by the end of the decade and coupled with a mandate on the Administration to meet that goal may clear Congress as early as August, Clothing Workers Vice President Howard D. Samuel, center, predicted on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Robert Cooney, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Michael Posner of the Reuter News Agency. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Rollcalls on Job Funds, Hatch Act Veto

Two key House votes on Apr. 29 are shown here.

Column I *is the 206-177 vote that kept start-up funds for the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill in the budget resolution adopted by the House. Voting right (R) were 191 Democrats and 15 Republicans. Wrong votes (W) to delete the funds were cast by 114 Republicans and 63 Democrats. PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.*

Column II *is the 243-160 vote that fell short of the two-thirds majority needed to override President Ford's veto of Hatch Act amendments that would have given federal and postal workers the right to be politically active. Voting to override (R) were 221 Democrats and 22 Republicans. Supporting the veto (W) were 113 Republicans and 47 Democrats.*

	I	II
ALABAMA		
1. Edwards (R)	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W
3. Nichols (D)	A	PR
4. Bevill (D)	A	PW
5. Jones (D)	A	R
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W
7. Flowers (D)	A	PR
ALASKA		
AL Young (R)	W	R
ARIZONA		
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W
2. Udall (D)	PR	R
3. Steiger (R)	W	W
4. Conlan (R)	PW	W
ARKANSAS		
1. Alexander (D)	W	R
2. Mills (D)	W	R
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W
4. Thornton (D)	W	R
CALIFORNIA		
1. Johnson (D)	R	R
2. Clausen (R)	W	W
3. Moss (D)	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R
5. Burton John L. (D)	R	R
6. Burton, Phillip (D)	R	R
7. Miller (D)	R	R
8. Dellums (D)	R	R
9. Stark (D)	R	R
10. Edwards (D)	R	R
11. Ryan (D)	R	R
12. McCloskey (R)	A	W
13. Mineta (D)	R	R
14. McFall (D)	R	R
15. Sisk (D)	R	R
16. Talcott (R)	W	W
17. Krebs (D)	R	R
18. Ketchum (R)	A	A
19. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W
20. Goldwater (R)	PW	W
21. Corman (D)	R	R
22. Moorhead (R)	W	W
23. Rees (D)	R	R
24. Waxman (D)	R	R
25. Roybal (D)	R	R
26. Rousselot (R)	W	W
27. Bell (R)	A	A
28. Burke (D)	R	R
29. Hawkins (D)	R	R
30. Danielson (D)	R	R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D)	PR	R
32. Anderson (D)	R	R
33. Clawson (R)	W	W
34. Hannaford (D)	R	R
35. Lloyd (D)	R	R
36. Brown (D)	R	PR
37. Pettis (R)	W	W
38. Patterson (D)	R	R
39. Wiggins (R)	W	W
40. Hinshaw (R)	A	A
41. Wilson, Bob (R)	W	W
42. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R
43. Burgener (R)	W	W
COLORADO		
1. Schroeder (D)	R	R
2. Wirth (D)	R	R
3. Evans (D)	R	R
4. Johnson (R)	W	R
5. Armstrong (R)	W	W
CONNECTICUT		
1. Cotter (D)	R	R
2. Dodd (D)	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R
4. McKinney (R)	W	W
5. Sarasin (R)	W	R
6. Moffett (D)	R	R
DELAWARE		
AL duPont (R)	W	W
FLORIDA		
1. Sikes (D)	PW	W
2. Fuqua (D)	A	W
3. Bennett (D)	W	W
4. Chappell (D)	W	W
5. Kelly (R)	W	W
6. Young (R)	W	W
7. Gibbons (D)	W	R
8. Haley (D)	W	W
9. Frey (R)	W	W
10. Bafalis (R)	W	W
11. Rogers (D)	W	W
12. Burke (R)	W	W
13. Lehman (D)	R	R
14. Pepper (D)	PR	PR
15. Fascell (D)	R	R
GEORGIA		
1. Ginn (D)	W	R
2. Mathis (D)	W	PR
3. Brinkley (D)	W	R
4. Levitas (D)	R	R
5. Young (D)	PR	R
6. Flynt (D)	W	W
7. McDonald (D)	W	W
8. Stuckey (D)	W	R
9. Landrum (D)	W	W
10. Stephens (D)	R	W
HAWAII		
1. Matsunaga (D)	R	R
2. Mink (D)	R	R
IDAHO		
1. Symms (R)	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	W	W
ILLINOIS		
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	R
2. Murphy (D)	R	R
3. Russo (D)	R	R
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W
5. Fary (D)	R	R
6. Hyde (R)	W	W
7. Collins (D)	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R
10. Mikva (D)	R	R
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R
12. Crane (R)	W	W
13. McClory (R)	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	PW
15. Hall (D)	R	R
16. Anderson (R)	W	W
17. O'Brien (R)	W	W
18. Michel (R)	W	W
19. Railsback (R)	W	A
20. Findley (R)	A	W
21. Madigan (R)	W	W
22. Shipley (D)	R	R
23. Price (D)	R	R
24. Simon (D)	A	PR
INDIANA		
1. Madden (D)	A	PR
2. Fithian (D)	W	R
3. Brademas (D)	R	R
4. Roush (D)	W	R
5. Hillis (R)	W	R
6. Evans (D)	W	R
7. Myers (R)	W	W
8. Hayes (D)	A	PR
9. Hamilton (D)	W	R
10. Sharp (D)	W	R
11. Jacobs (D)	W	R
IOWA		
1. Mezvinsky (D)	R	R
2. Blouin (D)	R	R
3. Grassley (R)	W	W
4. Smith (D)	R	R
5. Harkin (D)	R	R
6. Bedell (D)	W	R
KANSAS		
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W
2. Keys (D)	R	R
3. Winn (R)	W	R
4. Shriver (R)	W	W
5. Skubitz (R)	A	PW
KENTUCKY		
1. Hubbard (D)	W	R
2. Natcher (D)	R	R
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	R
4. Snyder (R)	W	W
5. Carter (R)	R	W
6. Breckinridge (D)	W	W
7. Perkins (D)	R	R
LOUISIANA		
1. Hebert (D)	PW	W
2. Boggs (D)	R	R
3. Treen (R)	W	W
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W
5. Passman (D)	W	R
6. Moore (R)	W	W
7. Breaux (D)	W	R
8. Long (D)	R	R
MAINE		
1. Emery (R)	W	R
2. Cohen (R)	W	W
MARYLAND		
1. Bauman (R)	W	W
2. Long (D)	R	W
3. Sarbanes (D)	A	PR
4. Holt (R)	W	W
5. Spellman (D)	R	R
6. Byron (D)	W	W
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R
8. Gude (R)	R	W
MASSACHUSETTS		
1. Conte (R)	R	R
2. Boland (D)	R	R
3. Early (D)	R	R
4. Drinan (D)	R	R
5. Tsongas (D)	R	R
6. Harrington (D)	R	R
7. Macdonald (D)	A	PR
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R
9. Moakley (D)	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	R	W
11. Burke (D)	R	R
12. Studds (D)	R	R
MICHIGAN		
1. Conyers (D)	R	R
2. Esch (R)	A	A
3. Brown (R)	W	W
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W
5. VanderVeen (D)	R	R
6. Carr (D)	R	R
7. Riegle (D)	A	R
8. Traxler (D)	R	R
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	A	W
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R
15. Ford (D)	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R
17. Brodhead (D)	R	R
18. Blanchard (D)	R	R
19. Broomfield (R)	W	W
MINNESOTA		
1. Quie (R)	W	W
2. Hagedorn (R)	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	PW	W
4. Karth (D)	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R
6. Nolan (D)	R	PR
7. Bergland (D)	R	R
8. Oberstar (D)	R	R
MISSISSIPPI		
1. Whitten (D)	R	W
2. Bowen (D)	W	R
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W
4. Cochran (R)	W	R
5. Lott (R)	W	W
MISSOURI		
1. Clay (D)	R	R
2. Symington (D)	R	R
3. Sullivan (D)	R	W
4. Randall (D)	R	W
5. Bolling (D)	R	R
6. Litton (D)	A	R
7. Taylor (R)	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	W	W
9. Hungate (D)	R	R
10. Burlison (D)	R	W
MONTANA		
1. Baucus (D)	W	R
2. Melcher (D)	W	R
NEBRASKA		
1. Thone (R)	W	W
2. McCollister (R)	W	W
3. Smith (R)	W	W
NEVADA		
AL Santini (D)	W	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1. D'Amours (D)	W	R
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W
NEW JERSEY		
1. Florio (D)	R	PR
2. Hughes (D)	W	R
3. Howard (D)	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	R
5. Fenwick (R)	R	W
6. Forsythe (R)	W	W
7. Maguire (D)	R	R
8. Roe (D)	R	R
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	R
13. Meyner (D)	R	R
14. Daniels (D)	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
1. Lujan (R)	A	PW
2. Runnels (D)	A	W
NEW YORK		
1. Pike (D)	R	R
2. Downey (D)	R	R
3. Ambro (D)	R	R
4. Lent (R)	W	R
5. Wydler (R)	W	W
6. Wolff (D)	PR	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	R
10. Biaggi (D)	R	R
11. Scheuer (D)	R	R
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R
13. Solarz (D)	R	R
14. Richmond (D)	R	R
15. Zeferetti (D)	R	R
16. Holtzman (D)	R	W
17. Murphy (D)	PR	R
18. Koch (D)	R	R
19. Rangel (D)	R	R
20. Abzug (D)	PR	R
21. Badillo (D)	R	R
22. Bingham (D)	R	R
23. Peyser (R)	R	R
24. Ottinger (D)	R	R
25. Fish (R)	R	W
26. Gilman (R)	R	R
27. McHugh (D)	R	R
28. Stratton (D)	R	R
29. Pattison (D)	R	R
30. McEwen (R)	W	W
31. Mitchell (R)	W	R
32. Hanley (D)	R	R
33. Walsh (R)	W	R
34. Horton (R)	R	R
35. Conable (R)	W	W
36. LaFalce (D)	R	R
37. Nowak (D)	R	R
38. Kemp (R)	W	W
39. Lundine (D)	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA		
1. Jones (D)	PW	PW
2. Fountain (D)	W	W
3. Henderson (D)	W	W
4. Andrews (D)	W	R
5. Neal (D)	W	R
6. Preyer (D)	W	R
7. Rose (D)	W	R
8. Hefner (D)	W	R
9. Martin (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
11. Taylor (D)	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
AL Andrews (R)	W	R
OHIO		
1. Gradison (R)	A	PW
2. Clancy (R)	W	W
3. Whalen (R)	R	R
4. Guyer (R)	W	W
5. Latta (R)	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	R	W
7. Brown (R)	W	W
8. Kindness (R)	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	R
10. Miller (R)	W	W
11. Stanton, J. W. (R)	W	W
12. Devine (R)	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	W	W
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	W	W
16. Regula (R)	W	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W
18. Hays (D)	R	R
19. Carney (D)	R	R
20. Stanton, J. V. (D)	PR	R
21. Stokes (D)	R	R
22. Vanik (D)	R	R
23. Mottl (D)	R	R
OKLAHOMA		
1. Jones (D)	W	W
2. Risenhoover (D)	R	R
3. Albert (D)	R	NV
4. Steed (D)	R	R
5. Jarman (R)	W	W
6. English (D)	W	W
OREGON		
1. AuCoin (D)	R	W
2. Ullman (D)	W	W
3. Duncan (D)	R	W
4. Weaver (D)	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA		
1. Vacancy		
2. Nix (D)	PR	PR
3. Green (D)	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R
5. Schulze (R)	W	W
6. Yatron (D)	R	R
7. Edgar (D)	R	R
8. Biester (R)	R	R
9. Shuster (R)	W	W
10. McDade (R)	R	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R
12. Murtha (D)	R	R
13. Coughlin (R)	W	R
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R
16. Eshleman (R)	PW	PW
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W
18. Heinz (R)	R	R
19. Goodling (R)	W	W
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R
21. Dent (D)	R	R
22. Morgan (D)	R	R
23. Johnson (R)	W	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R
25. Myers (R)	W	W
RHODE ISLAND		
1. St Germain (D)	R	R
2. Beard (D)	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1. Davis (D)	R	R
2. Spence (R)	W	W
3. Derrick (D)	W	R
4. Mann (D)	W	W
5. Holland (D)	R	W
6. Jenrette (D)	W	R
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1. Pressler (R)	W	W
2. Abdnor (R)	W	W
TENNESSEE		
1. Quillen (R)	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W
3. Lloyd (D)	W	R
4. Evins (D)	R	R
5. Allen (D)	R	R
6. Beard (R)	W	W
7. Jones (D)	W	R
8. Ford (D)	R	R
TEXAS		
1. Vacancy		
2. Wilson (D)	A	PR
3. Collins (R)	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	A	PW
5. Steelman (R)	W	W
6. Teague (D)	PW	W
7. Archer (R)	PW	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	R	R
10. Pickle (D)	R	W
11. Poage (D)	W	W
12. Wright (D)	R	R
13. Hightower (D)	W	W
14. Young (D)	R	R
15. de la Garza (D)	A	PR
16. White (D)	PW	PR
17. Burleson (D)	W	W
18. Jordan (D)	R	R
19. Mahon (D)	W	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	W
21. Krueger (D)	W	R
22. Paul (R)	W	W
23. Kazen (D)	R	W
24. Milford (D)	W	W
UTAH		
1. McKay (D)	A	R
2. Howe (D)	PR	R
VERMONT		
AL Jeffords (R)	W	R
VIRGINIA		
1. Downing (D)	A	W
2. Whitehurst (R)	A	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W
4. Daniel, Robert (R)	W	W
5. Daniel, Dan (D)	W	W
6. Butler (R)	W	W
7. Robinson (R)	W	W
8. Harris (D)	R	R
9. Wampler (R)	W	W
10. Fisher (D)	W	W
WASHINGTON		
1. Pritchard (R)	W	W
2. Meeds (D)	R	R
3. Bonker (D)	W	R
4. McCormack (D)	R	R
5. Foley (D)	W	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	W
7. Adams (D)	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
1. Mollohan (D)	R	R
2. Staggers (D)	R	R
3. Slack (D)	R	R
4. Hechler (D)	A	R
WISCONSIN		
1. Aspin (D)	R	R
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R
3. Baldus (D)	R	R
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	W	W
7. Obey (D)	R	R
8. Cornell (D)	R	R
9. Kasten (R)	W	W
WYOMING		
AL Roncalio (D)	R	R

Economic Danger Signs:

U.S. Overseas Investments No Substitute for Lost Jobs

The United States could well be on its way toward becoming an investor or "rentier" economy, unless a reversal occurs in the alarming rate at which American industry is transferring its operations abroad.

This is the thrust of an article in the current issue of the American Federationist by Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers. The Federationist is the AFL-CIO's official monthly publication.

Tyler takes issue with devotees of the rentier system who reckon all is well with the world as long as the United States can live off its overseas investments.

What happens to the 20 million manufacturing workers now employed in American factories in a rentier system, Tyler wants to know. "Under the rentier system, workers lose and rentiers gain," he says. "Income is redistributed upward to those at the top."

Both the word and the concept of a "rentier" are foreign, Tyler notes. "It is drawn from the kind of leisure society described in British novels where the central character somehow manages to go through life without putting in a single day of work," he explains. "He makes it on his 'rentes,' on his investments."

Thus a rentier economy is one that lives on its investments. It does not depend primarily on making and selling things. U.S. direct investment abroad, mounting steadily since the end of World War II, is now yielding large dividend and interest returns to American corporations, Tyler observes.

By 1973, he notes, U.S. investments overseas amounted to more than $100 billion.

"Our net inflow of earnings on investments was $7.4 billion. Apparently, America is learning to live in the rentier fashion of the gentleman in the British novel," Tyler comments.

American multinational firms go overseas solely for one reason: to maximize their profits. Often a host country will entice U.S. investment by offering remission of income and other taxes; remission of import duties on materials and machinery used in producing goods for export; subsidies to new plant construction through low interest rates or government financing, and other goodies, Tyler observes.

In addition, American tax laws encourage overseas investments. Profits made overseas are not taxed unless and until they are repatriated to the U.S. The result, Tyler notes, is an outflow of capital to other lands—the financial basis for a rentier economy.

Loss of manufacturing and factory jobs is inherent in the rentier scheme of things, Tyler adds. Since the primary operation in a rentier economy is placing money abroad and then reaping returns from the investment, few workers are needed and the threat of a United States without factories becomes real.

Proponents of the rentier economy argue that the 20 million workers employed in manufacturing are only about one-quarter of the country's total labor force. If the other three-quarters expand, the argument runs, they will be able to absorb those who fall out of manufacturing jobs.

What these calculations omit, however, is the key and decisive role of manufacturing in making it possible for the other sectors of the economy to grow, Tyler points out.

A rentier economy would make the United States two nations: one living in gentlemanly leisure on its income from foreign investments and the other wallowing in unemployment and poverty, Tyler declares.

Like others, Tyler sees a parallel between this ruinous trend and economic developments in Great Britain.

Just a few months ago, Britain's then Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, told his ailing nation that the country's prime need today is manufacturing. Without industry, he said, the British economy can only go from bad to worse.

A great free trade advocate in the 19th Century, Britain was investing about half her national savings abroad by the end of the century.

Instead of putting more money into British manufacturing the movers of money began to pour funds into foreign industry. By World War I, Britain was investing 80 to 90 percent of her total capital formation abroad, and had turned from a manufacturing to a rentier economy.

The British economy felt the impact almost immediately, Tyler observes. Real wages declined slightly at first, then steeply. The downturn in trade became a tumble, so that "today the once bustling Britain is a dying economy.

"America has much to learn from the British tragedy," the author concludes.

Food Costs Boost Wholesale Prices

Rising prices in the agricultural sector of the economy lifted the government's wholesale price index by eight-tenths of 1 percent in April, the sharpest increase in six months.

Farm prices jumped 4.2 percent while the index for processed foods rose by 1.9 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Prices of agricultural-related items had declined during the first three months of the year.

Wholesale price changes eventually show up at the retail level, some within a few weeks.

Prices of non-food commodities advanced three-tenths of 1 percent over the month.



TRAINING INSTITUTE sponsored by Frontlash and the League for Industrial Democracy brings together 60 young trade unionists and political activists for six days of seminars and workshops in the West Virginia mountains. Jack Curran, legislative and political director of the Laborers, addresses one of the sessions. Seated near him is Chris Gersten, executive director of Frontlash.

Young Unionists Focus On Election Year Goals

High View, W. Va.—Voter education and registration efforts keyed to labor's election year goals and the Ford Administration's anti-worker economic policies were the focus of a six-day institute here sponsored by Frontlash and the League for Industrial Democracy.

Sixty young trade unionists and political activists heard several major speakers outline the labor movement's political aims and economic proposals in seminars and workshops.

The speakers included Donald Slaiman, deputy director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services; Vice President William Winpisinger of the Machinists; Jack Curran, legislative and political director of the Laborers, and economist Leon Keyserling, President Truman's chief economic adviser.

Stressing the vital role of young political organizers, Slaiman predicted that 1976 "will see the maximum mobilization of our own political apparatus, with help from Frontlash and other groups."

Keyserling assailed the Nixon-Ford economic policies in fostering inflation and recession, calling for passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill as a key element for the nation's recovery.

Winpisinger pointed out that Ford's record of being "on the wrong side of all people issues" extends through his 25 years in Congress. He cited Ford's opposition to the Fair Employment Practices Act of 1950, the Civil Rights Act of 1965, Medicare and the Voting Rights Act of 1969.

Institute participants were briefed on the consumer boycott of Russel Stover candies by the Bakery & Confectionery Workers and the struggle of the Textile Workers Union of America to help organize J. P. Stevens & Co. workers throughout the South.

Frontlash was organized in 1968 to increase political participation of young workers and underrepresented segments of society. LID was founded in 1905 as an educational force for trade union, civil rights, student and cooperative groups.

Fight for GOP Nomination Heightens As Reagan Takes Lead in Delegates

Republicans were suddenly the ones facing the prospect of a convention fight in the wake of conservative challenger Ronald Reagan's four presidential primary victories in as many days.

Reagan's victories in Texas, Alabama, Georgia and—most distinctly—Indiana left President Ford in the unique position as an incumbent of actually trailing in the race for convention delegates.

Former California Gov. Reagan passed Ford in total delegates for the first time, 359 to 318. It will take 1,130 to win the GOP nominaiton in Kansas City in August.

Meanwhile, the Democratic primaries became as patterned as the Republican races were earlier, with former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter tacking on four more victories in five primaries to pass the 500 mark in delegates, roughly one-third of the 1,503 needed for the nomination. Carter won handily in Texas, Indiana, Georgia and the District of Columbia as Sen. Henry M. Jackson dropped active campaigning in the wake of Carter's victory in Pennsylvania and Rep. Morris Udall failed to qualify for the Indiana ballot.

Reagan, who lost the first three primaries he contested against Ford in February and March, triggered the reversal with a 98-0 sweep in the race for Texas delegates. Previously, Reagan had lost in New Hampshire, Florida, Illinois and Wisconsin, while not challenging in Vermont, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

But in between, Reagan won one in North Carolina, giving birth to the "southern and western" strategy that prompted him to bow out of the final days of Wisconsin campaigning in favor of a national TV fund-raising appeal to gird for Texas, Georgia and Alabama.

He won the delegate races by 48-0 in Georgia and 31-0 in Alabama, adding to the Texas whitewash, but none was more important than his 45-9 domination of Ford in Indiana. Indiana is northern and industrial enough to give Reagan the kind of victory he couldn't get in Illinois and Wisconsin.

In both Texas and Indiana, a "crossover" vote from Democrats and independents was credited with aiding Reagan's victories. A CBS/New York Times survey in Indiana showed as much as one-third of the vote may have been from crossovers, with Reagan getting virtually all of the Democrats' votes and 60 percent of the independents.

Also in Indiana, Democratic Sen. Vance Hartke won a tight race for renomination, and the House lost its Rules Committee chairman as 84-year-old Ray Madden was defeated by State Sen. Adam Benjamin. Both Hartke and Madden were endorsed by COPE. Hartke defeated Rep. Philip H. Hayes in the primary and will face Republican Richard G. Lugar in November.

Lugar, the mayor of Indianapolis, ran unsuccessfully in 1974 against Indiana's other Democratic senator, Birch Bayh.

In Reagan's Indiana victory he garnered 51 percent of the presidential vote to 49 percent for Ford. There was no presidential preference voting in Texas or Alabama, and Reagan won 68 percent of the vote in Georgia.

The Republicans had no contest in D.C., where Carter won about six delegates to four for Udall. Carter was a runaway victor in his native Georgia, with 84 percent of the preferential vote and all 50 delegates. In Indiana Carter won 68 percent of the preferential vote and 48 delegates.

In Texas, Carter captured 89 delegates to just nine for the Texas favorite son, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen.

Only a homestate victory by Gov. George Wallace in Alabama kept Carter from a sweep. Wallace delegates appeared to have won 12 Alabama seats, but some of the other 15 were close enough to go into a runoff May 25. Eight at-large delegates will be selected later for a total of 35.

Carter's next tests among the Democrats will come from a variety of opponents—Udall and Idaho Sen. Frank Church in Nebraska May 11, Udall in Michigan May 18, and California Gov. Jerry Brown in Maryland, also May 18.

In Texas, Bentsen won renomination for his Senate seat and will face Rep. Alan Steelman in November. Texas COPE endorsed Bentsen and nine candidates for House seats, six of whom won.

Incumbent Democrats Charles Wilson, Bob Eckhardt, J. J. Pickle and Robert Kreuger all won, as did COPE-endorsed Jim Mattox for the seat left vacant by Steelman and Bob Gammage for the seat vacated earlier by Bob Casey. Mattox and Gammage are both Democrats.

In Indiana, Madden was the only COPE-endorsed congressional candidate to lose.

In Alabama, two COPE-endorsed House candidates won and one lost. Incumbent Tom Bevill won renomination and Bill Davenport won the right to oppose Republican Rep. Jack Edwards in November. Former Ironworker Ronnie Flippo will have the COPE endorsement in a runoff for the seat being vacated by the retirement of Robert E. Jones.

IUE Signs New Pact For On-Job Training

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers signed a new 15-month Labor Dept. contract for $610,271 to provide on-the-job training for 600 unemployed and underemployed persons.

At a contract signing ceremony, Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., congratulated IUE President Paul Jennings for the union's outstanding record in government-funded training programs.

Under several previous Labor Dept. contracts over a ten-year period the IUE has helped train about 6,000 workers. The IUE training program gives special emphasis to women, minority groups, the handicapped and Vietnam veterans.

Challenge Planned:

Food Stamp Slash To Hit 5 Million

The Agriculture Dept. announced that it will go ahead with proposed rules changes that would deprive more than 5 million persons of food stamps and force nearly 6 million others to pay more for their monthly allotment.

An immediate court challenge is being brought by a coalition that includes 56 international unions and is likely to at least delay the Administration's attempt to make most of its cutbacks effective June 1.

The AFL-CIO had filed detailed objections to the rules changes, but the Agriculture Dept. went ahead with its plans. AFL-CIO President George Meany, protesting the cutback threat when it was proposed in March, termed food stamps "the only alternatives to hunger" for millions of Americans.

Meany termed the attempt to gut the program through a change in regulations "particularly untimely" because Congress is in the midst of legislative action that is almost certain to take a different form than the Agriculture Dept. rules.

The Senate last month adopted a labor-endorsed bill that tightens eligibility requirements through income ceilings that would drop up to 1 million of the 18.7 million persons on the benefit rolls. But most of the savings would be plowed into improved benefits for the most needy households.

In direct rejection of the Administration approach, the Senate defeated by big margins all attempts to make meat-axe slashes in the program.

The House Agriculture Committee has held hearings, and is scheduled to start marking up a bill on May 10.

Apart from holding income ceilings close to the poverty level, the Agriculture Dept. proposals would require applicants to pay 30 percent of their income for their monthly allotment of stamps. Present requirements vary with income, but average about 24 percent.

Another of the department's new regulations is aimed at denying food stamps to the recently unemployed or those on strike. It would do this by computing an applicant's eligibility on his income for the preceding 90 days.

The Administration also wants to repeal portions of an existing rule that interprets a requirement that persons able to work must take any suitable job that is available. It backed down on some of its proposed changes in response to protests. But it still deletes a section allowing a recipient to turn down a job that would require him to quit a union or agree not to become a union member.

Jobless Rates Exceed 6% in 130 Key Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

substantial unemployment list in April while 21 were deleted.

There are now 1,252 areas—130 major and 1,122 smaller job centers—classified as areas of substantial or persistent unemployment, the Labor Dept. said.

Ten of the 130 major labor centers with 6 percent or more unemployment in April were classified as areas of persistent joblessness while 280 of the 1,122 smaller labor markets were so listed.

The highest jobless rates were concentrated in, but not confined, to the industrial states. Kenosha, Wis., for example, had a 17.7 percent rate while Stockton, Calif., had a rate of 13.3 percent.

The rate for Atlantic City, N.J., was 14.8 percent. Nearby Jersey City had a rate of 13.2 percent. In New Bedford, Mass., the rate was 13.5 percent; in Ponce, Puerto, Rico, 20.2 percent, and in Utica-Rome, N.Y., 12.2 percent.

'Say Ah!'



Full Employment Bill Gains on 2 Fronts

(Continued from Page 1)

ployment programs. Then it voted down by the 206-177 margin a motion by Rep. Ronald A. Sarasin (R-Conn.) to delete only the Humphrey-Hawkins bill funding. **(Roll-call, Page 6.)**

The Senate budget resolution was a less specific document, with funds for various jobs and economic stimulus programs lumped together. It will be up to a House-Senate conference committee whether to incorporate the more specific House version into the preliminary congressional budget target.

From labor's standpoint, both the House and Senate budget resolutions were too restrictive to generate the jobs needed to put America back to work—and generate revenue that would balance the budget without starving the nation's needs.

The House version projected spending totaling $415.4 billion, compared with $412.6 billion in the Senate version and President Ford's proposed $395.8 billion.

Although short of labor's goals, it included more funds than the Senate version for job programs, economic stimulus and health, education and social service programs.

In acting on the budget resolution, the House defeated motions to cut $2.2 billion in spending for jobs programs and to reduce food stamp outlays by $1.1 billion. It also refused to reduce defense spending targets, which were close to the Administration figures.

Apart from the House budget action, there were other indications of congressional willingness to move ahead with the full employment bill, despite the certainty of a presidential veto if Ford is President at the time it is passed.

The Senate Labor Committee's subcommittee on employment scheduled hearings for mid-May, with Humphrey as the leadoff witness. Parallel hearings will be held by the full Senate Banking Committee on portions of the bill dealing with the Federal Reserve.

The legislation would mandate the President, Congress and the Federal Reserve Board to develop a coordinated economic policy to bring unemployment down to 3 percent within four years of enactment. It would establish a national policy that the government would be the employer of last resort if the private sector can't produce jobs for people able and wanting to work.

During the House Labor Committee's consideration of the bill, a Republican opponent—Rep. Martin Esch of Michigan—said the bill wouldn't become law under "this President."

He suggested that "perhaps the real answer will come the first week in November," when the nation will elect a President and Congress.

The bill carries the same numerical designation in both the House and Senate—H.R. 50 in the House and S. 50 in the Senate. It is in the form of an amendment to the Employment Act of 1946, which established the Council of Economic Advisers and endorsed the concept of maximum employment, but without mandating procedures to achieve it.

Boycott Opens In Support of Rubber Union

(Continued from Page 1)

"Our members at Ford, as in other sectors of our union, will stand in solidarity with rubber workers, and we extend to all Rubber Workers union members our complete backing," the resolution declared.

Negotiations with the Big Four concentrated on Firestone, the target company in the current round of talks with the industry, with little progress reported. Subjects for discussion in the Firestone talks in Cleveland included pension benefits and health care coverage.

Bommarito indicated that positions haven't changed. Among the union's major objectives are catch-up wage increases and an uncapped cost-of-living escalator provision.

Discussions also are taking place with Goodyear in Dayton, Goodrich in Columbus, Ohio, and Uniroyal in New York City, but attention is focused on the Cleveland talks. The strike has closed 47 plants operated by the Big Four. Some 65,000 production and maintenance workers are involved in the walkout.

The union severely criticized the companies for cutting off supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) to workers who had been laid off before the strike began on Apr. 1. SUB payments are now a strike issue, Bommarito said, adding that URW members will not return to work until Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone agree to pay the benefits retroactively to the laid-off workers.

"I think it's ridiculous the way the companies are acting by cutting off the SUB payments to the poor guys who are laid off," Bommarito declared. In Akron alone, 600 Goodyear workers were affected, another 350 at Firestone and 335 at Goodrich.

Bommarito announced that a special convention of the union will take place on May 27 in Chicago for action on an additional dues assessment to beef up the URW strike benefit fund.

The meeting is the first special convention the union has called in its 40-year history.

Michael Moskow Named Labor Under Secretary

President Ford has nominated Michael H. Moskow, currently director of the Council on Wage & Price Stability, to serve as Under Secretary of Labor.

Moskow has served as an assistant secretary of two Cabinet departments—the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare before moving to the wage-price council, and the Dept. of Labor in 1972-73. He taught economics at Temple University before entering government service.

The under secretary post has been vacant since the resignation of Robert Aders in March.

In other Labor Dept. appointments:

John C. Read, who has been executive assistant to the Secretary of Labor since March 1975, has been appointed an Assistant Secretary of Labor. Read, a close associate of former Sec. John T. Dunlop, will head the department's Employment Standards Administration.

Assistant Sec. Bernard E. DeLury, who had held that spot, has been shifted to the post of Assistant Secretary for Labor-Management Relations, which was vacated by the recent resignation of Paul Fasser, Jr. DeLury, a former deputy state labor commissioner in New York, is a member of the Lathers.

A vacant post of deputy under secretary for international affairs was filled by the appointment of Herbert N. Blackman, an economist previously dealing with trade policies. He succeeds Edward B. Persons, who retired.

Honorary Degree Given Wurf by Southeastern

President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees was awarded an honorary doctor of humane letters degree by Southeastern University.

Southeastern President, Dr. Barkev Kibarian, bestowed the degree on Wurf at the university's 60th commencement in Washington.

States Found Lagging On Job-Injury Benefits

Some states have made limited progress in upgrading their workers' compensation laws, but not enough to warrant a further delay in adoption of federal standards, the former chairman of the defunct National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws told Congress.

John F. Burton, Jr., said that no improvement in state compliance with the commission's 19 "essential recommendations" has occurred between last July and January of this year.

"The lesson of the period since last July is that progress in state workers' compensation programs is not inevitable," Burton told a hearing of a House Labor subcommittee.

The commission's recommendations are used as a benchmark on how well the states are improving their workers' compensation laws. It disbanded after submitting its report to the President and Congress on July 31, 1972.

Opponents of a federal workers' compensation bill setting minimum benefit standards often point to efforts by the states to improve their laws as evidence that federal action in this field is unnecessary.

Burton said that an ad hoc committee, formed early last year to gauge states' progress in living up to the commission's 19 recommendations, showed the average state had fully complied with only 11 of them as of July 1, 1975. The average compliance score on Jan. 1, 1976 also was 11.

"Congress should now guarantee compliance with the essential recommendations of the national commission," Burton declared. However, he expressed opposition to the present form of a bill introduced by the subcommittee chairman, Rep. Dominick Daniels (D-N.J.), and submitted a plan of his own to establish minimum federal standards.

Burton's objections to the Daniels bill were similar to those of the AFL-CIO, which basically supports the measure but with some amendments.

Burton said he found particularly objectionable in the Daniels bill an enforcement provision directing states to treat the federal entitlements set by the bill as if they were provisions of the state workers' compensation law.

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Budget Goal Set Above Ford Total

Congress set a tentative budget target that would result in higher spending, more revenue, lower unemployment and greater economic growth than called for in President Ford's economic prescription.

The congressional budget is programmed to generate about 1 million more jobs than the Administration formula for the fiscal year starting next October. But even that degree of progress would leave the nation still far from labor's full employment goal.

A House-Senate conference committee estimated that the unemployment rate would average 6.5 percent during the 1977 calendar year, even if Congress carried through with full funding. That would be a modest improvement over the 6.9 average percent jobless rate projected for 1977 in Ford's budget.

The congressional budget resolution, which cannot be vetoed, is not binding at this early stage in the budget-setting procedure. But by mid-September, before the start of the new October-to-October fiscal year, Congress must adopt a binding spending ceiling and revenue floor. Thereafter it could not consider any unbudgeted program or exceed the budget figures without a special resolution.

The first congressional budget resolution targets $413.3 billion in federal spending — including payouts from the social security trust fund and $100.8 billion in military outlays. It anticipates taking in $362.5 billion in revenue, of which $2 billion would come from a still unenacted tax reform package. The estimated deficit for the fiscal year is $50.8 billion.

By contrast, Ford has proposed spending $395.8 billion and estimated $351.3 billion in revenues, for a deficit of $44.5 billion.

In the job-creating area, public service employment would be increased to 600,000, nearly double the present level. By contrast, the Administration wants to phase out as no longer necessary a major public jobs program.

The congressional budget assumes about $1 billion for direct grants to local governments as part of a countercyclical program to overcome recession. It also funds an assortment of public works programs, including labor-intensive city and state projects that could be gotten quickly under way as soon as the money is appropriated.

The original House budget resolution specifically earmarked $50 million for start-up funds for full

(Continued on Page 7)

Nation's Job Toll Persists At High Recession Levels

Works Bill Approved By House

The House passed a job-creating $2.5 billion public works bill that was taken almost intact from the anti-recession measure that President Ford vetoed last February.

Other portions of the vetoed bill were incorporated in legislation the Senate passed last month, and a House-Senate conference committee will seek to reconcile the two measures.

While the total price tag of the anti-recession package is likely to be less than the $6 billion authorization in the vetoed bill, Administration opposition to both the Senate and House measures makes a new veto likely. The first time around, the House overrode the veto but the Senate failed by three votes to muster the needed two-thirds majority.

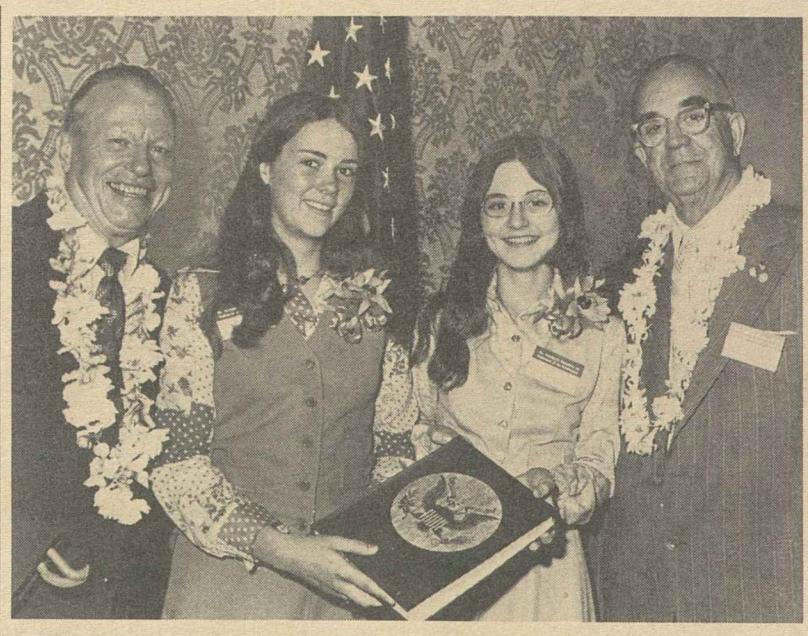
In the new attempt to enact job-creating legislation, the Senate passed its bill by a 54-28 margin and the House approved the public works measure, 339-57.

The House Public Works Committee estimated that its bill would create, directly and indirectly, 250,000 jobs through grants to state and local governments for construction and renovation projects that can put workers on the job site within 90 days of approval of the project.

During periods when the national unemployment rate is at least 6.5 percent, 70 percent of the funds would be earmarked for areas where the local unemployment rate exceeds the national average.

The Senate-passed bill would pro-

(Continued on Page 3)



TOP WINNERS in the 1976 "Ability Counts" high school essay competition of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped are congratulated at an AFL-CIO-sponsored luncheon in Washington. From left, Harold Russell, chairman of the committee; First Place Winner Rebecca Hage, St. Cloud, Minn.; Second Place Winner Susanne Davenport, Smoot, W.Va., and AFL-CIO Vice President Hunter P. Wharton, chairman of the Labor Committee of the PCEH. **(Story, page 8.)**

Meany Hits President's Optimism

By James M. Shevis

Joblessness throughout the nation continued at recession levels in April and, despite a pickup in employment, offered President Ford no basis for "election-year optimism" about the American economy, AFL-CIO President George Meany warned.

"America still has double-digit unemployment," Meany declared. "Our realistic analysis of the unemployment situation shows that more than 9.7 million people—one out of every 10 Americans—are out of work."

The nation's official jobless rate last month, as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was 7.5 percent, the same as the month before. But the figure does not account for the number of persons who were too discouraged to look for work, or those who were forced to work part-time because full-time jobs were not available.

When these groups are counted in, the true unemployment rate last month was 10.2 percent, the AFL-CIO calculates.

"We are still wasting irreplaceable human resources and productive capacity," Meany said. "The economy is operating far below its full potential, with 28 percent of industrial capacity still lying idle."

Meany noted that employment in manufacturing and construction, the country's two key industries, is still 2 million below the pre-recession peak.

In addition, he observed, unemployment of black and Spanish-speaking workers is still much too high — 13 percent — while joblessness among teenage blacks is almost 40 percent.

(Continued on Page 7)

Ford Signs Reluctantly:

New Election Law Ends Fund Freeze

By David L. Perlman

Presidential candidates will be able to collect long overdue federal matching funds, and employers won't have a free hand to dun their workers for political contributions.

After pondering for a week, President Ford finally signed into law the bill restructuring the Federal Election Commission and establishing campaign ground rules. But he ordered the Justice Dept. to challenge in the Supreme Court the constitutionality of a provision allowing the House or Senate to disapprove any general regulation issued by the election commission.

The new legislation imposes some new reporting burdens and restrictions on unions as well as other organizations that support candidates for federal office. But the AFL-CIO backed the measure, and conservative business groups sought a veto because of its parallel restrictions on corporation political funds.

Ford had wanted Congress merely to reform the commission as an Executive Branch agency, with its members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as required by a Supreme Court decision. That would allow it to resume passing out matching funds in the primary campaigns — of which Ford has been the largest single beneficiary.

Instead, Congress adopted by big majorities a number of additional changes, including the following:

- Repeal of the controversial SUNPAC advisory opinion by the Federal Election Commission. That would have allowed a corporation to solicit political contributions from its rank-and-file workers and even set up a checkoff to collect the money.

Under the new law, a corporation can directly solicit only stockholders, salaried executives, higher-level supervisors and any professional employes who are not represented by a union.

Unions can as at present, seek voluntary political contributions

(Continued on page 8)

Senate Panel Scraps House Tax Reforms

The Senate Finance Committee is in the process of gutting a House-passed tax reform bill that the AFL-CIO had urged it to strengthen.

Unless its decisions are reversed when the bill reaches the Senate floor, the legislation will raise less than half of the $2 billion in revenue the budget resolution just adopted by Congress assumes will be raised through tax reform.

In decisions taken to date, the committee followed the lead of Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.) and scrapped most of the sections of the House bill intended to curb the use of tax shelters. The House had sought to prevent investors—often doctors or other high-income professionals—from claiming large artificial losses from ventures into such fields as oil drilling, real estate and farming. These paper losses then wipe out most of the tax due on income from other sources.

The only meaningful tax reform thus far retained by the Senate panel, although in different form, is an increase in the minimum tax. The committee voted 10-0 to tighten the present law requiring persons with large amounts of tax-exempt income to pay a token tax on that amount. But its impact on the very wealthy would be less than the House bill.

(Continued on Page 7)

Major Cities Scarred By High Unemployment

The high levels of unemployment that plagued the nation at the depths of the recession last year took a particularly heavy toll in the industrial cities and states, and only little improvement has since occurred, a Bureau of Labor Statistics report shows.

Newly published figures on labor forces and unemployment levels last year in 27 large states, 30 metropolitan areas and 11 large central cities reveal that Michigan and Detroit were hardest hit, with unemployment averaging 12.5 percent statewide and 13.1 percent for the city. In Detroit's central city area, it was even higher, 17.4 percent.

Among the states, BLS reported, joblessness last year exceeded 10 percent in Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York and Oregon.

A month ago, BLS began publishing for the first time the jobless rates for all 50 states and some 200 metropolitan areas. Those figures showed little improvement over the 1975 average rates for states

(Continued on Page 2)

Income Taxes Confuse Even BLS Experts

You're not the only one who has trouble figuring your income taxes.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, calculating hypothetical family budgets for different lifestyles last fall, left out a personal tax exemption that was allowed by the federal government in 1975.

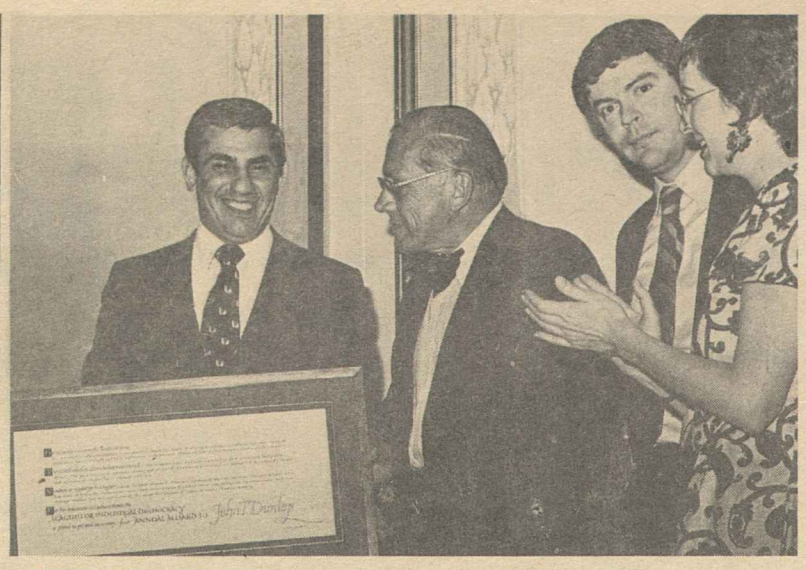
As a result, BLS's estimates—issued last month—were about $200 higher than they should have been.

Revised figures show the budget for maintaining an intermediate standard of living in the fall of 1975 was $15,318 rather than $15,479 as originally reported by the government.

The budget for maintaining a "higher" standard of living was revised downward from $22,476 to $22,294 while the cost of maintaining a "lower" living standard was placed at $9,588, compared with $9,838 reported initially.

BLS noted that the change in the federal income tax estimation procedure directly affected state income tax estimates in its budget compilations.

The revision resulted from discussions among those who prepared the figures over what taxes should be considered in compiling the family budgets. After the original estimates were released, it was decided that the 1975 personal tax exemption should have been included in last year's calculations.



ANNUAL AWARD of the League for Industrial Democracy is presented to former Labor Sec. John T. Dunlop by President Robert A. Georgine, left, of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. Joining in the tribute are LID Board Chairman Tom Kahn and Executive Director Judy Bardacke.

LID Presents Awards To Dunlop and Keenan

New York—Former Labor Sec. John T. Dunlop was honored with the League for Industrial Democracy's annual award and a special award was presented by the LID to Joseph D. Keenan, secretary-emeritus of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Robert Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., in presenting the league's annual award to Dunlop, said it was particularly important for the LID to honor an outstanding scholar and public servant who has done much to increase public understanding of the labor movement.

Bayard Rustin, president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, presented Keenan with the special award recognizing his more than 50 years service to democratic trade unionism. Dunlop was cited for "the standard of excellence he has maintained in the academic field and as a public official." The award characterized him as "one of the great secretaries of labor in recent American history."

Dunlop, who has returned to the Harvard University faculty, responded with the declaration that "the labor movement with its flexibility in collective bargaining is the best mechanism to achieve industrial democracy and social justice."

He called for economic policies to reach "high, full, continuous, and stable employment" and stressed that job creation in the next twenty years would require more than fiscal and monetary manipulation.

The awards luncheon followed a morning conference session on "Big Government: How well does it serve the people?" Speakers for the conference were Ted VanDyk, director of issues and research in the 1972 McGovern campaign, and Donald Slaiman, deputy director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services.

VanDyk contended that the first priority of a Democratic administration should be the reorganization and re-examination of federal government social programs.

Slaiman argued that attacks on "big government" raise a false issue and, when made by liberals, make it difficult to mobilize support to turn the economy around. He stressed that vigorous government action is needed to meet the needs of minorities, the poor and working people.

The LID which marked its 71st anniversary at the award luncheon, conducts an extensive education program to acquaint young people with the values, history, and tradition of the labor movement.

2 Organizers Attacked At Furniture Factory

Dayton, Tenn.—Two organizers for the Furniture Workers were beaten by a company-led gang as they greeted workers at the La-Z-Boy Chair Co. plant here, UFWA President Carl Scarbrough charged.

The beatings occurred May 10 as the two organizers, Kenneth Thrash and Charles Campbell, waited outside the plant gate for workers on the first shift to emerge. The violence occurred just days before a representation election was scheduled to be held among the company's employes.

Dayton is largely dominated by the firm, the world's largest manufacturer of reclining chairs. When the two organizers sought help at the local hospital, they were met by the company's official doctor, and warrants for their arrest on assault and battery charges were served on them in the hospital's emergency room.

The UFWA said company representatives stationed near the plant gate were handing out anti-union leaflets to workers, some of whom gave them to Thrash and Campbell with comments such as, "Here's some more company bull."

A dispute arose when company leaders, including personnel manager Alan Kelley, ordered the workers not to turn over the leaflets to Thrash. A group of men, Kelley among them, jumped Thrash and, when Campbell tried to intervene, he too was knocked to the ground and beaten, the union said.

Suffering from fractured fingers, sore backs and stomachs, Campbell and Thrash have taken out warrants for the arrest of Kelley and Gary Keylon, a La-Z-Boy employe, the two men they said led the attack on them. Keylon is also chief of police in the nearby town of Graysville.

"This is a desperate effort by La-Z-Boy to stop union activity among its workers in this plant—and all its other unorganized plants," Scarbrough charged.

"La-Z-Boy treats its workers as though this were the 19th Century," he said, "and with this attack, they're trying to go back to the days before workers had any rights."

The company has been found guilty of numerous unfair practices by the National Labor Relations Board. The UFWA has been engaged in an organizing campaign at the Dayton plant for several months. Close to 500 workers are employed there.

Three La-Z-Boy plants—two in Monroe, Mich., and one in Florence, S.C.—are organized already, and UFWA is guiding campaigns at the rest of the chain's plants.

Coast Energy Battle Termed Critical to Jobs

All members of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters in California are being urged by their union to get involved in labor's campaign to defeat a state referendum that would prohibit the construction of nuclear plants in California.

Proposition 15, which will be put before California voters in the state's primary election June 8, would also bar the operation of existing nuclear plants at more than 60 percent of their licensed core level.

In a bulletin sent to the union's members throughout the state, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters President Martin J. Ward warned that approval of the proposition would have a direct bearing on their jobs, and even their children's job opportunities because of its impact on energy development.

Organized labor in California is in the forefront of the drive to defeat the proposition.

Plumbers Elect St. Eloi As Sixth Vice President

J. Russell St. Eloi has been elected to the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters executive board as the sixth vice president.

St. Eloi, who will continue as director of Canadian affairs, fills a vacancy on the board created by the retirement of First Vice President G. C. Archambault.

Catch-Up Wage Boost Sought:

IUE Opens Talks With Westinghouse

Pittsburgh—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers opened national contract talks here with the Westinghouse Corp., emphasizing the need for catch-up wage hikes and full cost-of-living protection for its 21,000 members employed by the company.

"Maintaining a decent standard of living for Westinghouse workers and retirees is what these negotiations will be about," the IUE said in a statement at the outset of the talks.

"Inflation has robbed" Westinghouse workers and retirees of "any significant gains which the 1973 settlement brought them," the union declared. In fact, the IUE statement noted, inflation has "forced them to lower their living standards in many areas."

The union listed other areas in which it will be seeking improvements, cited the giant corporation's business recovery, and cautioned against hectic, last-minute negotiations.

The union's bargaining committee includes representatives of several other unions having contracts with Westinghouse. All are part of the 13-union Coordinated Bargaining Committee of General Electric and Westinghouse Unions.

IUE's contract with Westinghouse expires on July 11, as do many other pacts involving CBC unions. Other issues in the negotiations, besides wages and cost-of-living protection, include improved pensions for present and future retirees, union security, job security and layoff protection, a comprehensive dental program and other health insurance improvements, more paid time off, elimination of area wage differentials, contract language changes eliminating race and sex discrimination and job health and safety protections.

Leading the negotiating committee are IUE President Paul Jennings, Sec.-Treas. David J. Fitzmaurice, and Bob Nellis, chairman of the IUE-Westinghouse Conference Board. Jennings will be leaving his post on June 1, and will be succeeded by Fitzmaurice.

Negotiating committee members are elected by the conference board, which is made up of delegates from about 35 IUE local unions at Westinghouse.

IUE and other CBC unions also are negotiating contract renewals with General Electric in New York. AFL-CIO unions participating in the coordinated bargaining effort with GE and Westinghouse are the Machinists, Steelworkers, Sheet Metal Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Plumbers, Firemen & Oilers, Carpenters, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the IUE. Unaffiliated unions taking part are the United Electrical Workers, Teamsters and Auto Workers.

Major Cities Scarred By Recovery Lag

(Continued from Page 1)

with 10 percent or more unemployment.

Michigan's 1975 rate of 12.5 percent, for example, had dropped only to 11.7 percent by February. In Massachusetts, where the rate averaged 11.2 percent last year, the level in February was 10.6 percent.

In metropolitan labor market areas, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Miami, New York City, Newark, N.J., San Diego and the San Francisco-Oakland area all had rates averaging 10 percent or more in 1975.

Joblessness among the 11 large central cities in the BLS survey ranged from a low of 4.9 percent in Dallas to Detroit's 17.4 percent.

Houston had the second lowest jobless rate, 5.3 percent. Dallas and Houston are in the heart of oil fields where employment has been steady in an energy-short economy despite the recession.

Cleveland's central city had a jobless rate of 11.5 percent in 1975. New York's central area had a rate of 10.6 percent and Baltimore and Milwaukee had rates of 10 percent in their central cities.

Meany Urges Pressure On Syria to Free Jews

AFL-CIO President George Meany has urged President Ford to exert U.S. influence on the government of Syria to end the persecution of 4,500 Syrian Jews and permit them to leave the country.

In a letter to the President, Meany cited the plight of the Jewish residents of Damascus, Aleppo and Kamishili, who constitute the last remaining Jewish community held as "hostages" in an Arab land. They are "kept in terror and isolated from open contact," he said.

Escapees report that the Jews are subject to discrimination in education and employment, are denied the right to travel inside Syria without police permission, face limitations on how they may sell or dispose of their property, and are treated as hostile, suspect and potentially disloyal.

The Syrian Jewish community has shrunk from 40,000 in 1948 to 4,500 today, fewer than a quarter of them of military age. While the vast majority seek only to be reunited with their families and friends in Syrian Jewish communities in Central, South and North America, Meany said Syria denies them the right to emigrate, contending that they may become part of an Israeli military strike force against Syria.

Syria has offered to consider permitting its Jews to leave provided the United States undertakes to restrict their movements, substituting American constraints for its own, Meany noted.

"It is our hope and strong desire," he wrote the President, "that the government of the United States will not join with that of any dictatorship to restrict the human rights of the citizens of any nation.

"I suggest diplomatic persuasion, coupled with the known material needs of the Syrian government, be fully used to impress upon the Chief of State and his factionalized ruling party the requirement of lifting this stigma from the Syrian nation," Meany said.

Crafts Return to Jobs:

Study Panel Weighs San Francisco Issues

San Francisco—Eighteen hundred city workers returned to their jobs this week as an 11-member joint study committee prepared to tackle the hotly-disputed issues in their 39-day strike.

The strike settlement gave the joint committee the task of recommending wages, hours, and other job conditions for striking city crafts for inclusion in the 1976-77 budget.

And, as a condition of returning to work, the strikers won the supervisors' agreement to withdraw two inimical propositions, submitted for reference by the board during the strike, from the June 8 primary election ballot.

Almost at the moment the strikers were returning to work, though, a taxpayer action temporarily halted withdrawal of the ballot propositions pending a midweek hearing. The action was said to be brought on behalf of several neighborhood organizations.

What gave the order a strange twist was that two members of the Board of Supervisors, including Board President Quentin Kopp, are strongly suspected of inspiring if not actually instigating the legal action against the board of which they are members.

Kopp had been the board spokesman throughout the strike and had taken an active part in whatever negotiations had taken place. He had been no less active in the negotiations leading to the settlement. The final proposals, in fact, were submitted to the striking unions over Kopp's signature and he signed the final settlement.

Then it developed that he had opposed withdrawing the propositions in the board's meeting. He had reportedly conferred with the lawyer who filed the suit, even while he was still negotiating the final strike settlement. His was one of two votes against the board's action taking the two measures off the ballot.

Labor Council Sec.-Treas. John F. Crowley described Kopp's action as "unconscionable." He said he had never encountered "a more reprehensible action in his experience."

One of the ballot propositions called for firing any city employe who went on strike. The other proposed to stretch the proposed pay cuts for the craft workers over a two-year period.

The strike settlement created a joint study committee composed of five members of the Board of Supervisors, five union representatives, and Mayor George Moscone. It sets up a tight calendar by which committee recommendations would be acted on in order to bring them into effect with the July 1 start of the new fiscal year.

The craft workers walked out Mar. 29 after the board had ignored a proposed settlement worked out by the unions with the board's negotiator and enacted its own pay proposals into a salary ordinance.

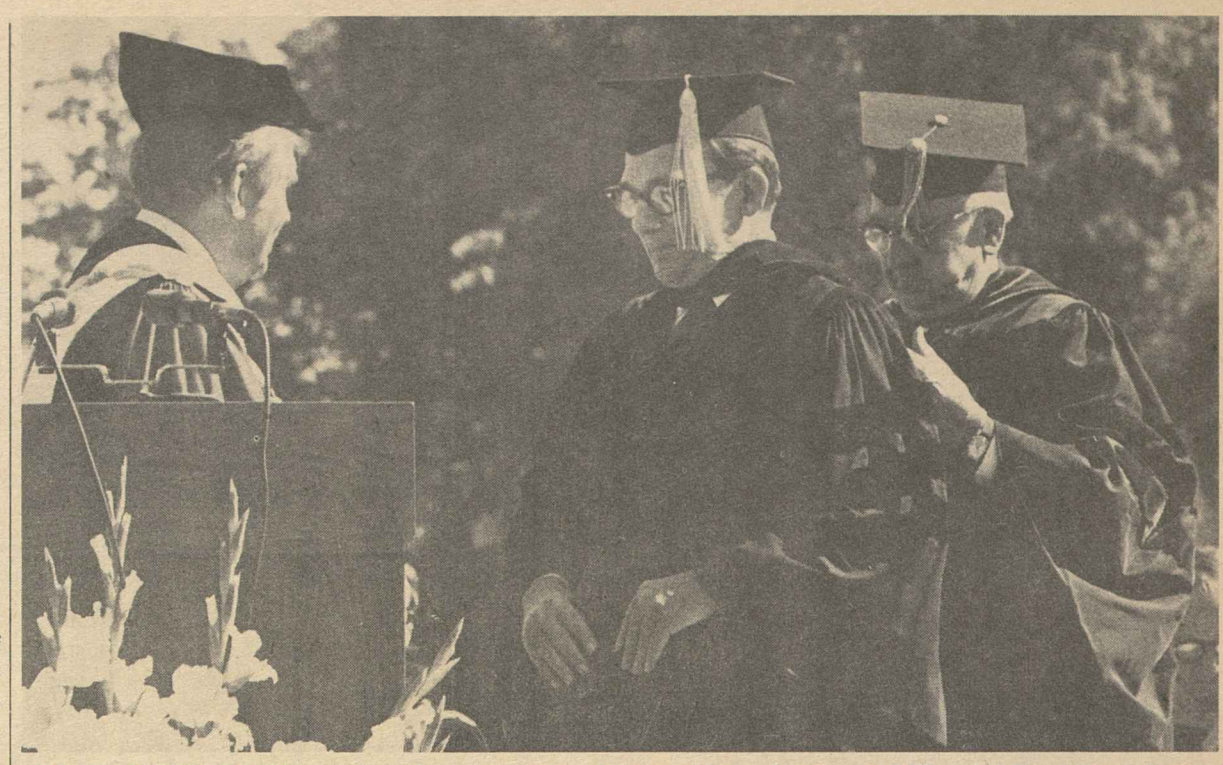
The ordinance, intended to become effective July 1, called for pay cuts ranging from $2,700 to $5,000 a year and more. The cuts averaged nearly $3,000 a year per worker.

The salary ordinance was used by the supervisors in an effort to foreclose discussions on economic issues. Subsequent spasmodic negotiations were carried out at arms-length, usually with the board negotiator while the board itself met in lonely caucus.

Crowley and other union leaders managed to spark renewed talks and the pattern of a fact finding or study committee emerged.

The bus drivers who operate the city's transit system and who have been respecting the craft workers picket lines voted to return to work if the two ballot propositions were withdrawn.

In addition to the bus drivers, a large but still untallied number of employes—auto mechanics, janitors, engineers, social workers, hospital workers and others—returned to their jobs once the picket lines were pulled down.



DUKE UNIVERSITY conferred an honorary doctor of laws degree on AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland as "one of the ablest leaders" of organized labor and for his "considerable service" in social, economic, cultural and academic causes. The citation noted that his efforts have "benefitted directly" millions of Americans. Reading the citation at left is Duke University President Terry Sanford while Dr. Frank T. Devyver of Duke adjusts the mantle.

Automakers Feel Pinch Of Rubber Union Strike

Akron, O.—Negotiations between the Rubber Workers and the Big Four tiremakers proceeded at a snail's pace but the union's four-week-old strike was beginning to have an effect on the auto industry.

Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. announced that to keep their production lines running at the current rate, they are leaving out the spare tire on many cars. General Motors said it had begun to substitute spares "of different brand name and slightly different tread design" than those on the wheels of some new cars.

Ford's vice president for manufacturing, Donald Bastian, said the URW strike, coupled with substantial increases in first-quarter schedules, had reduced the company's stockpile of tires for certain car and truck lines.

Meanwhile, talks with Firestone—the focal point of the union's bargaining with the industry—centered chiefly on cost-of-living protection and pension improvements. Some agreement was reported on contract language for supplemental worker's compensation and supplemental unemployment benefits.

Rubber Workers President Peter Bommarito said he was pleased with the week-old consumer boycott of Firestone products, adding that support for the action was increasing.

Bommarito noted that the boycott has been limited to 16 brand-name tires produced by Firestone "to concentrate the boycott effort against the most easily recognizable brands as well as to increase boycott activity in high-volume areas."

The brands now under boycott are Firestone, Atlas, Caravelle, CBI, Coast-to-Coast, Cordovan, Falcon, Fruehauf, Getty, Lancer, Multi-Mile, O.K. Tires, Shell, Triumph, Union 76 and Montgomery Ward.

The Rubber Workers struck Firestone, Goodyear, Goodrich and Uniroyal on Apr. 21 after contract renewal talks broke down.

The union's master contract with General Tire & Rubber Co. covering some 2,800 workers in Akron and Waco, Tex., was scheduled to expire on May 15.

Crafts Defend Performance On Minorities

Construction unions are "proud" of their record in opening up job opportunities for blacks and other minorities, President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. said.

Georgine took sharp exception to a report by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights alleging that minority workers and women still face discrimination in "referral unions," that help place members in jobs, and specifically in building construction and over-the-road trucking.

The BCTD will respond to the 291-page report in greater detail at a later date, Georgine said. But he termed its assertions "totally inaccurate."

Blacks make up 19 percent of all apprentices in the building trades unions, Georgine said, a ratio that exceeds both the percentage of blacks in the United States population and the record of any other industry with apprenticeship programs.

Because of 23 months of double-digit unemployment in the construction industry, Georgine noted, there are both "black and white apprentices who have served their full apprenticeship but have yet to put in time on a job."

But "under the circumstances," he said, "we are proud of our record and defy any industry in the nation, union or non-union to match it."

The Civil Rights Commission, which has no enforcement mission under the Civil Rights Act, was critical of the construction industry affirmative action programs developed under Labor Dept. supervision and said the progress made by Apprenticeship Outreach programs in qualifying minorities for apprenticeship was marred by high dropout rates.

Its claims of discrimination rested largely on statistics that it said showed that "minorities and women are underrepresented in the highest-paying job categories in the building trades and trucking industries."

The commission said it is "aware of the commitment of prominent union leaders to the principle of equal opportunity for all Americans" and the AFL-CIO's support for legislation and programs to eradicate discrimination. But it claimed that "institutional practices" of local unions have limited progress.

New Public Works Bill Wins House Approval

(Continued from Page 1)

vide only $1.1 billion for accelerated public works at present unemployment levels, less than half the amount of the House bill. But the price tag of the Senate bill would rise to nearly $4 billion through additional programs, including "countercyclical" grants to help cities and states maintain services during recession-level unemployment, and expanded funds for water pollution control programs.

At issue in the congressional-Administration confrontation is whether the slow pace of economic recovery is satisfactory to the nation.

The White House has made clear its view that the recession is over. The House committee report on the public works bill said bluntly: "It is obvious that the crisis is far from over."

In other congressional developments:

- The House Labor Committee approved a bill to transfer all federal regulation of mine safety and health from the Interior Dept. to the Labor Dept. The measure is opposed by the Administration but supported by the Mine Workers and the Steelworkers, the principal unions whose members would be affected.

- The Senate Labor Committee approved a bill that would extend the emergency public service program through the 1977 fiscal year—until Sept. 30, 1977. The program is authorized by Title 6 of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act.

The House on Apr. 30 had passed a stop-gap measure that would have assured the program's continuance through Sept. 30, 1976. President Ford wants to phase out the program, which now funds jobs for about 265,000 people, but Congress is considered certain to insist on its continuance.

- The House approved a pair of widely supported bills extending vocational education and higher education programs. Funding will have to be dealt with in separate appropriations legislation.

- A bill initiating a series of experimental programs by government agencies in flexible work schedules for employes won House approval. Where the test programs are undertaken, workers would be able to choose to work longer or shorter hours within a specified range. Where a union holds bargaining rights, a flexible schedule could be adopted only by agreement with the union. However, the House bill would suspend the requirement of overtime pay after eight hours in a day for establishments on a flexible workweek and the House rejected an amendment that would have authorized negotiated overtime pay provisions in such cases.

Steelworkers Chosen At New Copper Plant

Pittsburgh — The Steelworkers have been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as bargaining agent for workers at a new copper-refining plant of ASARCO, Inc., in Amarillo, Tex.

The vote at the Amarillo plant was 367 to 5 in favor of Steelworkers representation. The plant is expected eventually to employ 800 workers.

CWA Leader George E. Gill Dies at 62

George E. Gill, an executive vice president of the Communications Workers since 1967, died May 6 in Arlington, Va., Hospital. Gill, 62, suffered a heart attack a week earlier.

The CWA executive board elected Richard W. Hackler, assistant to the union's president for the past five years, to succeed Gill.

Gill had been active in the CWA and its predecessor, the National Federation of Telephone Workers, since the early 1930s. He served as the union's chief negotiator with Southern Bell and was a vigorous union organizer for many years.

Gill also served as director of the CWA's nine-state southern district and as a union vice president for 12 years before being elevated to executive vice president.

In a message to his wife, Marjorie, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland praised him for serving "his union and the entire labor movement with honor and distinction."

Besides his wife, survivors include a son, a daughter and two grandchildren. Services and burial were in Gill's native Montgomery, Ala.

Hackler, 50, has been active in the CWA since 1946 and served as a vice president of the union before his appointment as assistant to the president in 1970.

Labor and the Handicapped

LABOR'S LONG-TERM, historical goal is to create a society in which nobody is left out or forgotten, in which everybody has the right and opportunity and the encouragement he needs to develop his full potential in every direction.

We believe that everybody has a right to complete and total health care, a right to the very best possible preventative, diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative services that can be provided, and we are fighting for a National Health Security program that will deliver just that.

We believe that everybody has a right to make a contribution to his society, a right to do a job worth doing and to earn a wage that makes it possible for him to pay his own way and to take care of his family in decent comfort.

In our view, these are not just a matter of individual rights and needs; we believe they are essential to America's survival and growth as a nation. If this country is going to live up to her promise of liberty and justice for all, if she is going to become the healthy, productive, creative society she was meant to be, America cannot afford to have second-class citizens. And right now she has far too many.

There are other handicaps besides physical and mental ones. Discrimination because of sex or race or color or ethnic origin is just as disabling. Poverty is disabling. Lack of education and training is disabling.

WE IN LABOR are pledged to fight against discrimination wherever we find it and to support every program that is needed to give every human being a fair chance to share equally in all aspects of life.

So we are fighting in Congress right now to increase appropriations for training and rehabilitating handicapped workers. Through our national, state and local organizations we are working closely with both public and voluntary organizations to develop the resources needed to do a good job of rehabilitation and job placement. We are informing union leaders and members about programs to train and employ the handicapped workers. We are working with our employers to encourage them to accept and support such programs, and we are working to overcome what prejudice remains in the workshop and to secure acceptance of handicapped people among their fellow workers.

But if these programs are to succeed in bringing handicapped workers into the mainstream of the nation's economic life, where they belong, America has to overcome what is in many ways the most crippling handicap of all: unemployment.

Unless there are jobs for everyone who is able and willing to work, the problems of rehabilitation will never be fully solved and there will be only partial solutions to the problems of the handicapped.

But until that goal is achieved, the AFL-CIO is convinced that no group has a greater claim to support and sympathy than the disabled.

That is why we will continue to work with all the allies we can find to bring dignity, self respect, opportunity and hope to the disabled.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Vice President Hunter P. Wharton during the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

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'Everything's Coming Up Roses!'



A Word Edgewise:

Television Gets a Failing Grade For Distorted History Lessons

By John P. Roche

A YEAR OR SO AGO I criticized the networks for not employing the superb educational potential of television to tell the current history-less generation something of the American past. This is a special concern of mine; having taught history to undergraduates and graduates for over a quarter of a century, I have many times contemplated suicide. (The most recent trauma occurred when the Public Broadcasting System launched the last "Upstairs, Downstairs" series, set during World War I, and a student in all innocence asked me if that was the war I was in.)

I suppose I have to blame myself for anything I said that may have contributed to television's consequent foray into historical programming. Admittedly, PBS did a splendid job with "The Adams Chronicles," and ABC produced the engrossing "Missiles of October," a meticulously accurate account of the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

But then NBC picked up the ball, and it has since been rolling downhill. I was never a fan of General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur, but NBC's narrative of the "Truman-MacArthur Controversy" distorted the record in a number of unforgiveable ways.

For one thing, Truman fired his Far Eastern viceroy for the wrong reason. MacArthur should have been cashiered for military incompetence in Korea: After the coup at the Inchon landing, he went on an ego trip, divided his forces, and sent them north into a winter war. (Gen. Walton Walker of the 8th Army protested that his equipment was not winterized and his men lacked winter clothing. MacArthur ignored him.)

Moreover, because he was sure the Chinese Communists would not enter the war, MacArthur refused to hear any evidence to the contrary. (When a friend of mine brought in some Chinese prisoners, he was informed they couldn't be Chinese because the Chinese would not dare come in!) The result? Some 350,000 Chinese troops infiltrated between the two wings of MacArthur's forces.

Conversely, the program did not point out that MacArthur, as UN commander, was getting different instructions from Washington and Turtle Bay. While the Joint Chiefs were urging caution, the UN General Assembly, in the flush of victory after Inchon, called on MacArthur (Oct. 7, 1950) to take "all appropriate steps" to liberate North Korea. MacArthur, in short, was not without justification in heading for the Yalu River.

Finally, he did not keep Truman waiting in a hot plane at Wake Island for two hours before greeting him—and the President pulled a fast one by "accidentally" having a hidden stenographer taking down their private discussion.

BUT THE ERRORS of the Truman-MacArthur documentary fade into insignificance when compared with NBC's more recent "Truman at Potsdam." Within 20 minutes I was convinced it was a made-in-Moscow TV special on the origins of the Cold War. I simply could not believe what I saw and heard.

Indeed, except for my wife's corroboration, it could have been a dream. Not having tape-recorded it, and still wondering if after almost 30 years of marriage we were sharing dreams, I finally extracted a copy of the script from NBC. In a phrase it was a despicable historical distortion.

President Truman, we are to believe, went to the Potsdam meeting in July 1945, comrades, with two objectives in mind. The first was to prevent the Soviets from entering the war with Japan because we were convinced we could win it alone and we did not want the Russians picking up any strategic real estate. The second was to terrify Stalin with the existence of the atom bomb (which he knew about from espionage) and make it clear to him that we were going to run the world.

Churchill's intention was simple and malevolent: He wanted to destroy the amity that previously existed between Stalin and FDR.

Space prohibits a detailed flensing of this script. Suffice it to say that it is the reductio ad absurdum of the revisionist thesis that we started the Cold War by being mean to innocent, barefoot Joseph Stalin. As the Duke of Wellington observed to someone who addressed him as "Mr. Smith," "If you can believe that sir, you can believe anything."

OK, mea culpa, mea maxima culpa: Networks —stick to soap operas.

Bayard Rustin Says:

Struggle for Social Justice Key to R-T-W Repeal Fight

SOME STRUGGLES for social justice take place in the glare of national publicity and widespread public concern. Others of no less significance are seemingly shrouded in silence. One of the most important and most promising campaigns for social justice is currently under way in Arkansas. Although it is not the kind of struggle that is well geared to headlines, it is important because of its potentially large impact on American society and because the issues involved are often misunderstood.

The Arkansas AFL-CIO and other concerned citizens of that state have mounted a campaign to repeal the state's "right-to-work" law. While it might seem surprising that the labor movement is fighting right-to-work laws, it is not strange at all for the laws are one of history's worst violators of truth-in-labeling.

These laws, despite the propaganda of business groups, don't guarantee anybody jobs. The only rights they provide are the rights of employers to pay lower wages, provide poorer working conditions, and to exploit workers. Defended as protecting the right of individuals to work without being compelled to join a union, what the right-to-work laws in fact do is institute a compulsory open shop. They are designed to weaken strong unions, destroy weak unions, and prevent unorganized workers from forming a union.

A union that wins certification as the bargaining agent of the majority of workers must, under U.S. law, represent all the workers in the bargaining unit. Thus, in a right-to-work state, unions must represent all workers without receiving dues from all the employes they represent. Some workers receive the benefits of the union without paying their fair share.

There is nothing undemocratic about the union shop when a majority votes to be represented by a union and the union negotiates with management a contract that requires all workers to join the union. Repeal of the right-to-work law in Arkansas and the other 18 states which have it on their statute books would allow freedom of choice for employer and union to agree on the most sensible rules for the plant in which they have a common working interest.

It has been argued that right-to-work laws aid the economic development of poorer states like Arkansas. But when the facts are examined there doesn't seem to be much of a case. In 1947, hourly wages in Arkansas were 57 cents below the national average. Today they are over $1 below the national average. The same is true for income. In 1948 per capita income in Arkansas was $555 below the national average, by 1973 it had fallen $1,238 behind the national average. A former counsel to the chairman of the National Labor Relations Board explained this regression by pointing out that " 'right-to-work' law states have not received more than their proportionate share of new industry."

Rather than stimulating economic growth, the right-to-work laws are used as inducements for companies that can make money off a large defenseless pool of unskilled labor and that can profit from the perpetuation of this backwardness.

Thirty years of right-to-work laws have done little for states like Arkansas except keep them among the poor states in the nation in wages, per capita income, social legislation, and economic advancement.

THE RIGHT-TO-WORK LAWS also have been an instrument to perpetuate the informal system of racism in the United States. Dr. Vivian Henderson found that between 1950 and 1960 in only one of the southern "right-to-work" states did the earnings of Negro male workers gain in relation to those of white male workers. In the other 10 states, not only did the dollar gap increase, but blacks also lost percentage ground.

The reactionary character of the right-to-work laws is apparent from the fact that most of the right-to-work states are in the South. The strongest supporters of these laws, moreover, have, by and large, been opposed to every social and economic reform that would benefit blacks.

If the right-to-work provision is removed Arkansas workers will win a greater degree of equality in dealing with management. They will have a more effective voice in determining wages and working conditions. Moreover, in the process of gaining 100,000 petition signatures and fighting the election battle, a strong and durable coalition between labor and blacks will be forged in Arkansas that will have long range political impact. Finally, if the campaign to repeal right-to-work is successful in Arkansas it will set an example for the other 18 states that still retain this backward and regressive measure.

The effort to remove the right-to-work limitation of free collective bargaining in Arkansas is a little noticed struggle for social justice that could reshape American society in a more decent and humane fashion.

Inequities Cited:

Revised Legislation in Works To Clear Obstacles for HMOs

PREPAID GROUP PRACTICE health maintenance organizations will get a badly needed boost from legislation expected to clear Congress soon, Director Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security said.

Amendments to make the HMO Act of 1973 more realistic have already cleared the House and are expected to go to the Senate floor within the next few weeks, Seidman said. He said that while the original legislation was well-intentioned, some of the requirements have proved impractical, made it difficult for new HMOs to organize and slowed the expansion of existing groups.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Seidman said one of the major problems created by the law is requiring HMOs to admit any applicant for membership during a 30-day open period every year, "no matter how sick they are at the time." He pointed out that since private insurance companies have no such mandate for their fee-for-service type health plans, HMOs are put into a very non-competitive position.

Seidman said that giving the HMOs more flexibility in spelling out the services offered and defining admission-to-membership policies will remove the biggest obstacles to the growth and development of HMOs, which are geared to the kind of preventive care and diagnostic services that make earlier treatment of disease or disorder more likely than in the fee-for-service care.

Comprehensive HMO programs result in a higher quality of care at lower cost, and avoid "unnecessary services, unnecessary hospitalization, unnecessary surgery," Seidman said. He pointed out that "the rate of hospitalization in HMOs is only half or less of what it is in the traditional fee-for-service" medical plans offered by the insurance industry.

Encouragement of HMOs, he said, is a logical and solid prelude to national health insurance. "HMOs are just the kind of medical care which will help to keep down the cost of care, which will provide the services that the Health Security bill calls for," he added.

Seidman was questioned by Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Dale McFeatters, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The program is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

FORTY YEARS AGO, when the National Labor Relations Act became law, Mine Workers President John L. Lewis sent his organizers into the coalfields to tell the nation's miners: "The President wants you to join the union!"

Lewis was stretching the truth a bit—FDR was making no such demand—but the fact that Lewis's highly successful organizing gambit went unchallenged underscored the acceptance of the NLRA as an equalizer between labor and management.

Times have changed, however, and the present attitude toward union organizing could well justify the president of the National Association of Manufacturers today barnstorming through the country yelling: "The government wants you to stay out of the union!"

The once highly touted NLRA has been amended to meet employer objections. These changes and the administration of the law by the National Labor Relations Board have created a situation where the law no longer serves as an equalizer between labor and management. In fact, the law is now often relied on to prevent or hinder union organization.

The Labor-Management subcommittee of the House Labor Committee recently wound up nearly a year of oversight hearings on the NLRA. The subcommittee took testimony from more than 50 witnesses in Washington, D.C., and in California from July 1975 to May 1976. The panel came away with the view, in the words of Chairman Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), that "the machinery is not working."

Thompson said the subcommittee heard "horror stories" and his description seems apt. In one case, a J. P. Stevens employe broke down in tears as he described how he had been fired for union activity and then blacklisted in his home town. He appeared before the subcommittee in a borrowed suit.

A new name also has been added to the roster of infamous anti-union firms. The Steelworkers described their battle with the Florida Steel Corp., in which the NLRB has issued 15 separate unfair labor practice complaints against the company since 1973. Nine of the cases have reached the board in Washington and in each case the board has found the company guilty of violating the act. But, despite the board's findings, the illegal activities go unremedied.

THE THOMPSON SUBCOMMITTEE is hoping to put some teeth into the law. Among the proposals it is considering:

- Discharge cases would be acted on immediately. The losing party could request a board review, but the board would have the right to refuse the review.
- If a losing party in a case is unhappy with a board order, it must file a court appeal within 30 days. If it does not do this, the board would file its order with the court and the court would approve it unless objections were filed within 15 days.
- Under the NLRA, employers now can seek injunctions against unions on charges of unfair labor practices, but the unions cannot do the same. The changes being considered by the Thompson subcommittee would eliminate this inequity.
- The law would call for triple damages, plus the cost of the suit and attorney fees, against an employer found to have illegally discharged a worker for union activities.
- The law would give the board power to impose a fair bargaining package on an employer who is found to have bargained in bad faith.
- Flagrant and repeated transgressors of the law would be denied the privilege of bidding for government contracts for a period of three years.
- The employer's right to veto a checkoff would be eliminated.

Staff members say the subcommittee will take the best, most feasible of these points and merge them into a single piece of legislation.



VITALLY NEEDED boost for group practice health maintenance organizations is expected to clear Congress shortly, correcting shortcomings of the HMO Act passed three years ago, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Jerome Brazda, left, of Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Vote on Override of Child Care Veto

The House on May 4 voted 301-101 to override President Ford's veto of funds to help child care centers for low-income working mothers meet federal standards of staffing and safety. The override attempt succeeded in the House, but failed in the Senate.

Right votes (R) to override were cast by 243 Democrats and 58 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 77 Republicans and 24 Democrats.

Numerals show districts; AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) A
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) PW
4. Bevill (D) PW
5. Jones (D) A
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) A

ALASKA
AL Young (R) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) A
3. Steiger (R) W
4. Conlan (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Clausen (R) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton John L. (D) R
6. Burton, Phillip (D) R
7. Miller (D) R
8. Dellums (D) R
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) R
11. Ryan (D) R
12. McCloskey (R) R
13. Mineta (D) R
14. McFall (D) R
15. Sisk (D) R
16. Talcott (R) R
17. Krebs (D) R
18. Ketchum (R) R
19. Lagomarsino (R) R
20. Goldwater (R) W
21. Corman (D) R
22. Moorhead (R) R
23. Rees (D) R
24. Waxman (D) R
25. Roybal (D) R
26. Rousselot (R) W
27. Bell (R) A
28. Burke (D) R
29. Hawkins (D) R
30. Danielson (D) R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D) R
32. Anderson (D) R
33. Clawson (R) W
34. Hannaford (D) R
35. Lloyd (D) R
36. Brown (D) R
37. Pettis (R) R
38. Patterson (D) R
39. Wiggins (R) W
40. Hinshaw (R) A
41. Wilson, Bob (R) R
42. Van Deerlin (D) R
43. Burgener (R) R

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Wirth (D) R
3. Evans (D) A
4. Johnson (R) A
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Dodd (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Sarasin (R) R
6. Moffett (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Kelly (R) W
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) R
8. Haley (D) W
9. Frey (R) R
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) R
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) A
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) R
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Levitas (D) W
5. Young (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. McDonald (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Russo (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Fary (D) R
6. Hyde (R) R
7. Collins (D) A
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Mikva (D) R
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) R
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Hall (D) R
16. Anderson (R) A
17. O'Brien (R) R
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) R
20. Findley (R) R
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Shipley (D) R
23. Price (D) R
24. Simon (D) R

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) A
2. Fithian (D) R
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Evans (D) A
7. Myers (R) W
8. Hayes (D) A
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Sharp (D) R
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) R
2. Blouin (D) R
3. Grassley (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Harkin (D) R
6. Bedell (D) R

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) R
2. Keys (D) R
3. Winn (R) R
4. Shriver (R) R
5. Skubitz (R) R

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Breckinridge (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) R
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) R
5. Passman (D) R
6. Moore (R) R
7. Breaux (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Emery (R) R
2. Cohen (R) R

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Sarbanes (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Spellman (D) R
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Early (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Tsongas (D) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) A
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Esch (R) R
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. VanderVeen (D) R
6. Carr (D) R
7. Riegle (D) R
8. Traxler (D) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Brodhead (D) R
18. Blanchard (D) R
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Hagedorn (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) A
6. Nolan (D) R
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Oberstar (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) R
2. Bowen (D) R
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Litton (D) R
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) W

MONTANA
1. Baucus (D) R
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) R
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Smith (R) R

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) R

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) R
2. Hughes (D) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Fenwick (R) R
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Maguire (D) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Meyner (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Downey (D) R
3. Ambro (D) R
4. Lent (R) R
5. Wydler (R) A
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Scheuer (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Solarz (D) R
14. Richmond (D) R
15. Zeferetti (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) PR
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Abzug (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (R) R
24. Ottinger (D) R
25. Fish (R) R
26. Gilman (R) R
27. McHugh (D) R
28. Stratton (D) R
29. Pattison (D) PR
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) R
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) R
34. Horton (R) R
35. Conable (R) W
36. LaFalce (D) R
37. Nowak (D) R
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Lundine (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Andrews (D) R
5. Neal (D) R
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Hefner (D) R
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) A

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) R
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Kindness (R) A
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. W. (R) R
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) R
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, J. V. (D) PR
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Mottl (D) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Risenhoover (D) R
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (R) W
6. English (D) R

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Duncan (D) R
4. Weaver (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Vacancy
2. Nix (D) PR
3. Green (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Schulze (R) W
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Edgar (D) R
8. Biester (R) R
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Murtha (D) R
13. Coughlin (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) A
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) A
19. Goodling (R) R
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) R
23. Johnson (R) R
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Myers (R) W

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Beard (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Derrick (D) R
4. Mann (D) W
5. Holland (D) R
6. Jenrette (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Pressler (R) R
2. Abdnor (R) R

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Lloyd (D) R
4. Evins (D) R
5. Allen (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) R
8. Ford (D) R

TEXAS
1. Vacancy
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Steelman (R) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Hightower (D) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) A
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Krueger (D) W
22. Paul (R) W
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Milford (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) W
2. Howe (D) A

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) R
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Harris (D) R
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Fisher (D) R

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Bonker (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohon (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) A

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Baldus (D) R
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Cornell (D) R
9. Kasten (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Ford's Optimism Scored:

Jobless Rate Hangs At Recession Level

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany also noted that the Labor Dept. still lists 130 of 150 major labor centers and 1,252 smaller ones as areas of substantial or persistent unemployment. A sharp rise in wholesale prices in April also gave evidence that inflation has not been licked, he said.

"With all these disturbing factors, how can the President pretend in his political speeches that he has solved America's economic problems?" Meany asked.

BLS Commissioner Julius Shiskin, in an appearance before the congressional Joint Economic Committee, noted that, while industrial production and retail sales have picked up over the past year, unemployment has recovered only 30 percent of its recession decline.

While the number of jobholders rose by 707,000 in April to a new high of 87,399,000, the labor force increased by 720,000 to 94,439,000, BLS reported. As a result, the jobless rate remained at 7.5 percent, with 7,040,000 jobseekers without work.

Besides the 7 million persons officially unemployed, there were 3.2 million workers in nonfarm jobs who were employed part-time involuntarily because they could not find full-time jobs, BLS said. Close to a million persons are classified as "discouraged" workers.

Nonfarm payroll employment, as measured by the government's monthly survey of business establishments, rose by 340,000 to 78.9 million in April, also a new high, BLS said. As in most earlier months of the recovery, the bulk of the over-the-month increase occurred in the service-producing sector.

An increase of 30,000 jobs in the contract-construction industry was reported. But, at 3,385,000, the level of employment was still 56,000 below what it was a year earlier. The official jobless rate among construction workers last month was more than twice the national average: 15.3 percent.

As the country entered into its prime growing season, agricultural employment increased sharply — 238,000 to 3,417,000 in April, BLS said. Employment in manufacturing rose by 100,000, primarily in durable goods.

The jobless rates for various groups of workers showed little change over the month, except for blacks whose rate jumped from 12.5 to 13 percent. The rate for teenagers increased from 19.1 to 19.2 percent. For adult men, the rate fell from 5.6 to 5.4 percent while the rate for adult women remained unchanged at 7.3 percent.

White workers had a jobless rate of 6.7 percent, down from 6.8 percent in March. The rates for household heads and married men each fell two-tenths of 1 percent to 4.8 and 3.9 percent, respectively.

Senate Override Vote On Child Care Bill Veto

The Senate on May 5 voted 60-34 in favor of overriding President Ford's veto of funds to help child day care centers meet federal standards. The labor-supported effort to override the veto fell short of the required two-thirds majority.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 49

Abourezk (S.D.)	Hart, P. (Mich.)	McIntyre (N.H.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Haskell (Colo.)	Metcalf (Mont.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hathaway (Me.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Biden (Del.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Bumpers (Ark.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Moss (Utah)
Burdick (N.D.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Muskie (Me.)
Byrd, R. (W.Va.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Nelson (Wis.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Church (Ida.)	Johnston (La.)	Pell (R.I.)
Clark (Iowa)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Leahy (Vt.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Culver (Iowa)	Long (La.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Stone (Fla.)
Ford (Ky.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Symington (Mo.)
Glenn (Ohio)	McGee (Wyo.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Gravel (Alaska)	McGovern (S.D.)	Williams (N.J.)
Hart, G. (Colo.)		

Republicans 11

Beall (Md.)	Mathias (Md.)	Scott, H. (Pa.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Pearson (Kans.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Case (N.J.)	Percy (Ill.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Hatfield (Ore.)	Schweiker (Pa.)	

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 8

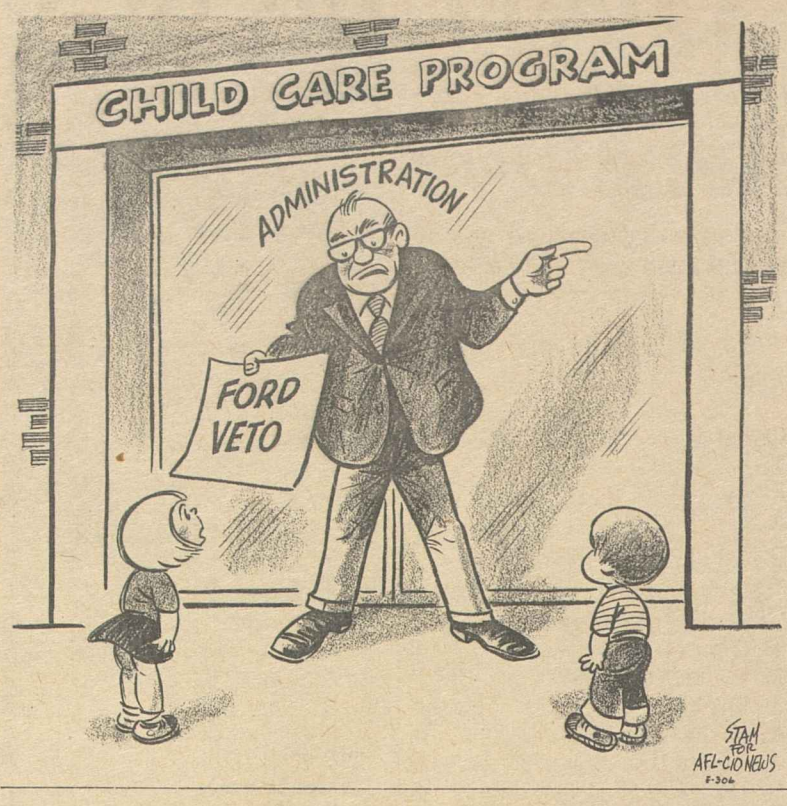
Allen (Ala.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Byrd, H. (Va.)	Morgan (N.C.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Nunn (Ga.)	

Republicans 26

Baker (Tenn.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Packwood (Ore.)
Bartlett (Okla.)	Garn (Utah)	Roth (Del.)
Bellmon (Okla)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Scott, W. (Va.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Taft (Ohio)
Curtis (Neb.)	Helms (N.C.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Dole (Kan.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Tower (Tex.)
Domenici (N.M.)	Laxalt (Nev.)	Young (N.D.)
Fannin (Ariz.)	McClure (Ida.)	

Paired Right: Hartke (D-Ind.), Ribicoff (D.Conn.)
Paired Wrong: Sparkman (D-Ala.)
Absent and not paired: Chiles (D-Fla.), Durkin (D-N.H.), Javits (R-N.Y.)

'Go Play in the Streets!'



Candidates in Key Tests After Splitting Victories

Mixed results from three states enhanced the importance of the remaining presidential primaries of May as both Democrats and Republicans were left with "uncommitted" holding firm to second place.

President Gerald Ford lost another key test when former California Gov. Ronald Reagan won in Nebraska. But Ford won handily in West Virginia, breaking Reagan's string of five straight victories since May 1.

Democratic leader Jimmy Carter of Georgia also lost in Nebraska, finishing 1 percentage point behind newcomer Sen. Frank Church of Idaho. But Carter, too, had a victory, edging Rep. Morris Udall in Connecticut.

The three-state balloting carried the primaries past the halfway mark, with 17 completed and 14 to come in the final four weeks.

In the Ford-Reagan contest, Michigan is next. As Ford's home state and an industrial area, it offers Ford his next chance to break the momentum built by Reagan in Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Indiana and Nebraska.

For the Democrats, Michigan also increased in importance, as did the contest in Maryland the same day. Carter will face primarily Udall in Michigan, but another newcomer, Gov. Jerry Brown of California, in Maryland, both on May 18.

Michigan will mark Carter's first primary with endorsement by the top leadership of the Auto Workers. Brown has gathered several labor endorsements in his Maryland effort.

After Reagan took 55 percent of the votes in Nebraska, Ford's campaign manager said a loss to Reagan in Michigan would probably mean the end of Ford's chances at a first ballot victory at the Kansas City convention.

Michigan will also permit "crossovers" by Democrats to vote in the Republican primary if they choose, a practice credited with helping Reagan's victories in Texas and Indiana but not allowed in Nebraska.

Carter, the only Democrat who has had the kind of momentum needed to sew up the nomination before the July convention in New York City, got 38 percent of the vote to Church's 39 percent in Nebraska.

The voting in Connecticut was run by the Democratic party, not the state election authority, and consisted of "town meeting" voting for delegates to a later state convention. Carter's delegates won 33 percent of the vote to Udall's 31 percent, with 18 percent going to those pledged to Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

In West Virginia, favorite son Sen. Robert Byrd won 89 percent of the presidential preference voting in the Democratic primary to 11 percent for Wallace. On the GOP side, Ford got 57 percent of the vote to 43 percent for Reagan. Neither campaigned in the state. Wallace was the only Democrat to contest Byrd, making it the first of the 17 primaries thus far in which Carter was not on the ballot in some fashion. Carter's split left him with victories in 12 of the 16 primaries he has entered.

By winning eight delegates to Church's 15 in Nebraska and 18 in Connecticut to Udall's 16, Carter ran his delegate total to about 600. When projections are made off early steps in the caucus states, Jackson and Udall each have just over 200 delegates and Wallace about 150.

But 500 Democratic delegates are still classified as "uncommitted" and another 178 are pledged to such candidates as Byrd of West Virginia or Sen. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois. It takes 1,053 to nominate.

Reagan still holds the lead in delegates over Ford, 427 to 362, with 395 GOP delegates listed as uncommitted. Reagan picked up 18 votes to 7 for Ford in Nebraska while West Virginia's 28 delegates ran as uncommitted.

Officially, West Virginia's 33 delegates are also uncommitted rather than pledged to Byrd, since state law forbids binding for even one convention ballot.

In West Virginia, Democrats also nominated John D. Rockefeller IV for governor. He beat labor-endorsed James M. Sprouse and Rep. Ken Hechler in the primary and will oppose Republican Cecil Underwood, a former governor, in November.

Byrd was renominated for the Senate without opposition. Three House members, Democrats Robert H. Mollohan, Harley O. Staggers and John Slack were renominated with labor backing, but COPE-endorsed Dan Burleson lost the Democratic nomination to Nick Joe Rahall for the seat being vacated by Hechler.

State COPE made no endorsements in Nebraska.

Tax Reforms Scuttled by Senate Panel

(Continued from Page 1)

"It's about the best we could hope to achieve at this time," Long said. "I don't think you are going to get to heaven in just one leap."

The minimum tax issue was spotlighted early this month by an Internal Revenue Service report that 244 persons with incomes over $200,000 paid no federal tax last year. In the group were five tax avoiders with incomes over $1 million.

Those who escaped taxes presumably had discovered loopholes in a 1969 law that first established a minimum income tax.

In testimony before the Senate committee last month, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller had termed the measure the House passed last winter "a modest step in the right direction." He urged the Senate to strengthen it and thus "make a significant contribution to tax justice."

The House-passed bill included an extension through 1976 of the tax cut enacted last year which helped halt the economy's downslide. The AFL-CIO has urged that it be extended through the 1977 calendar year to avoid precipitating a new recession through a sharp cut in take-home pay.

Congress last December enacted a compromise six-month extension of the tax cut, which will expire June 30 unless new legislation is passed.

Any action taken by the Senate—not likely before June—will then have to be reconciled with the House version in a conference committee and passed in final form by both bodies.

Congress Sets Spending Goal Above Ford's

(Continued from Page 1)

employment legislation and an equal amount for national health insurance.

The final version shaped by a House-Senate conference was less specific. But it included substantial amounts of both economic stimulus funds and health outlays to be used for such programs as Congress may enact.

Congress in its budget assumptions rejected Ford's proposal to increase the social security tax rate, but went along with his budgeting of only a 5 percent pay raise for federal workers.

It assumed continuation of the supplemental unemployment insurance program the Administration wants to phase out, but ducked an immediate decision on the extent of postal subsidies pending completion of a study.

The budget resolution funds veterans benefits the Administration wanted to reduce and moderates the steep cuts requested by Ford in Medicaid and Medicare.

It contemplates a 5.5 percent rise in the consumer price index during the 1977 calendar year, which would be below the 6 percent rise that had been estimated by the Administration.

And it estimates that the economic stimulus of the budget would help raise the nation's gross national product by 6 percent in constant dollars during 1977 instead of the 4 percent rise estimated in Ford's budget proposals.

Donahue Hits Extremism:

Jobs, Conservation Seen as Compatible

Onaway, Mich.—The needs of workers and the goals of environmentalists must be blended together for the good of all concerned, Thomas R. Donahue told a conference of 300 union, conservation and community representatives here.

Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, stressed that organized labor's immediate priority on full employment does not clash with its continuing concern for the protection of the nation's natural resources.

"Both of these goals must be achieved," he said in an address during the week-long conference sponsored by the Auto Workers at the UAW education center on Black Lake.

He noted, however, that "to move toward a clean environment and full employment, there will inevitably be some trade-offs. If the labor movement and the environmental community are to travel the road together, this must be recognized. Extremism by either element is only self-defeating."

"There must be mutual recognition that the environment is also people, and the circumstances under which they live and work," Donahue said. "Equally vital is the recognition that this magnificent, but fragile, planet must from now on be treated with respect and care."

In keynoting the conference, UAW President Leonard Woodcock called for the formation of a strong alliance of environmental, labor and community groups to help achieve needed economic, environmental and political changes.

Woodcock said that among key objectives around which the coalition can be forged are the need for full employment and a healthy economy, along with the fight against in-plant pollution and other workplace hazards.

"A strong and healthy economy cannot exist within an unhealthy environment, just as only a strong economy can enable us to achieve that healthy environment," he declared.

Woodcock also suggested it was the responsibility of environmentalists to become more involved in the environment of the workplace, calling on their political support for stronger occupational safety and health legislation and standards.

Both Woodcock and Donahue warned on the tactics of "environmental blackmail" used by a number of large corporations that threaten to shut down plants and wipe out jobs if workers press for the clean-up of polluting workplaces.

Donahue also told the conference participants that as socially concerned persons they must consider the importance of balanced economic growth as a tool to make manpower programs work and to reduce poverty among the poor.

Without effective economic expansion, job opportunities for the disadvantaged would not materialize, he stressed.

He suggested that labor and the environmentalists may not agree totally on issues such as nuclear power plant development or the use of disposable containers, but do have common positions on such issues as the control of strip mining and legislation for land use.

Organized labor has long been an advocate of national programs to protect natural resources, Donahue said. He cited convention resolutions on that topic adopted by the AFL in 1908 and 1929, and subsequent actions taken by the CIO and later the merged federation, including the environmental resolution adopted at the AFL-CIO convention last year.



LATIN AMERICAN trade unionists who completed courses in organizing techniques at the American Institute for Free Labor Development hear an address by Director Alan Kistler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services at federation headquarters. The specialized training was conducted by AFL-CIO organizers at the AIFLD center in Front Royal, Va., over a seven-week period. The 42 AIFLD graduates came from 11 Latin American countries.

Unemployment Termed Worst of All Handicaps

America must overcome "the most crippling handicap of all"—unemployment—if it is to succeed in bringing physically handicapped workers into the mainstream of the nation's economic life, AFL-CIO Vice President Hunter P. Wharton told student essay contest winners from 40 states at an annual luncheon in Washington.

"Unless there are jobs for everyone who is able and willing to work," Wharton said, "the problems of rehabilitation will never be fully solved and there will be only partial solutions to the problems of the handicapped.

"But until that goal is achieved, the AFL-CIO is convinced that no group has a greater claim to support and sympathy than the disabled. That is why we will continue to work with all the allies we can find to bring dignity, self respect, opportunity and hope to the disabled."

Wharton, who is chairman of the labor committee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, spoke at an AFL-CIO-sponsored luncheon for the national and state winners of the 1976 "Ability Counts" essay competition conducted annually by the committee.

Three high school juniors and two seniors shared $3,750 in prize money provided by the Disabled American Veterans. Transportation and expenses for the state winners, and those chosen for national honors, were contributed by AFL-CIO state federations and city central bodies.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers sponsored a tour of the Washington monument areas for the students.

The essay contestants were asked to undertake first-hand research on the theme, "A Profile of Achievement: How a Handicapped Person Approaches Life."

First prize in the competition — $1,500 — went to Rebecca Hage of St. Cloud, Minn., who wrote about a teacher injured in an accident whose life today is an example of what can happen when handicapped people do not lower their sights because of their disabilities.

Other winners were Susanne Davenport of Smoot, W. Va., $900; Lynn Bibb, Dundee, Miss., $600; Barabara M. Horan, Delanco, N.J., $450, and Rodney L. Branch, Oklahoma City, $300.

Harold Russell, chairman of the President's Committee, welcomed the students at the luncheon and congratulated them for the high caliber of their investigative reporting that shows "how deeply young people can involve themselves in the lives and problems of their handicapped neighbors."

AIFLD Class Hits Slaying In Colombia

Front Royal, Va.—A group of 35 Latin American labor leaders attending an organizing seminar here has condemned as "senseless" the murder of Jose Raquel Mercado by urban guerrillas in Bogota, Colombia.

Mercado, president of the Confederation of Colombian Workers (CTC), was abducted Feb. 15 by a band of extremists. The kidnappers were presumed to be members of M-19 (Movimiento 19 de Abril), a leftwing terrorist movement.

As a "prisoner," Mercado was permitted to write two letters, one to his mother and one to the CTC. He told the CTC he was being held by a group "not interested in ransom, but in obtaining political objectives."

M-19 had urged workers to boycott the national elections Apr. 18. The Communist lists received less than 7 percent of the votes cast in a moderate turnout.

The next day, Mercado's body was found in a park near Bogota with two bullet wounds in the heart.

Mercado, 61, was an alternating member of the Board of Trustees of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, which runs a training school here.

In a message to Gustavo Diaz Raga, acting president of the CTC, which has some 330,000 members the labor leaders attending the institute expressed their condolences over the assassination.

"To our brothers," the message added, "we express our sympathies and strongly condemn this senseless murder that not only brings mourning to the democratic working classes of Latin America but also signifies an irreparable loss for the Colombian workers."

Ford Signs New Election Law, Orders Test of Congress Veto

(Continued from Page 1)

from the workers they represent. If management utilizes a checkoff for its program, the same right has to be given to a union.

Each group can solicit the other's constituency twice a year by mail, but only under safeguards to prevent the soliciting group from knowing who contributed.

● All membership organizations, including unions, will have to report the cost of any "internal communication" such as a letter to members or a political leaflet or newsletter calling for the election or defeat of a "clearly identified" candidate in a federal election if the amount spent on the communication exceeded $2,000 per election. Expenditures over that amount aren't barred. They merely have to be reported to the Federal Election Commission, which presumably will set up forms and procedures to do so. Regular issues of union publications, not devoted principally to an election, would not be affected.

● Limits on political contributions can't be circumvented by establishing multiple fund-giving outlets. Thus, a company can't set up separate political funds at each of its plants to funnel more than the $5,000 limit to a favored candidate. Nor could a candidate receive $5,000 from a voluntary political fund of an international union and additional money from the political arm of one of its locals. But a contribution from the AFL-CIO Committee on Poltical Education would not preclude contributions from the autonomous unions that are affiliated with the AFL-CIO. The same option, of course, would allow separate contributions from voluntary political funds set up by the Chamber of Commerce and its affiliated business firms.

● Candidates who hereafter poll less than 10 percent of the vote in two successive primaries, unless they have filed disclaimers asserting they did not wish to compete in that state's primary, will lose their right to matching funds.

● Members of Congress could not receive more than $2,000 for any one speech or appearance, or more than $25,000 a year in such fees. The previous honorarium limit had been $15,000.

A provision of the new bill barring a member of the Federal Election Commission from any other employment reportedly contributed to the decision of Chairman Thomas B. Curtis not to seek reappointment. Curtis, a former Republican Congressman, has an active law practice.

President Ford is expected to submit the names of the other five members of the old commission and propose a new chairman. The commission cannot act until at least a majority of its members are confirmed by the Senate.

Under the previous law, two members had been chosen directly by the Senate, two members by the House, and two appointed by the President.

Bakers Win at Stover Supplier

Marion, S.C. — The Bakery & Confectionery Workers won an election at the Ward Paper Box Co. —a major supplier of Russell Stover Candies—and was certified by the National Labor Relations Board as bargaining agent for the 15 eligible workers. The vote was 13 to 1 for the B&C.

The box company is owned by Louis L. Ward and four other directors of Russell Stover, against whom the union is waging a nationwide boycott. Ward is board chairman and president of Russell Stover and board chairman and treasurer of the paper box manufacturing company in South Carolina.

The boycott is being waged against Russell Stover with the full support of the AFL-CIO for the company's failure to engage in meaningful bargaining at its Lincoln, Neb., plant, where workers voted overwhelmingly for the union in 1974, and for illegal conduct and anti-union activity at its Montrose, Colo., plant.

An organizing campaign is being conducted by the B&C at Russell Stover's production plant here as well as at plants and warehouse operations in other parts of the country.

5-15-76

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Full Employment Target Leads Platform Proposals

Positive Program Urged:

Council Cites Signs Of Lag in Recovery

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO warned that the "nation must not be lulled into believing that the economy is in good shape," and called on the Administration and Congress for active policies and programs that will produce a prosperous and balanced economy.

The warning came at the spring meeting of the federation's Executive Council in a series of statements that called for improving and strengthening the minimum wage, enactment of badly needed housing legislation, better statistics on state and local joblessness and quick passage of the full employment bill, currently under fire from the Administration and conservative groups.

In a statement on the state of the national economy, the council stressed that despite the Administration's rosy words, unemployment currently is at a higher level than at any time between 1950 and 1975 and inflation is heading up again. The council declared that there is no basis for a trade-off between unemployment and inflation, that both are serious problems and should be attacked simultaneously.

There has been no real improvement in the unemployment picture during the past three months, the council said, and in the coming months 4 million students will graduate and enter the labor force. There must be jobs for them as well as the nearly 10 million now unemployed, the statement declared.

The council pointed out that the latest figures on wholesale prices "are also cause for concern" and that these increases "will be showing up in months to come in higher food prices at the supermarket, higher heating costs and higher housing costs."

(Continued on Page 3)

Attacks On Jobs Bill Challenged

America's unions affirmed support for the Humphrey-Hawkins bill and charged critics of the full employment legislation with distorting its provisions.

An Executive Council statement called on the House and Senate to bring the bill to the floor as soon as possible for "full public debate" and vote. The House Labor Committee has already endorsed the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, and AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller pressed at Senate hearings for early action.

The Executive Council stressed that "planning for economic growth," as the Humphrey-Hawkins bill would require, is entirely different than the "planned economy" scare-phrase used by some of the conservative critics.

The bill sets up procedures to coordinate existing government functions to achieve full employment, the council said.

Making that same point, Bie-

(Continued on Page 12)



ROSE FITZGERALD KENNEDY received a special award at this year's AFL-CIO Conference on Community Services for her contributions to the mentally retarded. President George Meany noted it was the first such award ever voted by the Executive Council. Rubber Workers President Peter Bommarito, at right, chairman of the federation's Committee on Community Services, made the presentation.

Community Service Parley:

Nursing Home Mess Spurs Labor Probe

By James M. Shevis

A new, federally sponsored ombudsman program to handle the complaints of residents of nursing homes and their relatives came in for wide discussion at the 18th national AFL-CIO Conference on Community Services.

The program, in which the AFL-CIO is cooperating through its Dept. of Community Services, is aimed at correcting the "indefensible" conditions that exist in many of today's nursing and intermediate-care facilities for the elderly, Commissioner on Aging Arthur S. Flemming told some 500 delegates to the five-day meeting.

Now under way in all but three states, the program dovetails with the position on nursing homes adopted last February by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. In a statement, the council decried those unscrupulous nursing home operators, medical laboratories, clinics, doctors, medical appliance salesmen and insurance company executives who are "skimming their share off the top of the Medicare and Medicaid programs, reducing care for the elderly, and subverting public support for these important programs."

The AFL-CIO called for a national effort to clean up the nursing-home industry, and asked each state and local central body to work with the National Council of Senior Citizens and other like-minded organizations to investigate conditions in their communities.

Flemming told the delegates — union community services staff members and representatives of voluntary and government social agencies from around the country—that the goal of the government-sponsored program is to develop an ombudsman process at the area or community level.

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Meany Asks Clear Stand By Parties

By David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO President George Meany asked America's political parties for a firm commitment to full employment at home and support of freedom throughout the world.

He submitted to the Democratic Platform Committee the AFL-CIO's roadmap for America—a 62-page policy statement that also will be presented to the Republican Platform Committee. Meany termed it labor's answer to the question, "Which way, America?"

He insisted that the "only way" is one "that puts people first, that rejects arbitrary and artificial limits on what a government can and must do to help its citizens, that places the freedom of people above the politics of government."

He asked both parties to come into the election campaign with platforms that clearly define the nation's problems and offer specific solutions.

Americans are "rightly suspicious of parties and candidates who try to be all things to all people or attempt to disguise a lack of substance with political slogans," Meany said.

He had been scheduled as the first of more than 100 public witnesses to be heard by the Democratic Platform Committee during four days of hearings in Washington, D.C. Meany refused, however, to cross a picket line that had been set up by the Broadcast Employees & Technicians, the union that was striking the NBC network.

The hearings were subsequently

(Continued on Page 5)

Right to Quality Education Termed Key Issue in School Desegregation

AFL-CIO President George Meany, attacking "opportunists and demagogues who flourish on disorder," declared that a child's right to equal access to quality education—not busing—is the real issue in cities faced with court-ordered school desegregation.

"There is discrimination in the North. And the courts have ordered it be abolished in the schools because it violates the Constitution," Meany said in a filmed message at a conference cosponsored by the Justice Dept.'s Community Relations Service and the National Center for Quality Integrated Education, a project funded by the Ford Foundation.

"And so there has been civil disorder and hate in Boston and Louisville that is almost identical to that in Little Rock nearly 20 years ago," Meany observed.

"Some politicians and candidates have ignored the issue of equal justice and quality education. Demagogues have vented their spleen on busing, as if busing were the real issue."

But, he said, the facts prove otherwise. More than 40 percent of the nation's children ride buses to school each day, and only 3 percent do so because of court orders, he noted.

"The issue is quality education," Meany said. "The big yellow buses have improved the quality of education for millions, and there isn't the slightest reason to pretend, suddenly, that school busing is somehow, in itself, harmful or undemocratic."

Meany's statement was presented at a national conference on "De-

(Continued on Page 3)

Relief Fund Voted For Quake Victims

The AFL-CIO established a fund to help victims of Italy's disastrous earthquakes and has urged its affiliates to contribute.

An Executive Council statement cited the "fearful loss of life" and the plight of survivors left homeless amid widespread destruction.

The council voted $50,000 to start the fund, with union donations coming to the AFL-CIO to be distributed through trade union channels so as "to aid our brothers in their time of urgent need."

R-T-W Repeal Drive Builds In Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark.—Labor's petition campaign to repeal Arkansas's so-called right-to-work law through a statewide referendum has amassed 68,000 signatures.

Although only 55,000 signatures are needed by July 2 to place the constitutional proposal on the November ballot, a goal of 106,000 signatures has been set by the broad-based coalition, Arkansans for Progress. That would be 1,000 more than the total votes cast 32 years ago for the constitutional amendment banning the union shop in Arkansas.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its May meeting in Washington, pledged complete support to the Arkansas campaign. Individual vice presidents, speaking on behalf of their unions, promised full cooperation, President George Meany reported.

The coalition supporting a revision of the "Rights of Labor Amendment" is headed by leaders from church, farm, labor, business and university organizations.

In passing the half-way mark in the coalition's goal in the signature drive, President J. Bill Becker of the Arkansas AFL-CIO said, "We are on schedule."

But Becker warned that the campaign still has a long way to go to meet the 106,000 goal.

Representatives of the Teamsters and the Auto Workers, who are working with AFL-CIO unions in the repeal campaign, said they were heartened by the response of Arkansas citizens and expressed confidence that the coalition's goal could be reached.

The proposal to revise the "right-to-work" amendment would allow negotiation of a union shop if a majority of the bargaining unit approves and the employer agrees.



GESTURE EMPHASIZES President George Meany's point at the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting. He is flanked by Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, left, and Vice President I. W. Abel.

Airport Controllers Press for Upgrading

San Diego, Calif.—The nation's air traffic controllers, whose morale is "extremely low" because they have been "locked into a totally inappropriate salary system" are counting on the U.S. Civil Service Commission to bring about a long-needed upward reclassification of their jobs, President John F. Leyden declared at the 9th annual convention of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization here.

A key source of the discontentment was cited by Sen. John F. Tunney (D-Calif.) in a speech to the 800 delegates: disparity in pay between controllers and airline pilots.

Leyden said the controllers have no criticism of pilot salaries, which on the average are double those of the 16,000 men and women in the air traffic centers and towers.

PATCO has notified every airline president and other leaders in the air traffic industry of what Leyden calls the "crisis in classification." He said the controllers union is not looking for a "confrontation" over the classification report of the federal government's personnel agency.

But the issue, Leyden told the delegates, is whether controllers "are to be paid a portion of what their professionalism and responsibility would command in the private sector—or are we to allow ourselves to be whipped into accepting far less?"

PATCO is an autonomous affiliate of the Marine Engineers, which in recent years has brought into its ranks a number of professional groups committed to collective bargaining.

The PATCO delegates ratified an agreement of affiliation by the National Association of Air Traffic Specialists. NAATS, which will have an autonomous relationship to PATCO, comprises some 3,500 airport ground personnel who advise general aviation pilots of weather situations, navigational aids and similar technical information. The group is headed by Lawrence Cushing of Washington, D.C.

Dr. John McLucas, head of the Federal Aviation Administration, which employs the controllers, told the delegates the time had come for improvements "in the way the FAA deals with PATCO." Admitting that under previous administrators FAA had dealt with the controllers union "at arm's length," McLucas said "your dedication to the air traffic system is recognized and your skills are essential."

The union continues to push a long-range plan to divorce the air traffic system from what it describes as "red tape bureaucracy" in the upper echelons of the FAA and the Dept. of Transportation. It seeks creation of a private corporation, or a mixed public-private unit like the Communications Satellite Corp. (COMSAT), to control traffic on the nation's airlines.

The delegates spent much of the convention in discussion and ratification of most parts of a constitution proposed after a year's study of the group's structural needs.

Panel's Proposals End N.Y. Apartment Strike

New York—Apartment-house owners here reversed themselves and accepted a contract proposal recommended by a special panel appointed by Mayor Abraham Beame, thereby ending a 17-day strike by more than 20,000 building service workers.

The terms of the agreement earlier had been accepted by negotiators for Local 32B of the Service Employees but rejected by the Realty Advisory Board which represents the owners.

The break in the bitter strike followed a pledge of full support for the union by the AFL-CIO. In a telegram to Michael Mann, director of the federation's Region 7, President George Meany praised the mobilization of New York trade unionists in support of 32B's struggle for " a fair and equitable contract."

Meany's message was read by Mann at an overflow press conference, along with a statement unanimously adopted by the leaders of more than 60 local unions.

Under the new agreement, which was approved 8 to 4 by members of the realty board, workers will receive a total of $39 a week in wage and fringe-benefit increases over a three-year period. The pact is retroactive to Apr. 21 when the strike began.

Of the $39, all but $4 represent wage increases. The $4 will go toward improvement of health, welfare and pension programs.

The agreement was unanimously approved by the union's joint executive board, and workers returned to their jobs starting May 19.

The strike involved superintendents, maintenance men, elevator operators, doormen and security personnel.

The Beame panel, appointed after five days of stalemated negotiations, included Vincent D. McDonnell, chairman of the New York State Board of Mediation; Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the New York City Central Labor Council, and Rexford Tompkins, president of the Drydock Savings Bank and a former realty board member.

When 32B accepted the panel's recommendations, it served notice that it would sign contracts on an individual basis with all apartment owners who were willing to do so.

Soaring Health Costs Hit Elderly Hardest

The average health care bill for a person 65 or older was $1,360 in fiscal 1975, almost six and one-half times the average health care expense of persons under age 19, and almost three times that of people age 19 to 64.

The Social Security Administration's Office of Research & Statistics also reported that health care expenditures for the aged rose 18 percent in fiscal 1975, after an 11.4 percent increase the previous year. For the young and intermediate age groups, expenditures increased 12 and 13.5 percent respectively.

Entire Measure Opposed:

Criminal Code Bill Seen Periling Rights

A controversial bill that would rewrite the federal criminal code is a threat to individual rights and civil liberties, the AFL-CIO Executive Council charged.

The council called on the Senate Judiciary Committee to reject the bill, "in whole or in part," declaring that its deficiencies are too pervasive to be corrected through amendments. The legislation is often referred to by its Senate bill number, S. 1.

The bill's "essence," the council said, is extension of federal criminal law "to the farthest limit" and granting to federal law enforcement officials broad power to choose which individuals or organizations will be subjected to criminal prosecution.

Undue concentration of power in the Executive Branch has a "potential for abuse" that is "too recent a lesson to forget," the Executive Council said.

Among the objectionable provisions listed by the council are expansion of government authority to withhold information, sanctioning of wiretapping and eavesdropping, and broadened authority to prosecute individuals who picket or otherwise demonstrate against a federal agency or function.

Sponsors of the bill have indicated a willingness to drop several of the most controversial provisions in order to increase the chances of passage. But the council stressed that "even without these sections, the bill is objectionable."

It saw the likelihood that the increased power given to prosecutors would result in criminal cases being brought "not on the judgment that the conduct alleged should be punished but because the defendant is out of favor with those in power."

The Executive Council cited "anti-labor bias reflected in numerous provisions" of S. 1.

It acknowledged "strong arguments" for modifying the criminal code to remedy inequities and "to meet changing times."

But it stressed that "these purposes should not be accomplished at the expense of the existing careful limitations upon the governmental power of prosecution, which have traditionally safeguarded civil liberties in this society."

The U.S. Constitution takes the position that it is necessary to limit the use of arbitrary power "by officials elected and appointed to enforce the law as well as by those who break the law," the council noted.

It said the AFL-CIO can't support the legislation because it is too one-sided.

Full Representation Supported for D.C.

The AFL-CIO will support a proposed constitutional amendment to give the District of Columbia full voting rights in Congress. Residents of the nation's capital now have only a non-voting delegate in the House.

A resolution backing a proposal for voting representation in both the Senate and House was introduced at the AFL-CIO convention last October. It was referred by the delegates to the federation's Executive Council for fuller consideration.

The council, at its May 19 meeting, announced approval of the resolution.

Agency Hit for Putting 'Dollar Value on Lives'

The Steelworkers have accused a presidential advisory council of callous disregard for the lives of nearly 30,000 workers in labeling a proposed coke oven health standard as inflationary.

The USWA charged that the Council on Wage & Price Stability flagrantly abused its authority "by delving into health hazard questions which it is neither qualified nor equipped to evaluate."

The charges were made in response to the council's testimony at Occupational Safety & Health Administration hearings on cancer-causing effects of coke oven emissions in the steel industry.

Under a presidential order, the council is directed to present its views on inflation impact, the USWA said, "not to place dollar values on human lives."

Noting that the council accepted OSHA's finding that the health standard would add only one one-hundredth of 1 percent to the consumer price index, the union observed. "Yet, it argues, this cost is still too great in relation to lives involved."

"This outrageous statement," the union said, "is based on statistical trickery performed by the council's personnel who are not biostatisticians nor health professionals of any kind, and have no business injecting themselves in this health area."

In its statement, the council compared the annual number of cancer deaths among coke oven workers to OSHA's estimated cost of the clean-up program and came up with a figure of $4.5 million per life.

"We obviously cannot spend that sum," it declared, in calling on OSHA to consider other alternatives to the standard.

But the council's economic analysis also failed to disclose the lower impact cost on the economy by dividing the total number of workers exposed to coke oven emissions into the overall cost of the program.

The USWA pointed out that the same inflationary argument based on faulty analysis could be made against all OSHA standards.

"The argument is, in fact, an attack on the fundamental concepts of safety and health legislation," the union warned.

Environmentalists in steel towns have been trying to halt coke oven pollution for years and the proposed OSHA standard would meet that goal, the USWA said.

"According to OSHA's calculations," the USWA warned, "1,200 of our members will ultimately die of cancers contracted during the five-year period in which this matter has been debated."

The union said that a further delay, as urged by the president's council, would result in the deaths of hundreds more coke oven workers.

Council Cites Economic Danger Signs

Ford Administration Hit on 'Rosy' Claims

(Continued from Page 1)

Noting that the President advises Americans to look to employment figures, the council said that jobs in the goods producing industries are still 2 million below pre-recession levels and construction is particularly depressed with unemployment running between 16 and 20 percent.

The council also took note of charges being leveled against the full employment bill, answering the arguments and distortions and calling for speedy congressional action on the measure at the current session.

On housing, the council strongly endorsed the Senate-passed housing and community development bill and a similar measure reported out by the House Banking Committee. "There is a great need for such legislation," the council said, with housing production far below the "basic requirements to accommodate national growth in households and replacement of units lost from the supply."

The statement called on the President to sign the measure when it clears Congress, adding that if he turned to the veto again Congress should make every effort to override.

On jobless figures, the council urged a "greatly expanded" monthly survey "to get more complete and accurate information on state and local as well as national unemployment." There is a current failure to present a "full and accurate picture of the geographic distribution of unemployment . . . a vital bread and butter issue."

In other actions the council:

Voted to name the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center after Federation President George Meany with the exact formulation to be decided later. Meany said he was "highly flattered" by the action and spoke of the increasingly important role of the center to the labor movement and the community.

Approved an annual budget for the center of $1,441,975 and heard a report on the scheduled completion of the second dormitory in November.

Set up a five-member committee to conduct a feasibility study on creation of a labor archive at the center. The committee is made up of AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Al H. Chesser, Paul Hall, Glenn E. Watts, William Sidell and Sol C. Chaikin. The study was recommended by the center's Board of Trustees which approved the objective but urged fuller exploration.

Heard a detailed report from Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller on the situation in Congress in which he noted that presidential vetoes have cast a cloud over the adoption of liberal legislation.

Adopted a statement updating an earlier council expression of AFL-CIO concern on the use of chiropractic services in governmental programs. Noting that Congress included chiropractic services under Medicaid, Medicare and federal employe health programs, the council urged that the services be subject to limitation of conditions falling within the competency of chiropractors.

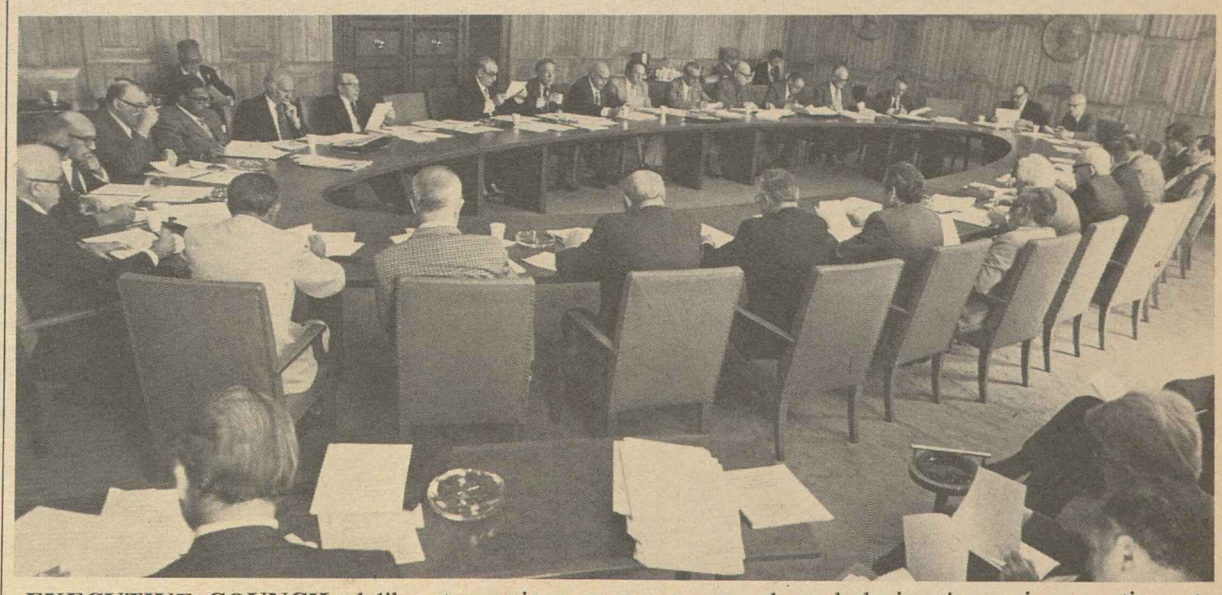
Received a report from a council subcommittee headed by Vice President Murray H. Finley on the campaign to organize J. P. Stevens.

Acted on six referred resolutions, adopting one for full representation for the District of Columbia, a substitute statement on criminal code revision and noting that others required no action or nonconcurrence.

Accepted assignments in cooperation with COPE to work in various states for the November elections, a procedure used effectively over the past 10 years.

Approved contributions to the African American Labor Center, Asian American Free Labor Institute, Joint Council for Economic Education, Histadrut Afro-Asian Institute, United Italian American Labor Council, Jewish Labor Committee, Consumer Federation of America.

The next meeting of the council was set for July 19 in Washington.



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL deliberates action on statements adopted during its spring meeting at the federation headquarters in Washington. It outlined labor's goals of full employment, housing construction and minimum wage improvements to restore economic growth to the nation.

Pact Ratified, Strike Ends At Trailways

Members of three Amalgamated Transit locals overwhelmingly ratified a three-year agreement with Continental Trailways to end an 18-day bus strike in nine southern states.

The new contracts provide for wage increases, improved mileage rates and benefits for about 1,000 drivers, mechanics and terminal personnel. The combined vote approving the agreement by ATU Locals 1531, 1534 and 1491 was 628 to 159.

The contracts also provide for adjustments to correct a disparity in wage and mileage rates for the ATU members throughout the nine-state Trailways system, the union reported.

For drivers, an increase in mileage rates will range from $1.50 to $2.30 per 100 miles. Wage increases ranging from 60 cents an hour to $1.22 will bring hourly paid workers to the same income level after three years.

New features of the contract also provide for six days of paid sick leave per year, two days of funeral leave per year, and supplemental income for jury duty.

$3 Wage Floor Pushed With Automatic Raises

The federal minimum wage should be raised "promptly" to $3 an hour and future adjustments should be made automatically through a variation of the standard escalator clause, the AFL-CIO said.

Under the plan endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, the minimum wage would be permanently pegged at 60 percent of the average hourly pay in non-farm, non-supervisory jobs.

When average wages rise, the federal wage floor would move up also to maintain the 60 percent ratio.

The council statement stressed the inadequacy of the present $2.30 an hour minimum, which some workers still have not reached because their jobs were just brought under the wage-hour law in recent years.

Just to reach the family poverty level, the council noted, a full-time year-around worker would have to be paid $2.75 an hour.

The AFL-CIO testified last October for a $3 minimum wage bill sponsored by Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Labor subcommittee with jurisdiction over the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The original Dent bill would have raised the wage floor in steps to the $3 level and kept up its value by a cost-of-living provision. It also would have imposed stiffer premium pay penalties for overtime work as a prod to employers to hire more workers when the workload expands.

Dent is now seeking to enlist bipartisan support for linking the minimum wage to the average hourly wage, the concept the Executive Council endorsed.

The council resolution also reiterated the AFL-CIO's strong objection to a subminimum wage floor for young workers or any other group.

It called on Congress to "reject once again the notion that teenagers or women or blacks should be paid less than the minimum wage."

It warned that "to legislate subminimum rates for any of these categories would be to gut the basic principle of minimum wage legislation."

The Executive Council prodded the Labor Dept. to "vigorously enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act."

While improving the law would be "a significant achievement," the council stressed that employers must be brought into compliance in order for workers to benefit.

Quality Called 'Real Issue' In Education

(Continued from Page 1)

segregation Without Turmoil: The Community's Role in Preparing for Smooth Transition."

Meany said that if a federal judge finds the Constitution is being violated and orders busing as the only way to obtain quality education, "then there must be busing."

In Boston and Louisville, he said, the judges had no other recourse under the law than to order busing. He blamed the communities for failing in their obligation to provide quality education for all and for failing to prepare parents and children adequately for the task of living up to the law.

"As a result, fear — and the anger and hatred that fear begets —swept those cities," Meany said. "Opportunists and demagogues who flourish on disorder rushed to the soap boxes and we all know the results."

In the future, Meany said, such tragedies can be avoided through community involvement in those cities where courts have ordered desegregation in the schools.

Churches, service clubs, civic organizations, civil rights groups—"and certainly the unions"—must be mobilized, he said.

"The AFL-CIO is fully committed to help build such bridges and create such forums in the cities where school desegregation is under way," Meany declared. "We intend to help, as well, in many other cities, including those in which the courts have not acted.

"In our view, ensuring justice for school children is a job that should be done willingly and promptly in every community, without waiting for orders."

New Government Policies Urged To Bolster Freedom Around World

The AFL-CIO called on the American government to initiate policies to reverse the decline and defeat of freedom and democracy around the world.

The federation's Executive Council said the U.S. should reexamine its participation in international organizations "which are failing to fulfill their stated objectives of advancing democracy's interests in the world."

The council's statement pointed out that the "free world has lost effective control of the international organizations which were established to defend and enhance the freedom of mankind and the human rights of all." These organizations are becoming more and more "the instruments of aggressors."

Despite these facts, the statement said, "we in the AFL-CIO do not believe the fight for freedom and democracy has been lost or should ever be abandoned. We believe that much can be done and should be done and that immediate action is vital."

The statement traced the diminishing of democracy in the world and the weakening of free trade union movements, noting that "nowhere is this fact more evident than in some developing nations where coups and military takeovers have banished free institutions and destroyed trade union organizations."

It pointed out also that "large sectors within Western Europe may soon accept Communist participation in government," part of the erosion of democracy and freedom.

The Soviets have been "successful in splitting the unity of the West," the council said, which itself has been in "sad and declining circumstances for a number of years." It added that "democracy's need is for a real detente in the West, a matter overlooked while seeking an illusory detente with the East."

The statement charged that the Soviet Union and its allies "have simply outflanked the West," and using the military and economic forces of others "are at the backdoors of continents, nations and our economies virtually unopposed."

Calling on the U.S. to reverse "this slide into economic, political and military defeat," the statement said "we must bargain collectively with our friends and allies to recreate the objectives of a democratic world" if we are to avoid tyranny and dictatorship.

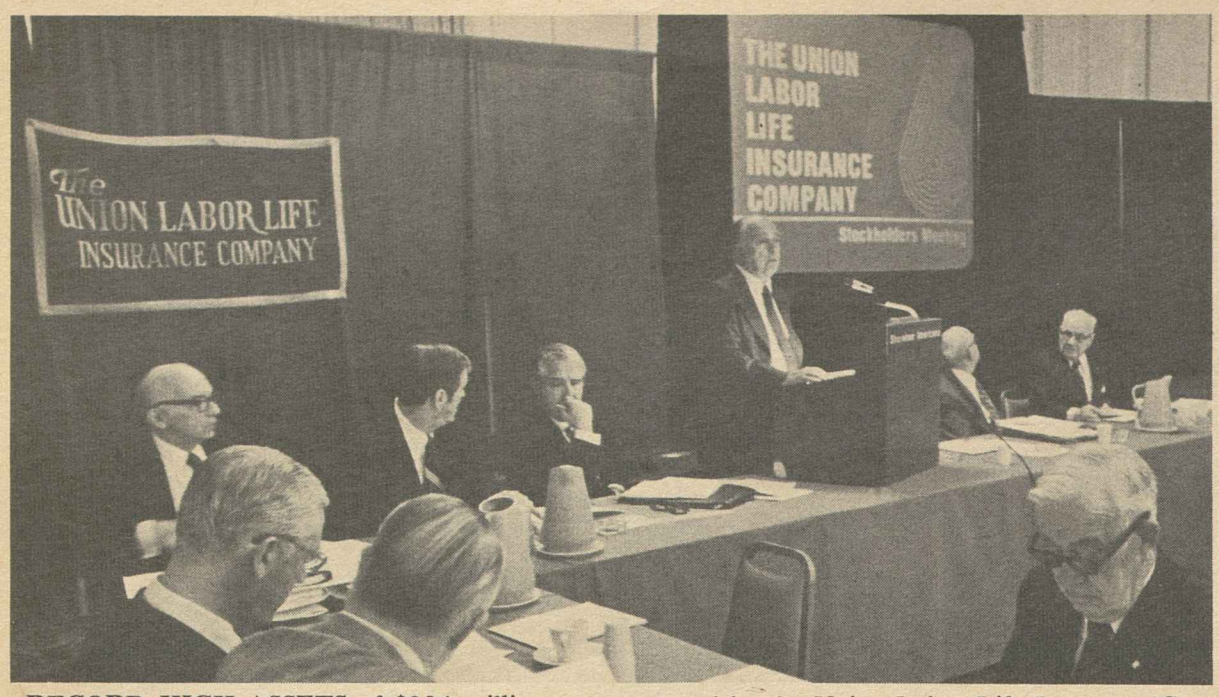
New Jobless Aid Claims Swing Up

New claims for unemployment insurance during the week ended May 8 exceeded 400,000 for the first time in four months, the Labor Dept. reported.

In its latest weekly report on jobless aid claims, the government said the May 8 total of first-time claims was 401,000, up from 383,000 a week earlier. The figures are adjusted for seasonal variation.

Retail Clerks' Counsel To Fill NLRB Post

Carl L. Taylor, who has served as general counsel of the Retail Clerks since 1969, has been named associate general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, in charge of the Division of Enforcement Litigation. The appointment was announced by NLRB General Counsel John S. Irving.



RECORD HIGH ASSETS of $234 million were reported by the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. at the end of 1975, ULLICO Board Chairman J. Albert Woll told the annual shareholders meeting in Washington. The union-sponsored company also recorded new highs in premium income, investments, deposits and payments to policyholders. Directors declared a dividend of $2.25 per share.

Health Security Budget Termed Best Method to Control Costs

A federal budgeting system envisioned by the National Health Security program would be the most effective approach to control of soaring medical care costs, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman told a Senate subcommittee on health.

Seidman noted in his testimony that "medical costs have continued to rise at a dizzying pace" even though the overall consumer price index has moderated in recent months.

For American workers, this means they now must pay about one month of their annual wages for health care for themselves and their families, he said.

Efforts by the federal government to curb the rise in medical rates have failed thus far, Seidman observed, and commerical insurance carriers have shown they have neither the capacity nor the interest to hold down costs.

"The main problem with leaving the financing of health care in the hands of the insurance industry and relying on regulation to contain costs and maintain quality is that economic incentives of providers are in the wrong direction," Seidman said.

During the past decade, the cost of an average stay in the hospital tripled—rising from $269 in 1965 to $995 in the first 10 months of 1975, he pointed out.

And while the CPI, excluding medical care, rose 6.8 percent last year, hospital service charges rose 13 percent. Seidman noted that first quarter figures reflected a worsening trend, as physicians' fees rose at an annual rate of 14.2 percent and hospital service charges increased 20.1 percent.

"By contrast," Seidman stressed, "the overall consumer price index —less medical care—rose at a 2.4 percent rate."

He said the escalating health care costs are having a substantial impact on the federal budget, with 42.2 percent of health expenditures coming from public funds.

Federal payments, including Medicare, Medicaid, Veterans Administration and Defense Dept. hospitals, totaled $33.8 billion. Additional payments from state and local governments during fiscal year 1975 brought the total annual subsidy for the medical industry to $55.5 billion, Seidman added.

He said a major drawback of the nation's voluntary health insurance system is that it's designed to reimburse patients for sickness, rather than paying for maintenance of health.

"It is casualty insurance and not a health program," Seidman said. "The emphasis is on covering expensive hospitalization and surgery, but not routine office and home visits by a doctor to prevent acute illness."

The best alternative to the current faulty health delivery system would be the budgeting of health expenditures at every level through the Health Security program without altering the present ownership of hospitals or the private practice of medicine, he said.

In outlining the proposal for national health budgeting, Seidman said allocation to health regions could be based on two primary factors:

- Expenditures for the prior year adjusted for inflation and productivity.
- The need for health services.

"For example, over-doctored health service areas would receive a somewhat lower budget on a per capita basis than under-doctored areas for physician services—clearly an incentive for better geographic distribution of physicians. Similar considerations would apply to facilities."

In the long run, Seidman said, Health Security would be the least expensive of all national health security proposals. He said the total health expenditure budget could be held to the present 8.3 percent of the gross national product.

Seidman warned that proposals by the Administration to place a ceiling on Medicare and Medicaid payments would not effectively control the escalation of medical costs. It could simply make the patient pay a larger portion of the overall costs.

He said it is essential for Congress to move for early enactment of National Health Security because the American people will not tolerate the continuing surge in medical prices.

"The budgetary system and other built-in controls of the Health Security program offer the most effective way of controlling health care costs and assuring high quality care for all Americans," Seidman declared.

Court Bars Disclosure Of Authorization Cards

Most information gathered by the National Labor Relations Board while investigating an unfair labor charge is not disclosable under the Freedom of Information Act, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York ruled.

Specifically protected by the act's personal privacy exemption are authorization cards signed by workers in selecting a union. District Court Judge Robert A. Ward ruled.

"The interest in confidentiality which attaches to a union authorization card approaches that which surrounds the secret ballot in an election," the court held.

The court followed the reasoning of an earlier April decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit which established the principle that the Freedom of Information Act may not be used as a back-door means of securing broad disclosure rights in NLRB proceedings.

In the district court case, Biophysics Systems, Inc., of Mahopac, N.Y., had sought affidavits, signed statements and copies of all authorization cards signed by its employes in choosing a union, Local 1783 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Disclosure of the cards, Ward held, "could reveal something of the board's case prematurely, and it would definitely tend to 'chill' employes in the exercise of their protected rights to seek a representation election and later to press unfair labor charges related to that election.

The judge's opinion concluded: "As observed by the Second Circuit, there exists a 'delicate relationship between employer and employe.' The NLRB's recognition of this explains its reluctance to release information which might tend to strain that relationship and unduly hamper the board's efforts to enforce federal labor legislation.

"Obviously the cooperation of employes involved in this unfair labor practice proceeding might well diminish if they learned the NLRB had turned over their authorization cards."

'No Help Wanted':

Kirkland Cites Peril To Minorities, Gains

Miami—"No Help Wanted" signs, the outgrowth of Nixon-Ford Administration policies, are jeopardizing the progress made by the labor and civil rights movements in promoting employment opportunities for job-hunting minority workers, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the National Urban League's Labor Affairs Conference here.

Kirkland noted that among President Ford's 48 vetoes over the last 20 months were three major job-creating measures that could have put nearly 2.5 million unemployed persons back to work.

These vetoed bills would have helped people who need and want jobs, but can't find them to get off welfare rolls and onto payrolls, he said.

But these people, Kirkland stressed, "get no sympathy and no mercy from Mr. Ford. He has told us that if he is elected in November, 6 to 8.5 million American workers will be jobless every year while he is in office."

"In effect, Mr. Ford is announcing the creation of a new class in American society—an underclass of permanently unemployed people who have no hope of sharing in the independence and self-respect that only a good job at a decent wage can give."

Such a program, contrived by the Nixon economic advisers and still held in place by the Ford Administration, is certain to shatter American society into warring camps of haves and have-nots, Kirkland warned.

"We in the labor movement are absolutely convinced that America cannot survive such a program," he stressed. "We are convinced that full employment is the only policy that can keep us on the course that was set 200 years ago."

Kirkland said full employment is the best and fastest way to balance the budget, end the drain on resources and to get the nation moving forward again.

The fight for passage of the labor-backed full employment bill demands the broad support of all groups that brought about passage of the landmark Civil Rights Act, Kirkland observed.

He said full employment is an extension of the struggle for civil rights and stressed: "It is important that the sign at the hiring gate applies equally to all—male and female, white and black and brown."

"But when the sign says 'No Help Wanted,' what has been gained?" he asked. "What is the value of an equal employment law, if there are not enough jobs for everyone?"

Kirkland praised the achievements of the Urban League's Labor Education Advancement Program (LEAP) in placing 17,000 minority workers in meaningful jobs during its eight years of operations.

"What makes this record remarkable is the fact that ways were found to launch these 17,000 youngsters in new careers during a period when America has been suffering its highest unemployment rates since the depression of the 1930s," he observed.

He said numerous training slots were made in the construction trades even as the industry was suffering from a double-digit jobless rate.

The gains are a tribute to LEAP Director Napoleon Johnson, Kirkland said, and also to the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades unions that "have not only kept the door open to these new members in a difficult period, but reached out to help them walk in."

Kirkland noted that similar achievements are being made in assisting minority workers by the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute and the R-T-P program initiated by the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Workers Defense League.

The nation has benefited greatly from the government's investment in the training efforts because of the money pumped into the economy by the trainees' wages and the taxes they have paid to the Treasury, Kirkland said.

In its recent annual report, the LEAP Trade Union Advisory Council said trainees placed by LEAP have earned $390 million and paid $91 million in taxes—a return of $4 for each dollar spent on the program.

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard was presented a special award at the conference for helping coordinate LEAP training and placement efforts.

Strikers' Rights Upheld On Welfare Assistance

A federal judge in New Jersey ruled that a state may provide welfare assistance to otherwise eligible strikers without violating any federal law or policy.

The decision, by District Court Judge John F. Gerry, may mark the end of a five-year-old lawsuit—or signal a new round of appeals.

It started with a six-week strike by a Teamsters local. As the strike progressed, several workers sought and received on the basis of need benefits under a state welfare program and the federal-state Aid to Families with Dependent Children program (AFDC).

The employer, Super Tire Engineering Co., sued to halt the benefits, claiming that availability of welfare assistance put the state's economic power on the side of the union, thus somehow frustrating the federal policy of encouraging collective bargaining.

For various procedural reasons, the district court and an appellate court rejected the complaint. The Supreme Court by a 5-4 ruling rejected the appellate court's finding that the case was moot, or no longer pertinent, because the strike had long since ended. It was sent back eventually to the district court for a decision on the merits.

Judge Gerry said that Congress has had plenty of time to consider the issue and take action if it considered welfare benefits to needy strikers a contradiction of national labor policy.

"It is difficult for this court to conclude that Congress, fully aware of the fact that strikers were receiving welfare benefits under the (Social Security) Act, intended by its silence on the issue to terminate that practice," he said in dismissing the case.

Meany Asks Clear Stand by Parties:

Full Employment Program Leads Platform Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

moved to the Senate Caucus Room, a tentative strike settlement was announced, and AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller read the statement to the committee.

Meany's statement stressed the need to restore morality in government and repair public confidence shattered by an administration in which both the President and Vice President were forced to resign because of "unrelated criminal acts."

During the same four years, Meany noted, corporations confessed to "bribery and political payoffs at home and abroad. The people learned their government had deceived them about foreign affairs, allowed respected agencies to violate the civil rights of citizens, and misled them about the nation's economic health."

Restoration of morality to government policies "is the bedrock of the AFL-CIO program for America," Meany said.

The AFL-CIO statement emphasized that full employment must be the keystone of economic policy. It declared:

"We seek a flat rejection of policies that utilize unemployment as an instrument of national economic policy. . . . Instead of planned unemployment, America needs planned employment. There is nothing wrong with the American economy that more jobs wouldn't cure, and we believe that government must play a key role in that planning, along with industry and labor."

Specifically, it called for:

- Legislation spelling out procedures and programs to achieve and maintain full employment.
- An immediate reduction in mortgage interest rates to no more than 6 percent to revive housing construction.
- Strengthening of the unemployment insurance system.
- Continuation of the emergency income tax cut through 1977 to maintain consumer purchasing power, coupled with tax reform measures.
- An energy policy designed to reduce dependence on foreign oil.
- Trade and investment policies that will halt the loss of U.S. production, capital and jobs.

The statement stressed that the recession will not be over until full employment is achieved, and changing the definition of full employment will not change the need for jobs.

On foreign policy, the AFL-CIO asserted the "moral obligation" of the United States "to defend freedom and to lead the free world."

It declared unyielding opposition to governments that suppress freedom, whether they be "dictatorships of the right or the left."

Urging negotiation from strength, not weakness, the AFL-CIO declared: "We do not ask both parties to ban the word 'detente' from the political vocabulary; we ask them to ban the current policy of appeasement that word now represents."

In the domestic policy arena, the federation asserted the government's obligation "to break down discrimination, to provide opportunity, to feed the hungry, to educate the young."

Meany acknowledged that it is "politically fashionable" for politicians to attack "big government" and the social programs the phrase represents.

Labor unashamedly insists that what America needs is more and better social programs, not cutbacks, Meany declared.

Social security "can be better," he said. America needs "more" public education. Medicare and Medicaid have helped, but "it is time to extend that help to all people through comprehensive national health insurance."

The economy was saved from depression last year by the "old" social programs, Meany stressed—"unemployment insurance, social security, public service jobs, food stamps and welfare, combined with the tried-and-true policy of increasing consumer buying power through a tax cut for low and middle-income families."

Meany urged America's political parties to adopt "positive programs" and then "bind standard bearers and legislative leaders to keeping the party's word as put forth in the platform."

The American people are not afraid of the truth, Meany said. But they "have been lied to too often, for too long."



DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM COMMITTEE, in foreground, listens to the AFL-CIO's proposals at hearings held in the Senate Caucus Room. Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller presents the federation's statement on behalf of President George Meany. The same proposals will be made to the Republican Party.

NBC Strikers Balloting On Contract Approval

Negotiators for 1,700 newswriters, engineers and technicians employed by the National Broadcasting Company have recommended acceptance of a tentative new agreement with the network.

If approved by the members of the National Association of Broadcast Employees & Technicians, the contract settlement would end a strike that began on Apr. 1. NABET said the ratification vote was slated for completion by midnight May 21.

The union said its members could return to work on May 24 if the pact is ratified. Under the proposed settlement, the contract would provide annual pay increases over four years of 9.33 percent, 7.32 percent, 6.81 percent and 6.38 percent.

For the 1,200 engineers covered by the agreement, top scale of $375 a week under the old contract would jump to $410 immediately, $440 in the second year, $470 the third year, and $500 in the fourth year.

Newswriters' pay would rise from the present $400 a week to $500 in the fourth year. Improvements in life insurance coverage and in early retirement also were written into the pact.

A week earlier, the union's membership had rejected another proposed settlement by a substantial vote. The pact was not recommended by NABET negotiators.

The strike, which began on Apr. 1, centered mainly on NBC's facilities in New York, Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The strike became a lockout on Apr. 7 when NBC refused to allow union members to return to work while negotiations continued.

Firm Guilty of Surface Bargaining Ordered to Pay Union's Expenses

Cadillac, Mich.—An administrative law judge of the National Labor Relations Board has ordered the Fetzer Broadcasting Co. to reimburse a union for expenses it incurred while the company engaged in bad-faith and surface bargaining.

The unusual remedy was part of the "affirmative action" recommended by Judge Robert E. Mullin to accord equitable relief to Local 410 of the National Association of Broadcast Employees & Technicians.

Mullin found the company had bargained in bad faith over a six-month period while the NABET local tried to reach an agreement for employes of the broadcasting firm. Fetzer maintains an office and place of business here, as well as in three other Michigan cities where it is engaged in radio and television broadcasting.

NABET was certified as the bargaining agent for Fetzer's employes in Cadillac, Traverse City and Sault Ste. Marie in July 1974. The union still is trying to negotiate a first contract for the company's news announcers, radio announcers, TV production personnel and broadcast engineers.

The union filed unfair practice charges against Fetzer in 1974. In May 1975 Fetzer admitted to bargaining in bad faith, engaging in surface bargaining and other unfair practices.

Last October, NABET again charged the firm with bad-faith bargaining. After a four-day hearing in January, Mullin found that the company's defenses "have been largely 'meritless on their face' and clearly intended to burden the processes of the board and the courts."

Citing a 1974 NLRB ruling involving another employer, Mullin ordered Fetzer to stop bargaining in bad faith and discriminating against its employes for supporting the union or testfying before the NLRB, and to "reimburse the union for all ascertainable bargaining expenses which it incurred in its negotiations . . . from June 23, 1975, until Jan. 11, 1976."

In his decision, Mullin observed that the NLRB "has often reiterated the well settled proposition that 'the obligation to bargain collectively does not compel either party to agree to a proposal or require the making of a concession.'

"Nevertheless, the Board may consider the totality of the employer's conduct in arriving at a determination as to his motive," he said.

"Here the respondent took bargaining positions . . . which plainly demonstrated its predetermination never to reach an agreement with the employe representative."

ILO Guidelines Adopted For Public Employes

Geneva—A master guide for guaranteeing "fair and equitable conditions of employment" for civil servants everywhere was drafted here by trade union and government delegates under the auspices of the International Labor Organization.

"No disciplinary procedures may be undertaken nor sanctions imposed on account of normal trade union activities," the ILO joint committee on public service ruled in its conclusions on disciplinary codes and procedures.

Working conditions and employment practices as they apply to public servants, whether employed by national, state or local administrations, constituted another major item before the 8-day committee session.

Because governments are the employers of public service workers the joint committee is an exception to the tripartite procedure that otherwise provides representation to workers, employers and governments throughout the ILO, a United Nations specialized agency.

Ray L. Perry of the Fire Fighters, the U.S. worker representative on the committee, said its conclusions will provide valuable ammunition for the AFL-CIO's new Public Employee Dept. in fighting for its legislative objectives.

Perry noted that Congress now has before it amendments to the National Labor Relations Act that would extend collective bargaining rights to all public workers.

"I believe," Perry said in reviewing the committee's results, "that the positions taken by government representatives and leaders of the labor movement from all over the world will certainly strengthen our chances of getting these amendments adopted."

Civil servants should participate through their union in the drafting of all disciplinary codes and procedures, the committee said in its report, which goes to the ILO Governing Body for action.

In no circumstances, the committee continued, is any breach of such codes to be charged on the "basis of race, color, sex or religion, nor on the basis of the exercise of civil and political rights."

"Every public servant must have the right to be defended by his trade union or by a person of his choice at all stages" of any disciplinary action taken against him, the committee said.

Another conclusion called for the appropriate authorities to "establish common standards of recruitment for local public employes and conditions free from all forms of discrimination."

Civil servants should be able to follow training programs aimed at enabling them to combine "serving the best interests of the public with the ambition to advance their careers," the report said.

The committee urged that security of employment be made a "fundamental principle" of public service and that pay rates be sufficiently high to "attract and retain suitably qualified personnel."

A 40-hour week, spread over five working days, should be the goal everywhere, the committee said, as should be a minimum of four weeks vacation a year at regular pay rates.

O. W. Jacobson Heads Carmen, Krause Retires

Kansas City—Orville W. Jacobson assumed the office of president of the Railway Carmen on May 22 here, succeeding Anthony L. Krause, who has retired.

Jacobson has served as the union's assistant president since his appointment to the post in 1971. He was elected to the position in 1973.

Krause, a member of the Carmen for 49 years, is 70 years old. At a pre-retirement dinner in his honor last month, the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept. cited Krause for his "outstanding accomplishments" as the Carmen's leader.

Jacobson began his railroading career in 1939 as a carman apprentice on the Great Northern Railroad, now part of the Burlington Northern System. He held various posts with Carmen's Lodge 811 in Superior, Wis., and was subsequently elected chairman of the Local Protective Board in 1955.

In 1960, Jacobson was elected chairman of the Great Northern Joint Protective Board. At the Grand Lodge convention in 1963, he was elected to the executive board and served as its secretary and vice chairman until his appointment in 1967 as vice president.

In 1968, he was elected to the vice presidency, serving in that post until his appointment as assistant president.

The Real School Issue

FEW ISSUES IN OUR TIME have generated as much heat and confusion as this matter of simple justice: public acknowledgement that every American child, regardless of race, creed or color, has an equal right to the highest standard of education available. There should be no doubts, no resistance, no need for court orders to achieve this basic, democratic goal.

And in many cities where the justice of desegregation was recognized, there were good faith efforts, careful planning, fair and workable procedures—teachers, parents and children were kept informed every step of the way—and the forecasts of turmoil proved groundless.

The problems not only proved surmountable, most didn't even exist, except in the imaginations of the fearful. Fear caused the outbreaks of violence that have characterized every reactionary attack on desegregation from Little Rock to Louisville and Boston.

Fear of the unknown. Fear on the part of people that are somehow, in some way, being pushed around again. Fear that others are gaining an unfair advantage. Fear arising from ignorance and misunderstanding. Fear exploited and inflamed by those who seek power positions for themselves and who are willing to destroy communities as long as they end up controlling the wreckage.

Desegregation of schools is moving ahead. And the South is setting an example the rest of the country should follow. In the North and the border states too many considered racial discrimination exclusively a problem of the South. Many northern liberals flattered themselves that their part of the country was somehow more reasonable, more deeply committed to democratic values, that selfishness and exclusiveness and distrust of strangers ran less deep.

Well, they were wrong. No region has a corner on virtue or goodwill or common sense. There are saints and sinners and peacemakers and mischiefmakers everywhere. And there is discrimination in the North. And the courts have ordered it be abolished in the schools because it violates the Constitution.

THE ISSUE is quality education. The issue is the right of every child to have equal access to that quality education. Ideally that child ought to be able to get quality education in a neighborhood school. But if the community refuses, if a federal judge finds the Constitution is being violated and orders busing as the only way to obtain that quality education, then there must be busing.

Union members know, through their experience at the bargaining table, that there are no problems that can't be solved if there is good faith on all sides and if all parties are looking for solutions, not for conflict.

We in the labor movement are determined to find solutions that are just and fair, that meet the constitutional and moral requirements of equality.

—From remarks by AFL-CIO President George Meany to a conference on "Desegregation Without Turmoil."

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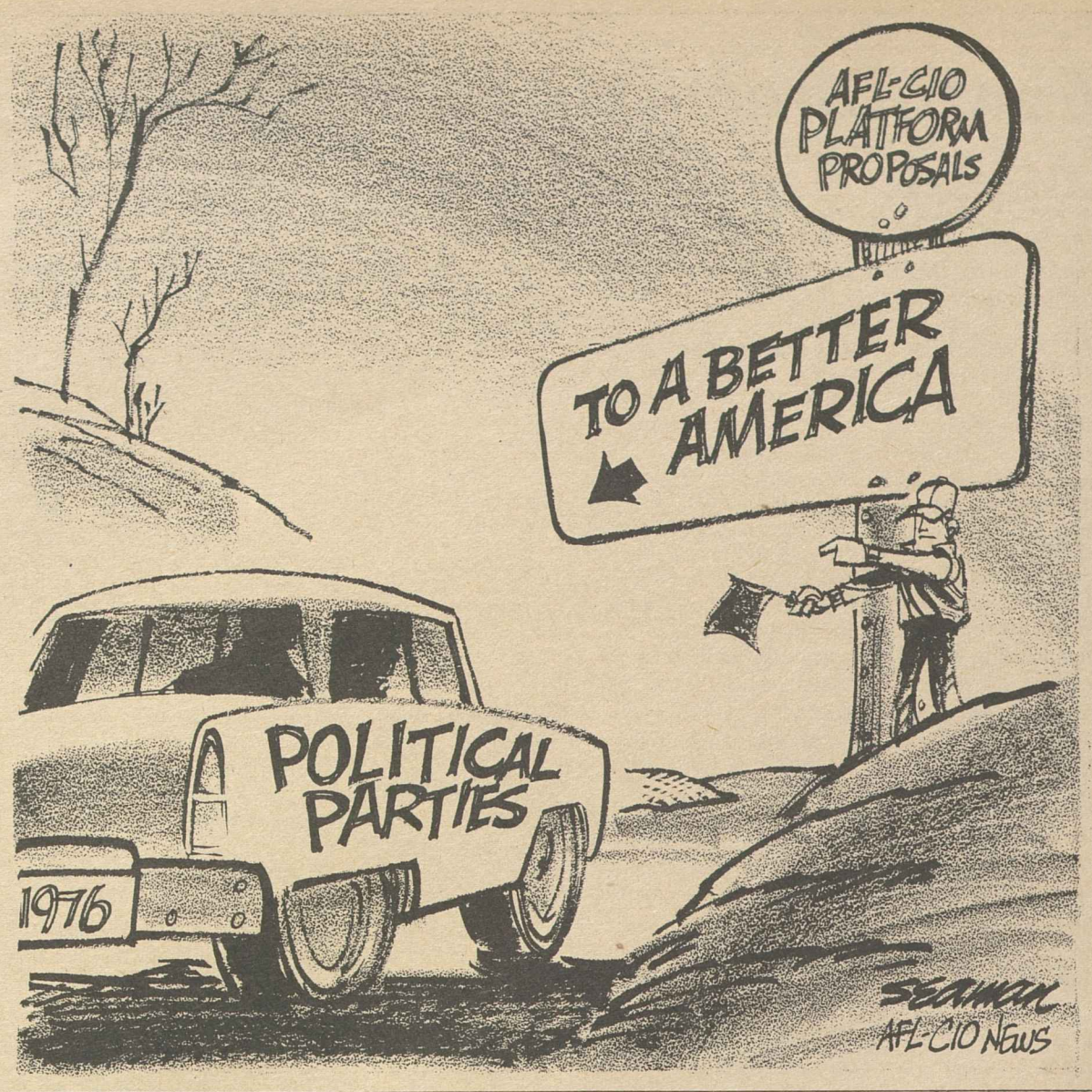
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A Word Edgewise:

How a Hairy Matter Cluttered The Federal Court Dockets

By John P. Roche

IF YOU HAVE EVER wondered why the course of justice in the United States is so slow and dockets are so packed with impending litigation, perhaps a recent Supreme Court decision—Kelley v. Johnson—will clarify the matter.

Before going into the substance of the opinion, let's examine the history of the case. It began with a decision by the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of New York (one of the busiest tribunals in the country) in favor of Kelley. The U.S. Court of Appeals, 2d Circuit (also overwhelmed with work) reversed the district judge and sent the case back for a rehearing.

Presumably getting the message, the district court tilted the other way, and (to no one's surprise) this time the court of appeals affirmed the lower court. An appeal was requested from the Supreme Court, granted, and the high court reversed the circuit and, in essence, sustained the district judge's first holding.

Obviously with all this judicial scrutiny the issue must have been world-shaking—the right of a community to bar anyone worth less than $50,000 from residence, the validity of cross-country busing for integration, or some criminal cause celebre. Well, maybe some will think it momentous, but the point at issue was the right of the Suffolk County, N.Y., police commissioner to enforce the following regulation:

"HAIR: Hair shall be neat, clean, trimmed, and present a groomed appearance. Hair will not touch the ears or the collar except the closely cut hair on the back of the neck. Hair in front will be groomed so that it does not fall below the band of properly worn headgear. In no case will the bulk or length of the hair interfere with the proper wear of any authorized headgear." There were other, similar instructions on sideburns, mustaches, wigs; beards were banned "except for medical reasons" and ponytails absolutely outlawed.

Johnson, a policeman affronted by these regulations, brought suit under the U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1871 on the ground that they violated his right to free expression under the First and Fourteenth Amendments. Police Commissioner Kelley replied that uniformity of grooming was part of the department's "esprit de corps," and that—in essence—the good people of Suffolk County did not want their cops to look like hippies.

The issue here is not really hair-styling, a matter on which tastes vary from one subculture to another (and from one nation to another: the Swedish Army has hairnets as government issue, presumably to keep the curls out of the rifleman's eyes). It is the right of a democratic community to establish certain standards for public officials. Few, I think, would argue that building inspectors going over construction projects should not be required to wear hard-hats—even if they love to let their locks float in the breeze. Here the reply can be made that hard-hats are functional, are necessary for protection, while haircuts are of no practical utility.

THIS MAY HAVE some merit, but we should not forget that the role the police play in our society is largely symbolic. In a free society most of the policing is done by citizens who accept the laws and abide by them. (Doomsday Druids complain about the breakdown of law and order, but they omit the scale factor from consideration: if 1 percent of our population is criminally insane, the net amounts to 2.1 million people. If 2 percent are crooks, you're up to 4.2 million, and the police and armed forces are outnumbered.)

The role of the police, in short, is exemplary: They are the incarnation of public order. As such, it seems to me that certain reasonable rules are in order regarding dress, grooming, alcoholic intake on duty, and the like. Again, circumstances differ: Our friendly neighborhood policewoman on Martha's Vineyard can certainly guard the beach barefoot without offense, but a barefoot cop in Queens, N.Y., could understandably generate some uproar.

Above all, common sense should be applied. We hardly need the example of an Italian carabiniere dolled up like a peacock, but on the other hand we should avoid Abbie Hoffmans decked out in blue. Finally, why should it take trips to five federal courtrooms to confirm the obvious?



AFL-CIO Message:

Moral Direction for Nation Essential to Party Platforms

The following is excerpted from the AFL-CIO's presentation to the Democratic Platform Committee in Washington.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE have traditionally had confidence in the moral rightness of their system of government. They were certain it would conform, in Webster's terms, to the right ideals or principles of human conduct. Events of the four years since the major political parties last wrote their platforms have severely shaken that confidence, leading many Americans to question the direction their nation is taking.

In that period, a President and Vice President were forced to resign for unrelated criminal acts. Many leading U.S. corporations and business executives admitted widespread bribery and political payoffs at home and abroad.

The people learned their government had deceived them about foreign affairs, allowed respected agencies to violate the civil rights of citizens, and misled them about the nation's economic health, thus causing widespread hardship and suffering.

As we perceive it, morality, as it applies to government, goes far beyond the avoidance of simple criminality to a philosophy that places people, their welfare and their liberty above all else. It encompasses the manner in which a government conducts its relations with other countries and with its own citizens.

Our belief that morality must be restored to government policies at home and abroad is the bedrock of the AFL-CIO Program for America. We are presenting it, in identical language, to the platform committees of both major political parties, for we know morality is not divisible along party lines.

Governmental morality cannot be defined in dollar amounts, placed on a chart, or reduced to a political slogan. It can't be bought, sold, traded or negotiated away. We do not think morality is old-fashioned or naive, and we reject the notion that any "new realism" is equal to or higher than morality.

Therefore, we have prepared detailed suggestions on a great many issues. Taken individually, they are programs for a better America and a better world. In sum, they are a rededication to the philosophy so eloquently expressed in the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed."

As both parties seek the consent of the governed in this election, their platform proposals on economic, foreign and domestic policy must answer this question: "Which way, America?"

The AFL-CIO believes there is only one way—the way that puts people first, that rejects arbitrary and artificial limits on what a government can and must do to help its citizens, that places the freedom of people above the politics of governments.

THE MAJOR PROBLEMS confronting America are national in scope and can be resolved only by national solutions, national leadership and national commitment.

It is to these national issues that both parties should address their platforms. We believe that platforms must be above regional, petty self-interest, partisan bickering or the divisionary rhetoric of the demagogue. They must present positive programs—programs around which the people can unite—in order to restore public confidence in the political institutions of this country.

Above all else, platforms should provide moral, as well as economic and political, direction to the conduct of this nation's affairs for the next four years.

The candor we seek must be genuine—not cosmetic. The American people have been lied to too often, for too long. They are rightly suspicious of parties and candidates who try to be all things to all people or attempt to disguise a lack of substance with political slogans.

The lesson of Watergate is not one of human weakness or that the system ultimately worked to cleanse itself. It is that the American people are not afraid of the truth.

During the darkest days of Watergate, some who lacked confidence in the people, said that America could not stand the truth. The truth, they claimed—an impeachment inquiry and trial—would tear the nation apart. That was nonsense. When the truth finally did emerge, it had exactly the opposite effect as all who truly believed in this nation's character knew it would.

It is nonsense, too, to contend that the American people cannot properly determine the course their country should take in the future, to answer the question: "Which way, America?"

No problem is too tough or too sensitive for the people of this nation to solve if its dimensions are squarely laid out to them.

That is what both parties must do in their platforms: Present both the issues and the proposed solutions squarely; restore public confidence by honestly and factually presenting the party's proposals for the next four years; bind standard bearers and legislative leaders to keeping the party's word as put forth in the platform; end the duplicity that undermines public confidence in the candor, honesty and effectiveness of government.

Nothing else would be worthy of the spirit and true meaning of the Declaration of Independence. Nothing less will be acceptable to the American people.

Unions Negotiate Coverage:

Group Legal Services Plans Promote Cost, Quality Controls

PREPAID GROUP legal service plans now make it possible for a growing number of working families to get expert legal guidance they need in day-to-day transactions, but seldom could afford, Robert Connerton, general counsel of the Laborers, said on Labor News Conference.

Stressing that almost endless laws, rules and regulations in today's complex society make legal advice a needed central service, Connerton said several unions have won prepaid group legal service plans in labor contract negotiations. He said that the Laborers have achieved 14 such plans that cover some 250,000 union members and their dependents, and that a large number of church, consumer, student and other organizations also have established prepaid group legal service plans outside the employer-employe relationship.

Appearing with Connerton on the network radio interview was Charles Baron, executive director of the Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services, who said a key aim of the movement is to establish tight consumer controls that will hold down the costs and boost the quality of legal services to group members.

Baron said that closed panel plans which encourage preventive services offer the most effective consumer controls, but that bar associations and legal societies are pushing hard for open panel or fee-for-service plans, which hold the potential for making millionaires of lawyers as they have for doctors in open panel health care plans.

Baron said the contention of some lawyers that closed panel group legal service plans will put small law firms out of business just doesn't stand up. "There will always be a market for that kind of legal service" and, he added, "there is no reason why a closed panel arrangement can't be made with a one-man law office—and frequently that is done."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

OVER THE PAST four years, the federal government has given $25 billion to the 50 states and some 39,000 local units of government. This is the program known as general revenue sharing.

This money—$7 billion already in 1976—goes to the governors and mayors and city councils with no strings attached. And that is the complaint of organized labor, civil rights leaders, congressional liberals and citizen groups.

The program expires Dec. 31, and there has been a little-publicized struggle under way in the nation's capital over the revenue sharing program.

President Ford's approach is simple enough. As the House GOP leader in 1972, he strongly supported then-President Nixon's revenue sharing plan, a building block in the so-called New Federalism. Ford has proposed a five-year, nine-month extension and wants the total boosted to nearly $40 billion.

Several grassroots organizations have monitored the use of revenue sharing funds over the past few years. One such group is the Southern Governmental Monitoring Project, created by the Southern Regional Council in 1973 and financed by several foundations. The project conducted investigations in 60 southern cities and towns and came up with examples like these:

- After the voters of Chatham County (Savannah), Ga., defeated a bond issue for a new $9 billion courthouse, the county commission voted to fund the courthouse with revenue sharing money.
- In Hinds County (Jackson), Miss., voters twice turned down bond issues to build a new jail. But the county commissioners decided to use revenue sharing money and earmarked almost all the county's $4 million in revenue sharing funds for the jail project.
- In Baton Rouge, La., voters twice defeated bond issues for a proposed civic center. Nevertheless, revenue sharing funds are being used on the project.

Carol Rose, author of the Monitoring Project's report, concluded that "the lack of citizen participation in revenue sharing is contrary to the justification for revenue sharing—that local governments are closer to the people than federal officials" and therefore better reflect people's needs.

INDEED, THE REPORT SAYS, revenue sharing as it now operates may increase the distance between citizen and local government. Local officials can do pretty much what they want while avoiding tax increases or bond issues.

Organized labor has been a longtime critic of no-strings revenue sharing. Labor believes the revenue sharing program should be abolished unless certain federal guidelines and standards are made an integral part of such funding.

Labor wants to see the allocation and entitlement formula revised to steer funds toward essential public facilities and services, particularly in urban areas desperately short of revenue.

Public employe unions have told Congress that there must be a strong federal role in setting standards for employe protection, civil rights and tax reform at the state and local levels. Labor feels revenue sharing should be used to reward those states that move toward fairer and more progressive methods of raising tax revenue.

As things now stand, legislation to extend revenue sharing is moving very slowly through Congress. The improvements in the program are so limited that they may inspire strong opposition to any extension by the end of the year.

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights—a coalition of labor, civil rights and citizen groups—looked at the mild changes and the lack of incentives for tax reform and declared:

"The needs for full employment, housing, education, health care and welfare reform are too urgent to allow the squandering of $6.5 billion a year on a program which is basically anti-people and anti-cities."



EXPERT LEGAL GUIDANCE working families need for day-to-day transactions but seldom can afford is now available to growing numbers of union members through negotiated group plans, Robert Connerton, second from left, general counsel of the Laborers, and Charles Baron, third from left, executive director of the Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services, reported on Labor News Conference. They were questioned by Sara Fritz of United Press International and John Grimes, freelance labor and economics writer.

How to Buy:

Tests of Advertising Claims Offer Useful Shopping Clues

By Sydney Margolius

RECENT CHALLENGES to various product advertising claims offer revealing clues to which claims may be reasonably accurate and which may be exaggerated.

The National Advertising Division (NAD) of the Council of Better Business Bureaus reviews the challenges. The review board represents an effort by the BBBs to voluntarily regulate and control inflated and even false ad claims.

By April 1976 NAD had reviewed about 1,030 challenges. Of these, about 36 percent were dismissed because the ads were considered to be sufficiently supported, 32 percent required modification or had been discontinued by the advertisers, and about 30 percent were closed for lack of jurisdiction or referred to other authorities such as the postal service.

We've analyzed the more recent decisions made by the review board and have selected a number that offer useful information to customers:

CLEANING PRODUCTS: Some of the most active advertisers are manufacturers of cleaning products, and their claims have been the subject of a number of challenges.

One involved Wisk detergent, often advertised this way: "Used as we say, Wisk gets out these stains better than pre-soaking, better than cleaning, better than washing with powders."

The review board found that Wisk did get stains out, but not necessarily better for all types of stains and fabrics.

The review board did find accurate claims that 20 Mule Power Bathroom Cleaner is "The industrial strength bathroom cleaner. It's more stubborn than scale . . . tougher than mold and mildew."

The substantiating data showed that 20 Mule Team is comparable to industrial cleaners and has an active ingredient level higher than regular cleaners. The data also confirmed that this product controls fungicide and mildew.

Less successful was the claim for New Formula Dow Bathroom Cleaner that it "scrubs away soap scum better than any other aerosol bathroom cleaner." The review board reported that tests showed some margin of superiority over a competitive product but not a significant advantage. The claim was discontinued.

Another interesting finding involved a claim for Dial soap that "now you get even more (deodorant protection) with Family Size Dial." But, the review board pointed out, that's only because the bar is larger.

The review board did consider substantiated the claim that "Biz out-cleans and out-whittens any color-safe bleach." Tests found that Biz was "significantly better" in whitening and cleaning fabrics than either of the color safe bleaches.

But the best money-saver still is to use the low-cost basic ingredients. These are: ammonia, chlorine bleach, borax, and baking soda.

DOG FOODS: These have become a big business and among the most advertised products with, inevitably, a number of challenges to the veracity of claims. For example, the Carnation Co. claimed that new Mighty Dog "tastes better than any other dog food."

The review board, however, wasn't satisfied with the tests supporting the taste claim, and also felt that a complete nourishment claim was not adequately verified. The advertiser agreed to revise the commercial.

MATTRESSES: Consumers often have wondered if mattresses sold as "hotel" type actually are superior to ordinary mattresses. In at least one case, the ad review board found some evidence of superiority. While the board pointed out that there are no industry standards to support this designation, one challenged advertiser, Sealy Inc., submitted evidence showing that its "motel" mattresses did have extra reinforcements, and more durable materials.

FURNITURE POLISH: One of the most prominent battles recently has been between Behold and Pledge. In the TV commercial a man shows a housewife that Behold removed a "waxy grease mark" more effectively than did Pledge.

But the review board felt it was improper to suggest overall superiority based on a demonstrated superiority in cleaning only one type of stain. The company agreed to discontinue the commercials in that form.

Another recent claim was for Favor furniture polish; that it "really cleans, cuts through dirt and old wax." When challenged, this advertiser offered no substantiation but merely said the commercial has been discontinued.



SIGNS TO PROMOTE greater awareness among union members and the public of the role union craftsmen have in community development are the focus of a joint effort by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. Displaying a sample sign are from left BCTD President Robert A. Georgine, ULSTD Sec.-Treas. Earl D. McDavid and Joseph F. Curtice, business representative of the Washington, D.C., Building & Construction Trades Council.

Poor Diets Among Well-Fed:

Undernourishment In a Land of Plenty

By Gus Tyler

AMERICA IS UNDERNOURISHED—not because we don't eat enough but because we don't eat enough of the right food.

Over the years, diets have been deteriorating—despite regulations of the Food & Drug Administration, labeling, and food awareness.

To nutritionists, this is an old story. But a recent survey ordered by Congress once more reveals the malevolently hidden hunger among the well-feds.

A 10-state study shows serious health problems because of inadequate nutrition: alarmingly low levels of vitamins A and C and iron deficiency anemia.

"It is now clear that the United States is by no means immune to the health hazards associated with poor diet," comments Dr. Charles C. Edwards, an assistant secretary of the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. "We spend billions of dollars every year to deal with health problems which could be prevented through better nutrition, prevention of accidents, and more effective health education."

The current report confirms the accumulated findings of the last 20 years. A 1955-65 survey showed that the number of families with poor diets had risen in that decade from 15 percent to 21 percent. ("Poor diets" are those with less than two-thirds of the recommended dietary allowance—RDA.)

A 1970s study by HANES (Health and Nutrition Examination Survey) found that more than half the country was suffering from malnutrition. Vitamin A intake was below level for 40 percent of children age 1 to 5 and 75 percent of females age 18 to 44. About 95 percent of the same categories had below-normal iron intake.

Congress has enacted many well-intentioned programs to make food available to the poorly fed through school lunches and breakfasts, the distribution of 1.5 billion pints of milk in 1974, food stamps, and WIC—a program to get high-protein to pregnant women, infants and children who are "nutritional risks."

While all this is commendable and necessary (low-income families show a much higher rate of diet deficiency than do better-income households), the fact remains that we have no sure way of knowing how effective they are.

A food stamp program, for instance, may be a reasonable approach to assisting a family with its food bill, but it does not deal with nutrition as a health goal.

NOR ARE THE food faddists the answer. While rising awareness of nutritional needs may serve a positive purpose when put to knowledgeable use, an uninformed public can be abused by quacks.

Thus Nutrition Review (July 1974) complains that "the most widespread and expensive type of quackery in the United States today is the promotion of vitamin products, special dietary foods and food supplements."

The National Academy of Science has set up a Committee on Nutritional Information to "combat unsubstantiated, inaccurate or misleading information" on foods. What America lacks right now, is a clear understanding of "nutrition objectives."

Sen. Hubert Humphrey recently told his congressional colleagues, "The severity of the problem comes as a harsh reality." Humphrey said he believes that the sums presently allocated to nutrition research are laughably ineffectual. He wants to get moving so we don't end up as a nation of overfed, undernourished people.

Soup to Nonsense:

This Jane Goodsell Column Is Written by Jane Goodsell

By Jane Goodsell

I USED TO GNASH my teeth over the manufacturers' name plates on my household appliances. Those chrome-plated letters, impossible to remove and next-to-impossible to keep clean, seemed to me an infringement of my property rights. My stove, refrigerator and dishwasher were mine, bought and paid for. If anybody's name was on them, it ought to be my name and not Frigidaire's or Westinghouse's. Why should I advertise their products for them, and for free, in my own kitchen? The nerve of them!

Just suppose, I used to suppose, that dress designers attached their labels permanently to the front of their dresses. Just imagine handbag manufacturers printing their names in big bold letters on the outside of their purses.

Well, I no longer have to imagine and just suppose because, like a number of other things I thought couldn't ever happen, it's happened. Only on a larger scale than I ever dreamed possible. Whereas I supposed small, in terms of visible labels, bolder imaginations dreamed up the concept of making the entire product an advertisement of itself. It's not called advertising but "the designer signature," which is a nicer way of putting it.

I first encountered it a number of years ago at a luncheon. The table was set with gaily printed place mats which had the name "Vera" printed on them in a dashing script. This puzzled me because the hostess's name was not Vera. It was Harriet.

Eventually (I catch on to these things more slowly than most people do) I got the picture. The place mats did not belong to Vera. She had designed them. Her name printed on them was not to be thought of as a commercial trademark, even though it is one, but as an artist's signature. Looked at like this (which is how you're supposed to look at it), a designer signature turns into a status symbol that elevates a piece of merchandise into a piece of art. Naturally, this makes it cost more. If it didn't, it wouldn't have any status.

IT MUST ALSO BE recognized for what it is to attract the attention it deserves. The purchaser of a signed Givenchy tee shirt need have no worries on that score Anyone who can read can identify it instantly. It's spelled out G I V E N C H Y, smack down the front, in bold black letters. And even the uninitiated who wonder "Givenchy who?" can't help but be impressed. Clearly, anything that proclaims its name that proudly must have a name to be proud of.

No doubt about it, the designer signature is a workable concept that eliminates a lot of guesswork for all concerned. Yet I can't help but remember, and rather wistfully, when I used to wear blouses that had my own name embroidered on their collars. And I can't help wondering what they'll think of next. I don't suppose they'd actually go so far as to print the price of a dress all over the fabric. I can't imagine their doing something as crass as that. But I'm not taking any bets that it won't happen.

At Biennial Convention:

CLC Maps Protest On Wage Controls

Quebec City—The Canadian Labor Congress has given its 30-member executive council a mandate "to organize and conduct a general work stoppage or stoppages if and when necessary" as a protest against federal wage controls in effect since last October.

The 2,500 delegates to the CLC's biennial convention also adopted a policy statement calling for a stronger role for labor in national policy making.

And it heard a warning from CLC President Joe Morris that organized labor may have to restructure itself drastically, "centralizing its power at the national level," if the country "decides to live with controls."

In his presidential address, Morris said the labor movement faces a twofold challenge: "to defeat wage controls and to mobilize our strength behind the task of creating a more equitable and just society in the wake of that defeat.

"The introduction of controls necessitates the development of decontrols, and by this the government means more direct powers of economic management by itself."

The policy statement said organized labor wants an equal share with government and business in economic and social decision-making on a national basis. And the price of labor's cooperation would be a program that recognizes:

- The right to employment for a living wage "as a cornerstone of a productive and equitable society."
- The need to create jobs "as a first economic priority."
- A commitment to redress Canada's "unacceptable record in distributing income."
- The need to restrain the power of corporations to set prices and require that private investment decisions should "serve the interests of the ordinary people."

But to take this stand the CLC needs more power, the statement said.

"There must be agreement between all affiliates that a full and cooperative and coordinated effort will be forthcoming to guarantee that the CLC is operating from a position of strength.

"The executive council as the responsible decision-making body between conventions must be assured that the policies and decisions it makes will be closely followed by all the affiliates."

In the opening sessions, the delegates also tackled the issue of representation at future conventions. The CLC remains the only national labor center in the world that gives each local of its affiliated unions the right to send a delegate to its biennial convention.

A proposal from the executive council to change the status quo, and have representation based on the number of Canadian members in each union, was defeated. Instead, the delegates adopted a motion calling for a study of convention methods in Europe where seating of delegates is often theater-style instead of at tables as is done in Canada.

There are a potential 8,500 eligible delegates to conventions and it is getting hard to find halls big enough to hold them, CLC officers noted. The 1978 convention will be in Winnipeg, Manitoba, which has a convention center that can seat 4,000 at tables.

About 75 percent of Canadian locals have fewer than 200 members and many of them can't afford to send delegates to the convention.



FUTURE COURSE of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration is outlined by Assistant Labor Sec. Morton Corn at a briefing for labor editors at AFL-CIO headquarters. The question-and-answer session was arranged by the International Labor Press Association.

OSHA Seeks Improved Showing Under First Professional Chief

By John R. Oravec

Running the federal job safety agency can be a hazardous occupation that requires the adroitness of a high-rise girder-walker, Dr. Morton Corn suggested at a briefing for labor editors on what direction the Occupational Safety & Health Administration is headed.

Corn, who took over as Assistant Labor Secretary for OSHA five months ago, outlined his plans for the reorganization of the agency within the limitations of government regulations and in an Administration that labor views as closely aligned with employer interests.

While expressing concern for the problems of small businessmen in meeting OSHA's standards, Corn pledged to maintain an open-door policy with all interested parties involved in workplace safety and health regulations.

Corn is the first professional in the job safety and health field to head the five-year-old agency. He came from the University of Pittsburgh, where he was a professor in the Dept. of Occupational Health in the Graduate School of Public Health.

Speaking at a question-and-answer session arranged by the International Labor Press Association, Corn acknowledged that union safety experts would undoubtedly disagree in some courses of action OSHA would be taking in the future—as they have in the past. But he predicted that the differences "will be fewer in number."

An unresolved issue of prime concern to labor is the agency's emphasis on expanding on-site consultative services for employers, particularly in the small business area. The AFL-CIO has expressed fears that added government financing of the consultative programs would drain needed funds from OSHA's enforcement efforts and the staffing of compliance officers and occupational health personnel.

Corn pointed out that the agency's capacity is limited since each year only a small number of the nation's 5 million workplaces under OSHA jurisdiction can be inspected.

"We inspect 2 percent of the facilities. Maybe we will inspect 4 percent of the facilities in a few years, which means 96 percent of the facilities would not get a visit from OSHA."

He defended the on-site consultation program as a step toward bringing more employers into conformity with federal regulations. And he suggested that most employers are willing to comply with OSHA standards if given the proper encouragement and guidance.

Corn conceded that only a small percentage of employers currently are seeking consultative services, but he said wider use is being made of informational resources to encourage them to come to OSHA for help in meeting government standards.

Another area of concern on which Corn fielded questions dealt with the long delays in development of new safety and health standards because of Administration-required inflation impact statements.

Corn acknowledged that standard-setting is a "very long process" but pointed out that the inflation impact statements are required by a presidential executive order.

He said the agency has taken steps to speed up the standards process and assured the labor editors "you will see the products coming out the door."

He said one of the problems the agency faces is recruitment of qualified toxicologists and industrial hygienists for its staff.

He also pledged that the impact statement on a noise standard that organized labor has been seeking would be issued within weeks and that a proposed standard would follow shortly.

Corn said he remains opposed to labor's efforts to transfer mine safety enforcement from the Interior Dept. to the Labor Dept. at this time.

"We are struggling to get this agency on track," he said, "and the transfer of MESA at this time could be an overwhelming burden to the department and to the effort in progress."

Tonelli Cites Problems Common to Both Nations

Quebec City—The wage controls imposed by the Canadian government last October are a dramatic example of the common problems facing Canadian and American workers, President Joseph P. Tonelli of the Paperworkers declared here.

Tonelli said the Canadian controls are reminiscent of "our own disastrous forays into wage and price controls under the Nixon Administration."

Addressing the Canadian Labor Congress convention as the AFL-CIO fraternal delegate, he noted that in the United States as in Canada, while wages were controlled "the effort to put a lid on prices was a dismal failure, and excess profits were allowed to go right on being excessive."

Tonelli said both Canadian and American workers have suffered because of multinational corporations. At the end of 1975 unemployment in the two countries "was the highest in the developed world."

Both movements had asked for national legislation "to ensure the accountability" of multinationals and measure their impact on employment investment and productivity.

He also told the delegates the AFL-CIO has asked for an end to preferential tax treatment of multinational foreign operations, and for repeal of provisions of tax law that permit the establishment of Domestic International Sales Corporations (DISCs).

But the two labor movements must also defend themselves against a "new creature that has appeared on the scene" — state-controlled, transnational enterprises.

The Soviet Union, which has been involved in international campaigns against multinational corporations "has at least 40 enterprises doing business in the West," Tonelli pointed out.

He said the AFL-CIO has encouraged its affiliates to participate in international trade secretariats as one way of "strengthening the bonds between free labor movements."

While there are differences between the Canadian and American labor movements, Tonelli said, the two have a great deal in common: "The traditions, history and heritage that we share go beyond the bonds that we in the United States share with any other labor organization in the world."

Antioch School of Law Cites Wurf with Award

The Antioch School of Law presented one of its six Urban Justice Awards to President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees, at a dinner May 20. The law school is located in Washington, D.C., and is affiliated with Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio. Wurf was cited for leadership in labor and civil rights.

National Union Formed By Provincial Employes

Quebec City—Five unions have merged to form the 107,000-member National Union of Provincial Government Employees—Canada's fifth largest union.

The founding convention was held here on the eve of the biennial convention of the 2-million member Canadian Labor Congress.

Provincial employes' unions in British Columbia, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island, which had been separate affiliates of the CLC, now have become components of NUPGE. But missing from NUPGE are employes of the five other provincial governments, including 56,000 in Ontario and 30,000 in Quebec.

CLC officials expressed confidence that the Quebec group will join NUPGE soon, and its senior officials attended the founding convention.

They also expect the Ontario Provincial Government Employees Union will join, but said that may take some time. The Ontario union had affiliated with the CLC as a first step towards joining NUPGE. But its leaders had second thoughts, and it withdrew from the CLC. Now the only way it can get back into the CLC is as a component of NUPGE.

William Ridgeway of Grosse Isle, Manitoba, who was elected NUPGE's president, said one of the new union's main jobs will be to fight the federal government's anti-inflation program with its stringent wage controls.

"Our members negotiate with provincial governments," he said. "But provincial governments are cooperating with the federal program and implementing spending cutbacks that hurt their own employes."

CLC Executive Vice President Shirley Carr said the new union "will bridge the gap for public service employes between the municipal and federal levels."

The 210,000-member Canadian Union of Public Employees represents most municipal workers and the 140,000-member Public Service Alliance of Canada represents most employes of the federal government.

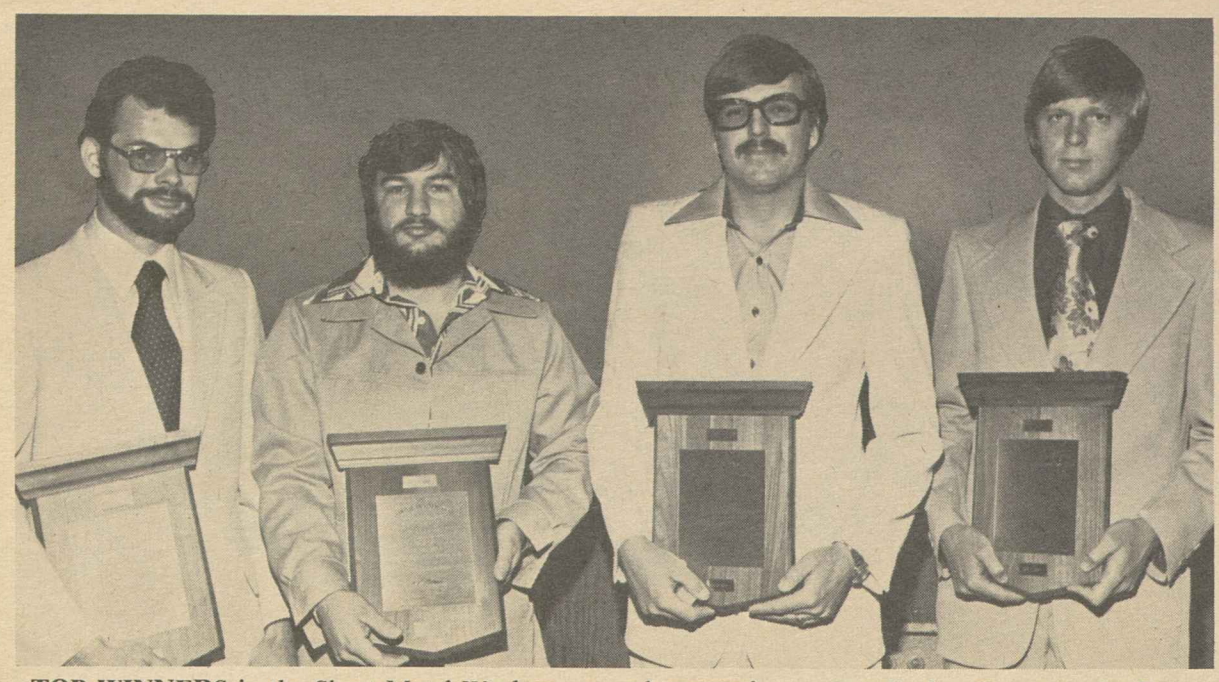
NUPGE will open its national office in Ottawa July 1, the day Canada celebrates its country's birthday.

Booe Named Aide To CWA President

James B. Booe, a vice president of the Communications Workers and director of the Pacific-Northwest district since 1970, has been named assistant to CWA President Glenn E. Watts.

Booe succeeds Richard W. Hackler, who had been elevated to the post of executive vice president by the union's executive board.

The board also designated Avelino B. Montes, Booe's assistant in CWA District 9 for the past six years, as a vice president and head of the district.



TOP WINNERS in the Sheet Metal Workers annual apprentice contest display their awards. From left are Douglas Peltier, Westminster, Colo., fourth-year winner; Colby Hardin, Denham Springs, La., third-year winner; Joseph Remes, Wheaton, Ill., second-year winner, and Edward Grinarml, Smithton, Pa., first-year winner.

Michigan Saves Ford, Brown Slows Carter

Abrupt turnarounds in presidential primary results from one week to the next continued as President Ford swept two states and another newcomer won another Democratic test.

Ford won in both his home state of Michigan and in Maryland, where former California Gov. Ronald Reagan did not campaign. The President's totals were large in both cases, 65 percent of the vote in Michigan and 58 percent in Maryland.

Ford had won only one of the six primaries held earlier in May.

Among Democrats, current California Gov. Jerry Brown swept a non-binding "beauty contest" in Maryland against former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, but Carter scored a narrow victory in Michigan over Arizona Rep. Morris Udall.

Brown started his month-old candidacy in Maryland and took 49 percent of the vote to Carter's 37, matching the feat turned in Nebraska the previous week by Idaho Sen. Frank Church, who beat Carter by a single percentage point.

Thus Carter, who lost only two of the first nine primaries between Feb. 24 and Apr. 27, has now lost three of the nine he has contested since May 1 for an overall record of 13 won, 5 lost and one bypassed out of the first 19.

Michigan kept intact Carter's record of never being shut out on primary day. He won Vermont the day he was losing in Massachusetts; Wisconsin while losing in New York; Georgia and Indiana while losing in Alabama; Connecticut while losing in Nebraska, and Michigan while losing in Maryland.

The leaders in overall delegate counts weren't changed by the Michigan and Maryland results.

Reagan still leads the Republicans with about 500 delegates. It takes 1,130 to nominate at the Republicans' August convention in Kansas City.

Carter passed the 700 mark among the Democrats—far out in front of Udall's 278 second-place total. There are also about 700 Democratic delegates uncommitted or pledged to favorite son candidates. It takes 1,505 delegate votes to win the Democratic nomination, and Carter told his Michigan supporters he will have 1,000 next week and will win on the first ballot when the convention opens in New York July 12.

Brown got no delegates off his Maryland victory, since he entered too late to file candidates in the totally separate voting for convention delegate. Carter gathered about 32 of the 53 at stake there, with Udall picking up seven and Washington Sen. Henry Jackson 10. Ford took all 43 GOP delegates at stake in Maryland.

In Michigan, Carter's narrow victory was worth about 69 delegates to Udall's 58. Carter beat Udall by less than a percentage point, about 2,500 votes of 650,000 cast—even closer than Carter's Apr. 6 victory over Udall in Wisconsin.

Ford's Michigan victory was worth 55 delegates to 29 for Reagan.

Carter was backed by the top leadership of the Auto Workers in his Michigan race and Brown had several labor endorsements in Maryland.

In other Maryland results, labor-endorsed Rep. Paul S. Sarbanes beat former Sen. Joseph Tydings for the right to oppose Republican Sen. Glenn Beall. COPE also endorsed Democrats in five of the eight Maryland congressional districts and three won—incumbents Gladys Spellman and Parren Mitchell and newcomer Roy Dyson, who is seeking the seat held by conservative Republican Robert Bauman.

The next week of presidential primaries is the heaviest of the year, with six scheduled May 25—three in the South in Tennessee, Arkansas and Kentucky and three in the West in Oregon, Nevada and Idaho.

Carter will be opposed by Church in Idaho, Brown in Nevada and both Church and Brown in Oregon, the latter as a write-in.

Udall is bypassing further effort in the West to seek delegates against Carter in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, where Alabama Gov. George Wallace has also done some campaigning.

Union Cancer Crusader Victim of Disease

Detroit — Ralph Drinkard, business manager of Local 25 of the Asbestos Workers and a crusader in the union's battle against job-related cancer among asbestos workers, died here from lung cancer. He was 50 years old.

The death of union president A. E. Hutchinson from cancer in 1972 spurred Drinkard to cooperate actively with Dr. Irving Selikoff of the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine in New York, who was conducting a study of job-related cancer.

Selikoff's study showed that workers exposed to asbestos dust suffer three times the incidence of cancer as workers in general and six times the rate of lung cancer.

Sheet Metal Apprentices Display Skills

Minneapolis—Four Sheet Metal Workers' apprentices emerged as first-place winners from a week of competition here to test their skills and craftsmanship.

The nationwide contest is conducted annually by the union-employer National Training Fund of the Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Industry.

This year's top winners are Douglas Peltier of Westminster, Colo., fourth-year apprentice; Colby Hardin of Denham Springs, La., third-year apprentice; Joseph Remes of Wheaton, Ill., second-year apprentice, and Edward A. Grinarml of Smithton, Pa., first-year apprentice.

First, second and third place winners in each of the four categories received cash prizes of up to $1,000 and plaques. They were among the 76 regional winners in the national competition who qualified for the finals held at the Dunwoody Industrial Institute in Minneapolis.

The finals competition included a week of shop work and tests covering the technical and academic skills required of sheet metal apprentices.

Prizes were also awarded to the following apprentices:

First Year—Greg Nelson, Aberdeen, Wash, second place, and Kevin Rasbury, Boyd, Tex., third place.

Second Year — Robert Irvine, Miami, second place, and James Scanlan, St. Paul, Minn., third place.

Third Year — Michael Javorek, Chesterland, Ohio, second place, and Mark Gall, Wauwatosa, Wis., third place.

Fourth Year — Mark Martin, Dayton, Ohio., second place, and Ken Riemersma, Phoenix, Ariz., third place.

Painters Share In Training Pact

The Painters are sharing in a $646,321 Labor Dept. contract to train and upgrade 558 Vietnam-era veterans and other jobless workers as painters, decorators and drywall workers.

The National Joint Painting, Decorating, Drywall Apprenticeship & Training Committee, a labor-management organization, will prepare 238 candidates for apprenticeship examinations. The contract also provides for upgrading the skills of 320 painters, decorators and drywall workers to enable them to gain qualified craft worker status in the union.

Program Adopted:

Distillery Union Acts To Expand Services

New York—Delegates to the Distillery Workers 18th convention approved a program designed to improve services to members and build the union through organization.

They backed up the "positive program of service" proposed by President George J. Oneto and Sec.-Treas. George J. Orlando by voting a per capita increase to finance it. A 15-cent increase for June will be followed by an additional 15-cent per capita raise next January.

Oneto and Orlando, who have held their present offices since January 1974, following the death of President Mort Brandenburg, were unanimously elected to full four-year terms.

In his keynote address to the 350 delegates, Oneto said the union posted a membership gain during 1975 "after seven lean years" of membership erosion. He noted that the turnaround had taken place despite the economic recession.

Along with membership growth, Oneto cited substantial improvement in wages and benefits negotiated in master contracts in the distilling, wine and beet sugar industries.

In his secretary-treasurer's report, Orlando said the union will concentrate in the period ahead both on building the Distillery Workers in the plants where it holds bargaining rights through education programs and improved service, and in organizing the unorganized through an intensive campaign in which affiliates would take a major role.

A series of resolutions adopted by the delegates affirmed AFL-CIO policy on a broad range of economic and social issues, and on foreign affairs. The convention adopted a resolution denouncing boycotts by other unions of Gallo wines and Seagram products. It pointed out that the DWU has had "affirmative and constructive labor-management relations" with both companies for more than three decades.

Delegates re-elected six incumbent members of the union's executive board. To fill openings where incumbents did not seek re-election, the convention elected as new vice presidents: Robert Bergin of Manteca, Calif.; Frank Bisesi, Baltimore, Md.; Ralph Canton, Bridgeport, Conn.; Harry Dickerson, Louisville, Ky. and Norman Sheridan, Fresno, Calif.

Officers were installed by John E. McKiernan, one of the founders of the DWU, who was retiring after serving 25 years on the executive board.

AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan lashed at the Ford Administration for its bungling of the economy, and delegates responded with a record collection toward the union's COPE quota.

Among other speakers were Assistant Labor Sec. Bernard DeLury, AFL-CIO Regional Director Michael Mann, Sec.-Treas. Harry Avrutin of the city Central Labor Council, and Brother Timothy of the Christian Brothers Winery.

Delegates voted to hold the union's 1978 convention in Los Angeles.

Navy, Labor Dept. Sign Apprenticeship Accord

Navy enlisted personnel in selected occupations may now receive civilian certified recognition for their active-duty training under an agreement signed by the Navy and the Labor Dept.

Sailors who sign up for the program will complete Navy training requirements and at the same time complete a formal apprenticeship program patterned after those in private industry.

It is often difficult for an ex-sailor to get a job since he may not have a written record of his or her training and experience while in the service, the government noted. The new program will provide separating or retiring naval enlistees with documented records of training in an apprenticeable occupation.

"Acceptance of these Navy-trained apprentices by private industry will enhance employment opportunities for the Navy veteran and motivate Navy personnel to advance in their fields while on active duty," the Navy and the Labor Dept. said in a joint announcement.

The apprenticeship program is the second to be set up with the military forces. Last summer, a similar program to train uniformed members of the armed services was announced by the Army and the Labor Dept.

The program is initially open to graduates of the Navy's instrumentman, photographer's mate, and mess management specialist schools. Completion of training will qualify these Navy specialists for equivalent civilian jobs as office machine mechanic, watch-clock repairer, commercial photographer, camera repairer, and hotel and restaurant cook.

Sailors, as registered apprentices, will be able to get the same credit for Navy training through these programs as their civilian counterparts. Thus the sailor-apprentices will be gaining credit toward meeting the requirements for journeyman status in nationally recognized apprenticeable occupations.

The Navy's Education & Training Command, the Labor Dept.'s Employment & Training Administration, and private industry representatives will determine the term of apprenticeship that must be served in each of the occupations.

Fire Fighters Bid GOP Shift Meet

Fire Fighters President William H. McClennan has asked the Republican National Committee to consider moving the GOP convention away from Kansas City because of the long-smouldering dispute between the city administration and its fire department.

McClennan said negotiations have gotten nowhere since Kansas City Mayor Charles Wheeler rejected the recommendations of an arbitrator appointed to resolve issues that brought about a strike last October.

If there were still no agreement by mid-August, when the Republican convention opens, the Kansas City fire fighters might be running out of patience, McClennan suggested.

'Action—Not Rhetoric':

Community Action Pressed On Nursing Home Clean-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

For the process to work, he said, labor participation is essential. Unless organized labor is represented in the nationwide program, Flemming observed, "there's something wrong with the representation."

"What we want is action, and that's why I like the spirit behind the resolution adopted by the Executive Council," said Flemming, a former Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare during the Eisenhower Administration.

"Working together, we can demonstrate that it is possible to substitute action for rhetoric in this area."

Pledging to support labor groups that seek to obtain input into the ombudsman process, Flemming said the national network of state and area projects on aging and nutrition that has been operating for the past year and a half offers a ready-made vehicle for getting action for the elderly.

Flemming said his agency, the Administration on Aging, expects to see results of the ombudsman program "fairly soon." By "putting the heat on"—that is, arousing the public through the media — court action could be brought against unscrupulous nursing home operators, he said.

Flemming was introduced to the conference by AFL-CIO Vice President George Hardy whose experience with nursing homes led him to introduce the resolution before the Executive Council last winter. Hardy's mother and mother-in-law both were in nursing homes where he observed scandalous conditions firsthand, he reported.

Such conditions are present in "not just a few but in the majority" of nursing homes in the United States, said Hardy, who is president of the Service Employees. About 80 percent of the nation's 16,000 nursing homes are operated for profit, the rest are publicly run.

Many of the country's nursing homes are organized by the SEIU, Hardy pointed out. And, he said, "we've had some difficulties" negotiating with "callous" owners for decent wages and working conditions and in getting the training needed for union members to care properly for the aged.

Conference keynote speaker Leo Perlis, the director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, challenged delegates to return to their communities and develop labor-sponsored community service agencies to meet the day-to-day human needs that go beyond the union contract.

First authorized by the AFL-CIO at its 1971 convention, the community labor agencies are responsible to central labor councils and are governed by voluntary boards of directors. The agencies are staffed by trained and experienced trade unionists.

"The union contract is basic, but it is only a beginning," he said. "There are a thousand and one personal and family problems that it does not cover—marital problems, alcoholism, problems between tenant and landlord, consumer problems, drug abuse, legal assistance, heart trouble, cancer and natural disaster, to name a few.

"What we need is that supplementary contract, the human contract," Perlis said. "This—the human contract—is the heart of the AFL-CIO Community Services program."

Perlis noted there are more than 200 full-time community service liaison representatives working with United Way organizations in 160 communities—and a growing number of labor agencies—to carry out the "human contract."

He attacked those presidential candidates who find it politically useful to campaign against Washington, New York City and "bigness" of government, labor and other institutions. The real problem is not bigness, Perlis said, but getting these institutions to become more responsive to the needs of people.

"How can we get big government—the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, the state capitals—to solve these problems? How can we get private organizations, such as the labor movement, the American Medical Association, the American Bar Association, to meet the needs of people, in partnership with government?" Perlis asked.

A highlight of the conference was the presentation of a special award to Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy in recognition of her contributions to the mentally retarded and for her "personal reaffirmation in the sanctity of human life."

AFL-CIO President George Meany noted that Mrs. Kennedy, the mother of a mentally retarded daughter, helped establish the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation to help the mentally retarded become productive members of society.

In brief remarks, Meany observed that the award was the first of its kind ever granted by the Executive Council.

AFL-CIO Vice President Peter Bommarito, as chairman of the federation's Committee on Community Services, presented the award, pointing out that Mrs. Kennedy and her family have founded and supported more than 20 major institutions—hospitals and schools —for the care and education of mentally retarded children, as well as for research and study.

He described the 85-year-old mother of the late President John F. Kennedy as "something special" —a person "whose vision is a world where mental retardation will be overcome, where—in her own words—'we no longer mourn with mothers of retarded children.'"

In her acceptance remarks, Mrs. Kennedy noted that restrictions on employment of the mentally retarded by the federal government have eased in recent years and now more than 20,000 are employed.

Looking on as she received the award were her son, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), a member of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee; a daughter, Mrs. Eunice Shriver, and several grandchildren.

Sen. Kennedy told the audience that if he and his other brothers who also sat on the Senate committee have made any contribution to workers it was "due to her guidance and influence . . . and also my father's."

At her request, the $5,000 that went with the special award was turned over to the Kennedy Foundation.

Also addressing the conference were former Michigan Gov. George Romney, now chairman of the National Center for Voluntary Action, and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

Humphrey, who was introduced by AFL-CIO Vice President Paul Hall, commented that it is fashionable today to be anti-government. Yet, he said, government can and should make a positive contribution to people to enable them to live reasonably secure lives.

Ticking off major social legislation enacted over the past years, he said the nation would be in terribly bad shape today without social security, unemployment insurance, food stamps, student loans for higher education, Medicare, Medicaid and other programs.



COMMUNITY SERVICES conference, the 18th in a series sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, explored ways of helping meet the human needs of union workers and their families that are not within the scope of labor contracts. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), above, addressed the 500 delegates on assistance that government can provide.



INJURED FIRE FIGHTER is transferred to an ambulance by fellow IAFF members during a three-alarm blaze in New York. The photo by Jim Garrett of the New York Daily News was a second-place winner in the IAFF annual media competition.

Fire Fighters Honor News Media Coverage

The Fire Fighters awarded top prizes to reporters, photographers and newscasters in the annual IAFF competition for news media coverage of the hazards and professionalism of the fire service.

The winners were selected from nearly 200 stories, pictures, films and tapes that were either published or aired in the past year in the United States and Canada.

In announcing the winners, IAFF President William H. McClennan said that many of the entries "were outstanding in their emphasis on the occupational health hazards of fire fighting, a subject of deep concern to us who pursue the most hazardous job in the country."

McClennan said he was "deeply impressed by the obvious efforts that many representatives of the media are making to learn and explain the hazards of fire fighting and the professionalism it requires."

The six first-place winners in the various categories received prizes of $500 each and second-place winners received $250 each. Other contestants were cited for honorable mentions and special citations.

Judges for the 1976 competition were Stephen H. Wildstrom of Business Week magazine; James E. Weber, formerly of Merkle Press, Inc., and Saul Miller, publications director of the AFL-CIO.

In addition to selecting the top winners, the judges voted a letter of commendation to Cleveland fire fighter John P. McNea for his account of life as a member of the city's Rescue Squad 1. The article, entered by IAFF Local 93, was published in Cleveland magazine.

The top prize winners were:

- Jim Shea of the Bristol (Conn.) Press for a moving account of fire fighters at work and the consequences of a blaze—submitted by IAFF Local 773 for newspapers of less than 100,000 circulation.
- Donald Drake of the Philadelphia Inquirer for a series of stories on the successes and failures of paramedics in training and in action—submitted by Local 22 for newspapers of more than 100,000 circulation.
- Randy Hampton of the Lincoln (Neb.) Journal-Star for a photo of a fire fighter helping a fire victim down an aerial ladder—submitted by Local 644 for newspapers of less than 100,000 circulation.
- Stanley Forman of the Boston Herald American for series of tragic photos of a fire fighter's heroic attempt to rescue a woman and child from a burning building. The series, submitted by Local 718, has also won Pulitzer Prize.
- Bill Watson and Jud Patterson of station WHFC-TV in Rochester, N.Y., for a seven-part series on the city fire department's controversial innovations and manpower cutbacks and their impact on fire protection—submitted by Local 1071 for best television news and features.
- Irene Lyons of station KOOL in Phoenix, Ariz., for best radio commentary in urging that fire fighters be given the right to strike or arbitration procedures—submitted by the Arizona State Fire Fighters Association.

Social Security Withdrawals By Cities Hit

All workers should be covered by the social security program, Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees urged at House hearings.

Under present law, local and state governments decide whether or not to cover their workers and can withdraw from the program after giving notice.

Principally to save money, 138 local governments have withdrawn from social security during the past two years, Wurf noted. Another 210 governmental bodies, including New York City, have announced their intention to withdraw.

Wurf told a House Ways & Means subcommittee that withdrawal can deprive public workers of disability and health care protection as well as retirement benefits.

On Procedural Vote:

Jobless Benefit Bill Derailed by House

The House refused by a 219-125 vote to consider an important unemployment compensation bill under a procedure that barred all amendments.

It sent back to the Ways & Means Committee a measure that would have extended coverage to 9.5 million additional workers, somewhat eased requirements for extended unemployment compensation benefits, and required employers to pay higher payroll taxes to replenish recession-drained reserves.

Conservatives especially wanted an opportunity to change the section of the bill raising the payroll tax, and a number of moderates and liberals objected to the rigid "closed rule" under which the bill was to be considered.

The AFL-CIO supported the bill for its "good features." But it protested the lack of any standards on the amount of unemployment benefits, duration of benefits and rules for eligibility.

On coverage, the bill would have brought permanently into the unemployment compensation system most of the workers who were made eligible under emergency recession legislation which will expire this year. It would have included an estimated 7.7 million local government workers, 600,000 farm workers, more than 700,000 farm workers and about 400,000 household domestics.

Ironically, although conservatives led the move to refuse to take up the bill under a non-amendment rule, the Ford Administration supported the bill. The measure had been approved by the Ways & Means Committee last December and the committee will have to decide whether to revise the bill to seek broader support, allow it to come to the floor under a less restrictive rule, or let it die.

In other developments:

● The Senate quickly confirmed five holdover members of the Federal Election Commission who had been nominated by President Ford under the law that reconstituted the commission as part of the Executive Branch of the government. Those reappointed to the bipartisan body include Thomas E. Harris, former AFL-CIO associate general counsel.

Ford's sixth nominee, to fill a GOP vacancy, is William L. Springer, a former Republican congressman from Illinois. Springer's confirmation was expected after hearings on his nomination.

But meanwhile Ford refused to swear in the five holdovers, thus preventing the body from functioning. The effect is to continue the holdup on payments of federal matching funds to candidates in the presidential primaries. The holdup of funds affects both Ford and his GOP challenger, Ronald Reagan, as well as the more numerous Democratic candidates.

● The Senate Finance Committee sought to shape a compromise child day care bill to replace the measure Ford vetoed last month, but a new veto threat loomed.

The new proposal would have suspended federal staffing requirements for subsidized day care centers used by low-income working mothers pending further study of the problem. But it would have provided the money contained in the vetoed bill to meet federal safety and health standards that will remain in force.

Under Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Marjorie Lynch indicated she would recommend a veto if the new bill passed. She said it "would not be in accord with the President's program."

● Continuing its work on tax legislation, the Senate Finance Committee voted to reduce the tax loss to the Treasury by curtailing benefits to corporations on export sales. But its cutback on DISCs—the Domestic International Sales Corporations that exporters can set up to shield profits from taxation—is less than the House-passed bill.

2 Confirmed For Key Posts In Labor Dept.

The Senate has confirmed two major appointments to the Labor Dept. — Michael H. Moskow as under secretary and John C. Read as assistant secretary.

Moskow, 38, has been director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability since September 1975. He replaces Robert O. Aders, who resigned.

Moskow entered government service in 1969 as a senior staff economist on the Council of Economic Advisers and later served as executive director of the Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission. He was subsequently appointed assistant secretary of labor for policy evaluation and research.

Read, 28, has been executive assistant and counselor to the Secretary of Labor since March 1975, serving both John T. Dunlop and his successor, W. J. Usery, Jr.

5-22-76

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SPECIAL PERFORMANCE of labor's bicentennial musical revue, "I Paid My Dues," was put on at Washington's historic Ford's Theater during the AFL-CIO Community Services Conference. The highly praised show, with Actors' Equity members on stage and union musicians in the pit, was produced by Labor/Arts, Inc., the cultural arm of the New York City Central Labor Council's Community Services Committee.

Critics of Full Employment Bill Accused of Distorting Provisions

(Continued from Page 1)

miller told a Senate Labor subcommittee:

"This is a bill that says to the President: 'You are required to submit a full employment program to the Congress each year.'

"This is a bill that says to the Congress: 'You must review and act on the President's full employment proposals.'

"And very importantly, this is a bill that says to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System: 'You must submit to the President and the Congress a statement of intended monetary policies for the coming year. And you must demonstrate how those policies will support achievement of the full employment program.'"

The Executive Council statement noted that the charge that full employment is inflationary is being made by the same people who previously had insisted that high unemployment would reduce inflation. "They have been wrong for seven years and they are wrong now," the council said.

Lack of production drives up unit costs, the AFL-CIO noted, while full employment would have the opposite effect. Likewise, lower interest rates would both stimulate housing construction and reduce the monthly costs of housing.

Another distortion, the council charged, is the allegation that full employment means "a government job for everybody."

In fact, the council stressed, more vigorous economic growth would generate private sector jobs. Then, if additional stimulus is needed, much of it would come from public works construction handled by private contractors and using materials purchased from other private sector establishments.

Only if these efforts did not take up the economic slack would government—primarily at the state and local level—become the "employer of last resort."

The council challenged also the assertion that the Humphrey-Hawkins bill would commit the government to a "monolithic" program. No single program is mandated, the council said, and achieving full employment will require planning and cooperation by government, industry and labor.

At the Senate hearings, Biemiller and Assistant Sec. of Labor William Kolberg took sharply different approaches.

Kolberg, testifying for the Administration, contended that the Humphrey-Hawkins bill would require "too vast" a commitment to public service jobs, was "extremely costly" and "inflationary."

Biemiller told the panel that the United States is already paying a staggering price in unemployment and resulting loss of goods and services.

Because each percentage point of unemployment costs the federal treasury $16 billion in lost revenues and added social costs, full employment represents "the only rational way to balance the budget," he said.

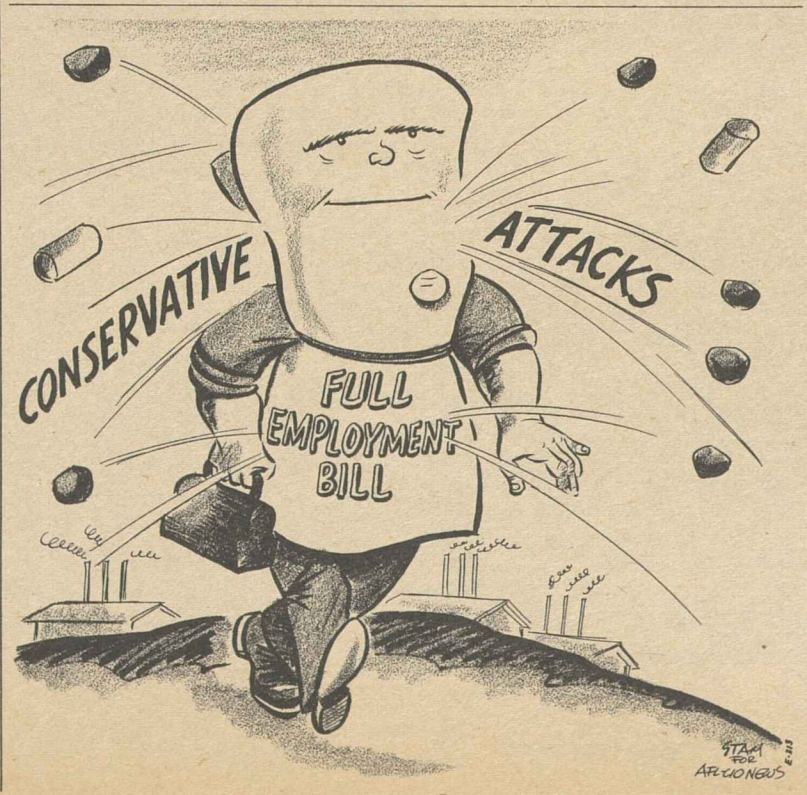
There is work to be done and "willing and able" workers to do it, Biemiller said. "The only thing missing is the jobs."

Other union witnesses who testified for the Humphrey-Hawkins bill during the first days of the hearings included:

● Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Union Dept., who stressed the crisis nature of today's unemployment and pressed Congress to act, not stand idly by.

● Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock, who stressed the high cost of the production lost because of unemployment. He suggested the possibility of stockpiling goods that would then help hold down inflationary pressures when the economy picks up.

● John Brown, legislative director of the Operating Engineers, who warned that repeated recessions will leave workers "bitter, disillusioned and alienated from a society that fails to let them take their rightful place as a productive, useful member."



New FTC Rule Protects Buyers of Faulty Goods

A new Federal Trade Commission regulation to protect consumers from having to continue to pay for faulty merchandise went into effect May 14.

Under the FTC's "holder-in-due-course" rule, a merchant no longer can avoid keeping his end of the bargain under an installation contract simply by selling the commercial paper to a third party.

The new rule, which had been sought by consumer and labor groups for years, was first proposed in 1971. It was actively opposed by the American Bankers Association, the National Automobile Dealers Association, the Federal Reserve Board and finance trade associations.

About $122 billion of credit was extended to consumers last year to finance the kinds of transactions covered by the new rule. Such sales included furniture, autos, appliance and home appliances.

Typically, a consumer might buy a television set and agree to pay for it in installments. But when he tried to get the seller to repair or replace it, the buyer would find that the merchant had sold the installment contract to a finance company, who had no legal obligation to fix or replace the merchandise.

The consumer would have to continue to make payments on the set and, according to the FTC, would have been "robbed of the only realistic leverage he possessed that might have forced the seller to provide satisfaction"—that is, the withholding of further payment.

Under the new rule, liability is extended to the bank or finance company that buys up such installment contracts. It is now an unfair or deceptive practice for a seller to obtain such a contract that fails to stipulate in large type that "any holder of this consumer credit contract is subject to all claims and defenses which the debtor could assert against the seller of goods or services obtained pursuant hereto or with the proceeds hereof."

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Battle Builds in Congress On Full Employment Bill

Veto Threat Cuts Back Housing Bill

By David L. Perlman

The House backed down under the Administration's veto threat and gutted key provisions of a labor-supported housing bill — with a tacit understanding that a House-Senate conference committee will repair part of the damage.

It passed by a 332-27 vote a bill that would replenish federal funds for an assortment of housing programs, in some cases authorizing amounts greater than the Administration had sought.

But it balked at directing the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development to put part of the new funding into conventional public housing projects—a program the Ford Administration has been trying to scrap.

That section of the bill, killed by a 260-110 vote, would have required that at least half of $790 million in new public housing contract authority given to HUD for the 1977 fiscal year would have to be used for newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated units. And of this amount, at least $140 million would have been earmarked for traditional public housing — as contrasted with leasing privately-owned units.

AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henery Schechter said earmarking of funds for direct public housing is essential to add to the nation's permanent supply of low-income housing. The leasing program that the Administration favors, he said, has resulted in very little new construction. Schechter said the private sector cannot adequately enlarge the supply of rental housing for moderate-income families during a period of high interest rates.

The Senate-passed bill would earmark $465 million for construction or major rehabilitation, with $200 million of that reserved for conventional public housing.

Republicans argued, and persuaded a substantial number of Democrats during the House debate, that the bill would surely be vetoed if the final version was similar to the Senate bill. But the assumption during the debate was that a House-Senate compromise would set aside some funds for traditional public housing.

The House also deleted an innovative new program that would have made mortgage loans at a 6.5 percent interest rate available to

(Continued on Page 6)

Meany Hits Bid for N.Y. Pay Freeze

AFL-CIO President George Meany denounced an "irresponsible" demand by the Senate Banking Committee that New York City impose a strict three-year wage freeze on its public employes and cut back sharply on their fringe benefits.

The committee, headed by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), said the federal government should "seriously consider" ending the loan program that has helped New York stave off bankruptcy if the city doesn't make "greater sacrifices."

Among the "sacrifices" that Proxmire demanded was a reduction in fringe benefits greater than the 1 percent cutback budgeted by the city. He also pressed for ending all rent controls and denying even a "minor raise" or cost-of-living adjustment to city workers.

Meany told Proxmire that his committee's recommendations for rewriting collective bargaining agreements affecting city employes "constitute an unacceptable attempt at federal interference."

He termed it "political mischief-making" that encourages "those who falsely contend the solution to New York City's problems is to gut the contracts negotiated in good faith by the city and the unions."

Leaders of unions representing city workers also attacked the Senate report.

Teachers President Albert Shanker cited a congressional study

(Continued on Page 3)



GOLDA MEIR, Israel's former prime minister, accepts the AFL-CIO Murray-Green Award from Federation Vice President Peter Bommarito and President George Meany at the national Community Services Conference in Washington.

'Mother' of Israel:

Labor's Top Award Honors Golda Meir

Former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, "a woman of the world as it is and a fighter for the world as it should be," received the AFL-CIO's highest award, the Murray-Green Award, for outstanding service to humanity.

The 78-year-old "founding mother" of Israel was described as a "woman of valor" in the true sense of the Biblical phrase at a dinner in her honor held in conjunction with the 18th national AFL-CIO Community Services Conference.

"We honor Golda Meir of Israel in Washington tonight because she has contributed to the welfare of the American people by extending the frontiers of human freedom," the award citation said.

"Her unshakeable devotion to democracy, her lifelong commitment to the free labor movement, her singleminded defense of Israel as a democratic outpost in the Middle East, her opposition to Soviet expansion in the Mediterranean—all this and much more have marked Mrs. Meir's many turbulent years from pioneer to prime minister."

In honoring Mrs. Meir, the first non-American to receive the Murray-Green Award, "we honor ourselves because there can be no greater gift to America on the occasion of our own Bicentennial than the celebration of human freedom everywhere," the citation said.

Addressing the 1,000 guests at the award dinner, AFL-CIO President George Meany said there was no one more deserving of the honor than Mrs. Meir, a native of Russia who came to the United States as a young woman and then went to Israel to help build a new state.

"For many, many years, she has exemplified the spirit of Israel—the determination of a people to live in freedom and democracy even when surrounded by neighbors who are openly committed to a policy that would result in the extermination of Israel as a nation," Meany said.

Some critics of Israel, now 28 years old, complain that the country is too rigid in its attitude toward its Arab neighbors, that it is not flexible enough, he said.

(Continued on Page 8)

House Unit Calls Goal 'Practical'

The battle over the Humphrey-Hawkins bill—the Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act—took on new intensity in both the House and Senate.

In the House, a bulky report on the bill from the Education & Labor Committee foreshadowed the clash that is expected when the measure reaches the House floor.

The Democratic majority of the committee gave the measure a strong endorsement and declared that the goal of bringing the unemployment rate down to 3 percent within four years is "practical and reasonable." With government policies designed to generate jobs, full employment "can be achieved," the report maintained.

Nine Republican members of the committee filed a sharp dissent that called for the bill's defeat.

They rejected the concept of national economic planning, complained that the bill would destroy the "independence" of the Federal Reserve System, and complained that the "real question" was whether decisions should be made by the government or by self-reliant individuals.

The minority promised to offer an "alternative" to H.R. 50, the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, "when and if the House considers this legislation."

While the "alternative" isn't spelled out in the report, the Republican statement said it would stress government efficiency, "rooting out duplication" of efforts to generate jobs, and elimination of federal and state laws "that constitute barriers to employment, particularly to youth."

Another section of the report

(Continued on Page 7)

Social Security Report Sharpens Fund Issue

The AFL-CIO and the Ford Administration are still agreed on the need to replenish the social security trust funds—and still far apart on how to do so.

Trustees of the social security trust funds—three Cabinet members headed by Treasury Sec. William E. Simon—reiterated in their latest annual report a warning that the present level of payroll deductions isn't enough to finance the fund without dipping into and eventually depleting reserves.

Part of the problem, both labor and the Administration agree, can be met by modifying a cost-of-living factor in computing future benefits that threw cost projections out of line because of the recent high rate of inflation. The alternative backed by the AFL-CIO would continue cost-of-living protection for retired workers, while linking future benefits for those not retired to the average wage structure.

The trustees report noted that the social security program has been in close actuarial balance over the years. It anticipates that, as in the past, Congress will act to safeguard the funds by making any needed adjustments. The uncertainty of its deficit projections was pointed up by a revised estimate of this year's imbalance. Last year, the report said 1976 payouts would exceed income by $5.8 billion. But the new report puts the deficit $1.5 billion less than projected.

The social security system's chief actuary, in a commentary on the report, also made the

(Continued on Page 8)

Real Earnings Decline, Living Costs Move Up

By John R. Oravec

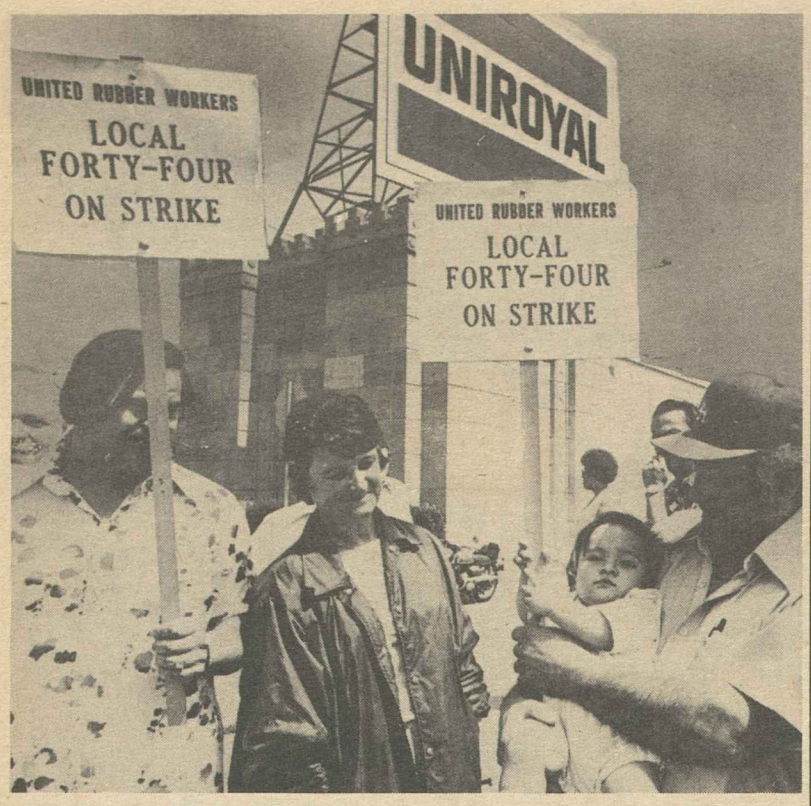
Workers received a double economic setback last month as they had to pay more for retail goods while the value of their take-home pay shrunk.

Retail prices increased four-tenths of 1 percent in April, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, while real spendable earnings plunged nine-tenths of 1 percent after a drop of three-tenths of 1 percent the month before.

The advance in the consumer price index, pushed by a six-tenths of 1 percent surge in food prices, was the biggest monthly increase so far this year. Seasonally adjusted, the index for services rose five-tenths of 1 percent.

Average real spendable earnings for a worker with three dependents —take-home pay adjusted for price increases since the 1967 base period —dropped 43 cents from March to $90.36. Although this was 3.8 per-

(Continued on Page 6)



BABY SITTING CHORES are combined with picket line duty by a member of the Rubber Workers on strike at a Uniroyal plant in Los Angeles. The strike by nearly 70,000 URW members against Firestone, Goodrich, Goodyear and Uniroyal is in its sixth week.

URW Warns of Risk In Poorly Made Tires

Akron, Ohio—The Rubber Workers have called on Transportation Sec. William T. Coleman to investigate the production of "poorly made tires" by inexperienced and unskilled workers at struck plants of Firestone, Goodrich, Goodyear and Uniroyal.

URW President Peter Bommarito charged in a letter to Coleman that the public may be facing unknown risks because the Big Four tire manufacturers are employing clerical workers and management personnel on production lines during the URW strike. Nearly 70,000 URW members have been on strike at the Big Four plants across the country since Apr. 21.

"It's incredible to me that these companies would jeopardize the lives of their customers by risking the production of poorly made tires," Bommarito said.

"The production of tires by inexperienced and untrained personnel is clearly a safety hazard to the consuming public," he charged.

Bommarito urged Coleman to initiate an immediate investigation to insure that the public has not become an "unwitting victim" of tires produced with "callous disregard" as the firms have attempted to maintain production operations during the strike.

The four firms acknowledged the use of non-union production personnel during the strike, but denied they are turning out faulty tires.

In another development, the Justice Dept. said in response to a request by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) that it would look into the Big Four mutual aid pact for possible antitrust violations.

Nearly 400 URW delegates were to meet May 27 at a one-day convention to consider a special assessment of working members to supplement the union's strike fund.

About 120,000 members are not affected by the strike against Firestone, Goodrich, Goodyear and Uniroyal. Negotiations are continuing with Uniroyal in New York, but talks with the other three firms have been recessed until June 1.

URW members continued to work on a day-to-day basis at General Tire after their contracts expired May 15.

Long-Distance Pickets Hit Weyerhaeuser

Portland, Ore.—Members of the Woodworkers refused to cross informational picket lines and declined to report for work at a number of Weyerhaeuser plants in the Northwest as a gesture of support for fellow IWA members on strike against the company at plants in four southern states.

Two groups of informational pickets representing nearly 3,500 Weyerhaeuser strikers in the South made a three-week swing through Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

As a result, several Weyerhaeuser plant operations in Oregon and Washington and about five others in British Columbia were shut down. Weyerhaeuser employs nearly 15,000 IWA members in the two states and the Canadian province.

IWA members have been on strike in Arkansas, Oklahoma, North Carolina and Georgia since late January in an effort to correct wage inequities between the South and the Northwest.

The basic hourly wage rate in Weyerhaeuser's southern operations is about $2.80, the union reported. This compares with hourly rates of about $5 in Oregon and Washington and about $6 in British Columbia.

NABET Strikers Okay Settlement

Union newswriters and technicians returned to work at National Broadcasting Co. May 24 after ratifying a new four-year agreement to end a seven-week strike and lockout.

The Broadcast Employees & Technicians announced that the 14 NBC contracts—two national and 12 local agreements — were approved by "substantial majorities."

The agreements covering 1,700 NBC radio and television employes provide for annual wage increases of 9.33 percent, 7.32 percent, 6.81 percent and 6.38 percent, NABET reported.

The strike began Apr. 1, but became a lockout on Apr. 7 when NBC refused to allow union members to return to work while negotiations continued.

Senators Hit Court Ruling:

Hotel Workers Pledged Aid On 'Successor' Contracts

By James M. Shevis

Palm Springs, Calif.—Two U.S. senators, addressing the 38th convention of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees here, pledged to seek legislative relief from a 1974 Supreme Court decision that frees the new owner of an establishment from living up to the terms of a previous collective bargaining agreement under certain conditions.

Senators Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) told the 600 delegates to the week-long convention they would introduce a bill in Congress to amend the National Labor Relations Act to read that where a collective bargaining agreement exists: "the duty to bargain collectively shall also mean that no successor employer shall refuse to assume such contract in its entirety."

The 1974 court ruling, involving the Hotel & Restaurant Employees and the Howard Johnson chain, "is completely contrary to what I consider the social policy of the United States and the letter and the spirit of federal labor law and should not be tolerated," Inouye, a member of the Senate Commerce Committee, declared.

His remarks were echoed by Williams, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, who told a cheering audience: "We are going to put successorship into the National Labor Relations Act."

"Right now, the state of the law is you can have a three-year contract and a year into the contract the place can be sold, nothing can be changed except the new owner will fire the union people, hire the non-union people, and the contract is out the window. I'm telling you that is as wrong as anything I know in labor relations."

Williams and Inouye spoke on the opening day of the convention which determines the union's national political and legislative programs. The Cincinnati-based union holds its constitutional convention every five years.

Edward T. Hanley, president of the 85-year-old union since his appointment three years ago by the organization's executive board, was elected to his first full term by a unanimous vote. Hanley was elected to the AFL-CIO Executive Council last October at the federation's convention in San Francisco.

He was appointed president of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees upon the retirement of Ed S. Miller. John Gibson, who was appointed secretary-treasurer when Robert L. Diefenbach resigned in January 1974, also was elected to his first full term.

All incumbent district and at-large vice presidents were re-elected. Charles A. Paulsen, the union's long-time director of organization, was elected to succeed the late Myra Wolfgang as vice president of the third district.

Wolfgang, who died of cancer in Detroit Apr. 12, was praised by Hanley for the "honor and distinction she brought to the profession of trade union leadership. . . . It is up to us to continue her crusade for progress for the workers of this industry, to whom she devoted her life."

Reporting on his stewardship of the past three years, Hanley said the union has placed increased emphasis on political and legislative matters. As for membership, "while many international unions have lost heavily, we managed to hold strong," he said.

Since the union's special convention in San Francisco 18 months ago, Hanley said, attempts have been made to organize on a national scale. Seven nationwide contracts already have been negotiated and signed, and "this will continue," he said.

The idea of an industry-wide pension plan to provide portability and reciprocity for covered workers approved at the special convention "is now starting to bear fruit," Hanley reported. "The biggest problem we have today is going to that bargaining table and asking for those increased contributions," he said.

The plan, which conforms to the new federal pension law and provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, "was the right idea, and we believe that a couple of years from now it will bear total fruit," Hanley said.

In his address to the delegates, Inouye scored the Ford Administration for its failure to earmark funds for extending the activities of the U.S. Travel Service to include domestic tourism. The agency's jurisdiction originally limited it to promoting travel in the United States by foreign visitors, but was widened recently to include promotion of travel by Americans in their own country.

He also criticized the Administration for failing to formulate a national policy on tourism, a $70-billion industry employing over 5 million workers.

There are over 50 government agencies involved in 100 tourist-related activities, said Inouye, who heads the Senate subcommittee on foreign commerce and tourism, yet "there is no coordination" among them.

Also addressing the convention were Al Barkan, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, and John Henning, executive secretary of the California AFL-CIO. Barkan told delegates that every local union should put COPE on the top of its agenda between now and the national elections.

"I have been all over the country, and I have a feeling that Nov. 2 is going to be a good day for us," he said.

Service Employees Add Practical Nurses' Group

Kiamesha Lake, N.Y.—The 500 delegates to the New York State Licensed Practical Nurses Association convention here voted unanimously to affiliate with the Service Employees.

The 5,000-member association will become a separate local of the SEIU with the approval of the union's executive board.

Affiliation discussions have been under way for several months, the SEIU said, but the impetus for the unification was New York City's attempt to wipe out the association's bargaining rights by consolidating local units.

The SEIU noted that the impact of recent National Labor Relations Board decisions combining practical nurses with other technicians into non-professional units also adversely affected the association's long standing contracts with certain hospitals and its recruiting efforts.

The association has bargaining rights and contracts with hospitals in upstate New York and the New York metropolitan area and with the New York City Hospital Corp.

Under the terms of the affiliation agreement, the association will function as a separate and autonomous unit within the SEIU structure, the union reported.

Pearl Rasin, president of the association, said that because of the action by New York City and many private hospitals lining up against the interests of licensed nurses, "it was time to secure additional strength—and join with the Service Employees union."

SEIU President George Hardy hailed the action as a major step toward achieving decent pay and conditions for hospital workers in New York and elsewhere.

The SEIU said that prior to the affiliation by the state association, the union represented more than 25,000 licensed practical nurses and technicians in the health care field.

Coalition Sues To Stop Food Stamp Slash

An unprecedented coalition of public and private groups has asked a federal court to block President Ford's attempt to slash the food stamp program through a change in Agriculture Dept. regulations.

Joining in the legal challenge to the President are 25 states, 53 unions and most of the nation's cities.

Twenty national religious organizations, Catholic, Jewish and Protestant, are parties to the suit. So are civil rights groups, senior citizen associations, farm, consumer and civic organizations.

The coalition, put together by the Food Research & Action Center, asked a federal district court to prevent the new regulations from taking effect June 1.

If Ford's move went unchallenged, 5.3 million food stamp recipients would be dropped from the rolls entirely and an additional 5.5 million would have their benefits cut. Currently, 18.8 million persons are helped by food stamps for which they pay varying amounts, depending on their income and family size.

Ford's attempt to gut the program by regulation, while Congress is in the midst of considering permanent changes in the plan, was denounced by the AFL-CIO. Federation President George Meany termed food stamps "the only alternatives to hunger" for millions of Americans.

The Senate has passed a compromise bill acceptable to the major groups defending the food stamp program. It would set somewhat tighter eligibility requirements but provide more generous benefits to the lowest-income families.

A more difficult battle to keep the program from drastic cutbacks is expected in the House, where the Agriculture Committee is marking up a bill.

Randolph Institute Conference:

Jobs Head Agenda For Nation's Blacks

New Orleans—Achievement of a full employment economy would do more than anything else to promote racial justice in the United States, delegates to the A. Philip Randolph Institute's seventh national conference were told.

Norman Hill, executive director of the institute, declared that "the first item on the political agenda of black Americans is jobs."

Hill said that there is no longer an exclusive black agenda and that the institute seeks unity around ideas, not color. He emphasized that the labor movement is the principal force for social justice in the United States and that the AFL-CIO and civil rights organizations are united in support of the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill.

The three-day conference was attended by a record 1,400 delegates who represented 180 institute chapters in 35 states and who are members of 55 international unions from the AFL-CIO, the Auto Workers and the Teamsters. Registration at the conference, held annually to map voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives, has grown from 200 in 1970, Hill noted.

Close cooperation between the institute and the labor movement and techniques of mobilizing the black electorate were the themes of the conference workshops.

In an address to the conference, President Sol Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers denounced the economic policies of the Ford Administration. He pointed out that the true level of unemployment is still above 10 percent and that one-fifth of the population remains ill-housed, ill-clothed, and unable to afford adequate medical care. Chaikin called for a new commitment to realizing America's potential for abundance, opportunity and justice.

AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan told the delegates that from the very beginning COPE has been based on the assumption that labor cannot win political battles alone and praised the Randolph institute as an effective communicator of labor's political message.

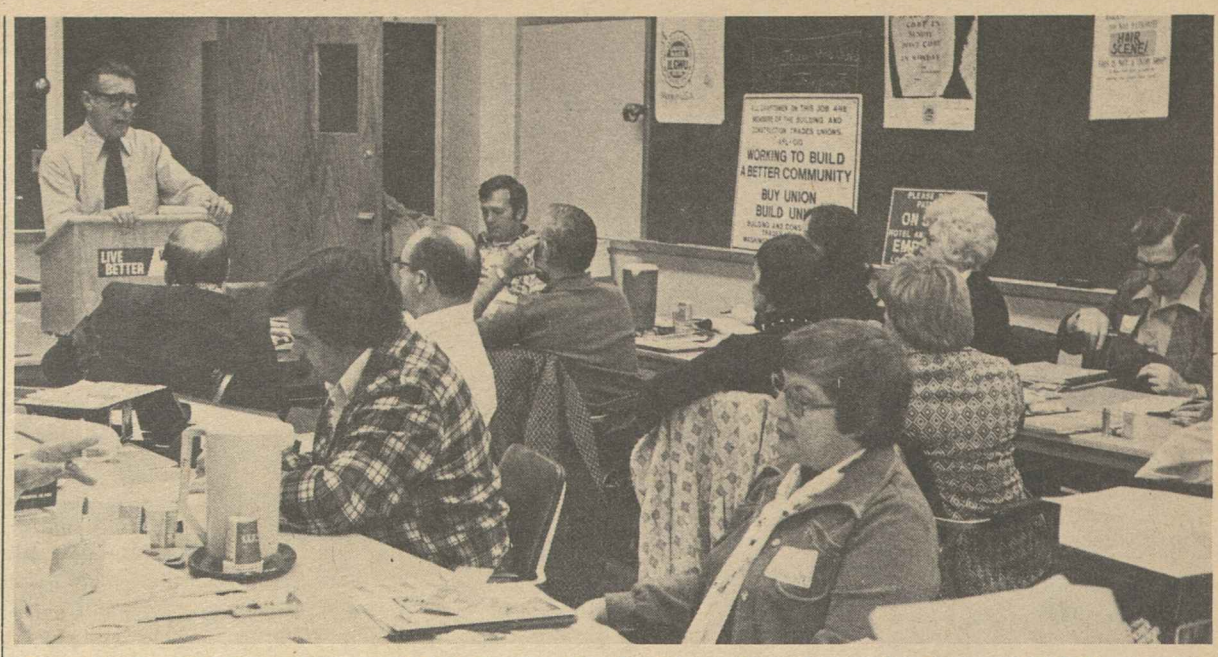
The A. Philip Randolph Freedom Award was presented to Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP. In responding, Mitchell praised AFL-CIO President George Meany, quoting a recent telegram to Meany, "You have more courage and concern for human dignity in your little finger than some now seeking the presidency or other public office have in their whole bodies. With you on the side of constitutional rights, victory is certain in the end."

Bayard Rustin, president of the institute, presented a special award to Bernard Rappaport, head of the American Income Life Insurance Company. Rappaport in turn presented a $1,000 check to Duane Hodges, winner of the A. Philip Randolph scholarship for the best essay on the life of the civil rights and labor leader. E. V. Lewis of the Musicians accepted a special award for Lionel Hampton.

The institute reaffirmed its commitment to aid the struggles of the labor movement. Bennett Taylor of the Textile Workers informed the delegates of the long battle of J. P. Stevens workers to win trade union rights. Willie Cullens of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers urged support for the boycott of Russell Stover candies, and Harold Jenkins of the Rubber Workers called on the delegates for aid in the boycott of Firestone products.

The delegates pledged active support to the three unions. They also pledged to petition and work for repeal of "right-to-work" in Arkansas and to prevent its re-enactment in Louisiana.

The conference also heard from Lewis Pellergi, general counsel of the Government Employees; Victor Bussie, president of the Louisiana AFL-CIO; Louisiana Gov. Edwin W. Edwards and Lt. Gov. Mervin Dymally of California.



NEW OFFICERS of Union Label & Service Trades Councils in Pennsylvania are briefed on various programs and operations of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. at Pennsylvania State University. Addressing the group is Earl D. McDavid, secretary-treasurer of the department.

Meany Scores Bid to Freeze N.Y. City Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

showing that New York's fringe benefits are in line with other cities, "even lower in some respects." And Victor Gotbaum, director of District Council 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employees, said three-fourths of the workers he represents make less than the Labor Dept.'s modest urban family budget.

Meany's letter to Proxmire listed some of the "more grievous sins of omission and commission" in the report:

- The chief reason for the city's failure to close the budget gap is "the fall-off of revenue due to the exodus of middle-class taxpayers, which is continuing as a result of the crippling of vital services and the extremely high taxes resulting from implementation of a harsh austerity plan."
- The report "ignores the failure of the President and the Congress to turn the economy around through job-creating programs that will stimulate tax revenue and, at the same time, reduce the city's crushing welfare burden."
- It ignores "the already major sacrifices made by the city's employes through voluntarily-negotiated wage freezes and purchases of city securities by employe retirement funds."

Meany charged that the Senate committee report "lacks sensitivity" for the economic problems that have hit New York and other cities. It also shows "a distressing lack of concern for the right of workers to bargain . . . free from interference."

Meany told Proxmire that the solution to New York's fiscal crisis will be found "in programs that restore services to decent levels of performance, and not in efforts to make city workers the scapegoats for problems they did not create and cannot solve."

ILO Panel Urges Code On Coal Dust Exposure

Geneva—A 19-nation meeting on the coal mining industry here called on the International Labor Organization to take further action to protect miners against overexposure to airborne dust that can maim and kill.

The ILO's coal mining committee recommended that experts named by labor, industry and governments be brought together to set a uniform system for measuring dust concentrations in the air.

An accord on such a system, the committee said, would make possible an international code or standard fixing the limits beyond which such dust concentrations would be banned.

The trade unionists, industry representatives and government delegates attending the nine-day session also urged the ILO to take the lead in promoting a global energy policy that would take full account of the role to be played by coal.

An ILO study showed that there has been a great resurgence in the demand for coal because many countries are seeking to reduce their dependence on imported oil and because at current prices coal can compete with oil for many uses.

A two-man team from the Operating Engineers, Vice President Frank Hanley and Business Manager Dale Marr of Local 3, represented U.S. workers at the session.

Hanley assisted in drafting the committee conclusions that adequate worker training at all levels is a "prerequisite for efficient operations in the mine, for job satisfaction and safety of mining personnel, and for social and economic development."

A general aim of training programs should be to provide a "maximum range of opportunities for job advancement for the greatest possible number of workers in the industry," the committee said.

It stressed in its conclusions on safety and health that no machinery and no operating system can be considered satisfactory "if it presents a risk" to the operator or his fellow worker.

Workers should participate through their trade unions in all health and safety inspections as well as in all accident investigations, the committee recommended.

Marr, who participated in the discussions on safety and health, said they showed that "most of the countries are behind us" in this area. However, the talks were nevertheless valuable because "you have to help people up or otherwise they will pull you down," he said.

"The ILO has received a lot of information from the meeting that it will be passing on to the developing countries to assist them in their programs for the training and protection of miners," Hanley commented.

The two American trade unionists nevertheless expressed disappointment over what they called the "politicizing" of the session by Soviet bloc countries and fellow travelers among western worker delegates.

They said the statements of representatives of Communist countries were divided between flowery descriptions of the "workers' paradise" they claimed to live in and vitriolic attacks on the free nations.

Labor Condemns Moves To Cut Family Aid Plan

The nation's welfare system needs "comprehensive reform," but a piecemeal approach that would severely penalize the working poor isn't the way to go about it, the AFL-CIO testified.

Social Security Director Bert Seidman urged a House Ways & Means subcommittee to look skeptically at proposals before it to "simplify" rules governing the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program (AFDC).

An Administration proposal to reduce the work-related expenses that can be subtracted from earnings in determining eligibility for AFDC benefits would end help to nearly 112,000 families, Seidman noted. A variation of the proposal being considered by the subcommittee would eliminate assistance to more than 92,000 families.

Seidman found it ironic "at a time when the Administration and many members of Congress are insisting on more and more work requirements in welfare programs" that proposals are being advanced to penalize persons working for wages so low that they must be supplemented by welfare aid.

Attempts to standardize the deduction from earnings allowed for work-related expenses might indeed simplify bookkeeping, Seidman acknowledged. "But the welfare program is based on an individual family's needs and these can only be determined on an individual basis."

A more reasonable alternative, he said, would be to set a standard deduction for work related expenses "at a level sufficiently high to really cover the actual expenses incurred by most of the individuals involved"—and permit all those with higher costs to deduct actual expenses. "This would achieve the goal of reducing bureaucratic red tape without hurting families."

Seidman also strongly objected to another proposal being considered to drop from the AFDC rolls all working poor families receiving monthly payments of $20 or less.

These are mostly single-parent families headed by a mother, Seidman noted. Even worse than the loss of the money is the possible loss of medical assistance and food stamps once they are no longer automatically covered as AFDC recipients.

Usery Calls in Mediation Team

Labor Sec. W. J. Usery has recruited a team of nationally prominent mediators in an effort to improve the Labor Dept.'s own union-management relations.

In a memorandum to all employes, Usery conceded that "for a long period of time, labor-management relations in the department have been something less than desirable."

The American Federation of Government Employees, which bargains for Labor Dept. workers, agreed. Local 12 President Russell Binion said the union had been trying since last summer to negotiate a contract to replace the agreement that expired in July 1975. He was "hopeful" that negotiations would now "get moving."

David L. Cole, former director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and a past president of the National Academy of Arbitrators, will head the new panel. Cole is currently an impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan, as is another panel member, Alexander B. Porter. Both Porter and the third panel member, University of Pennsylvania Professor William Gomberg, are leading arbitrators who have dealt with dispute-solving in private industry and government.

Union Lawyer Morris Ernst Dies at 87

New York—Morris L. Ernst, a trial lawyer who successfully argued a number of key cases on behalf of unions during the 1930s, died here May 21. He was 87.

Ernst represented the Committee for Industrial Organization, the forerunner of the CIO, in its fight against Jersey City Mayor Frank Hague's ban on unions holding street meetings and parades in the mid-'30s. The case went to the Supreme Court, which ruled against Hague.

Ernst also represented the Newspaper Guild in 1937 in a case in which the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Wagner Act for newspaper employes, thereby guaranteeing their right to organize and bargain collectively.

In an earlier case unrelated to labor issues, Ernst won a landmark decision in a federal court exonerating James Joyce's book, Ulysses, from charges of obscenity.

The Stakes in Israel

I AM HAPPY to play a small part in extending a welcome to Golda Meir once again to our country. I am happy to play a part in presenting her with the Murray-Green award of the AFL-CIO.

It is significant that her visit comes at a time when politicians and profit-hungry businessmen are trying to pressure the State of Israel into some kind of a position that could destroy the freedom of her people. We have critics of Israel now raising their voices in this country saying that Israel is too rigid in its attitude towards its Arab neighbors; that it is not flexible enough.

Well, when they say that, remember this: that Israel's neighbors have practically taken an oath in blood to bring about the destruction of Israel as a nation.

The first requisite for peace in the Middle East is a commitment to the sovereignty of Israel—not by the United States, not by the Soviet Union and not by the United States and the Soviet Union in combination. That sovereignty must be guaranteed by Israel's neighbors. And when that happens, Israel, I am sure, can then afford to be a little less rigid and a little more reasonable. Then we would have a real foundation for peace in the Middle East.

We have to keep in mind that America, whether it accepts the challenge or not, is looked upon by people all over this world as the foremost champion of human freedom, the foremost champion of democracy. This means, if we accept this challenge, we want freedom not only for ourselves but we want freedom for people everywhere, especially for those who are willing to stand up and fight for their freedom.

As a nation we cannot afford for our own selfish interest to let Israel go down the drain. America must continue to provide whatever material aid that we can give this nation in order for it to continue to exist in a part of the world where freedom and democracy are practically unknown, and not be tied down by concessions that would jeopardize the very existence of these people.

Let those who want to do something to bring peace in the Middle East, let them put the pressure on the Arabs. And all the Arabs have to do is to simply recognize the right of the Israelis to live—the right of these people to work out their own destiny in democracy and freedom.

Labor understands the simple facts of life as far as the Israel-Arab conflict is concerned. We are committed to a preservation of freedom in that part of the world, as we are in any other part of the world. And we intend to give our continuing all-out support to the people of Israel and use whatever influence we have in this country to see that our country does its share, does play its part in preserving freedom and democracy in the Middle East.

—From an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany at a dinner of the federation's Dept. of Community Services honoring Golda Meir.

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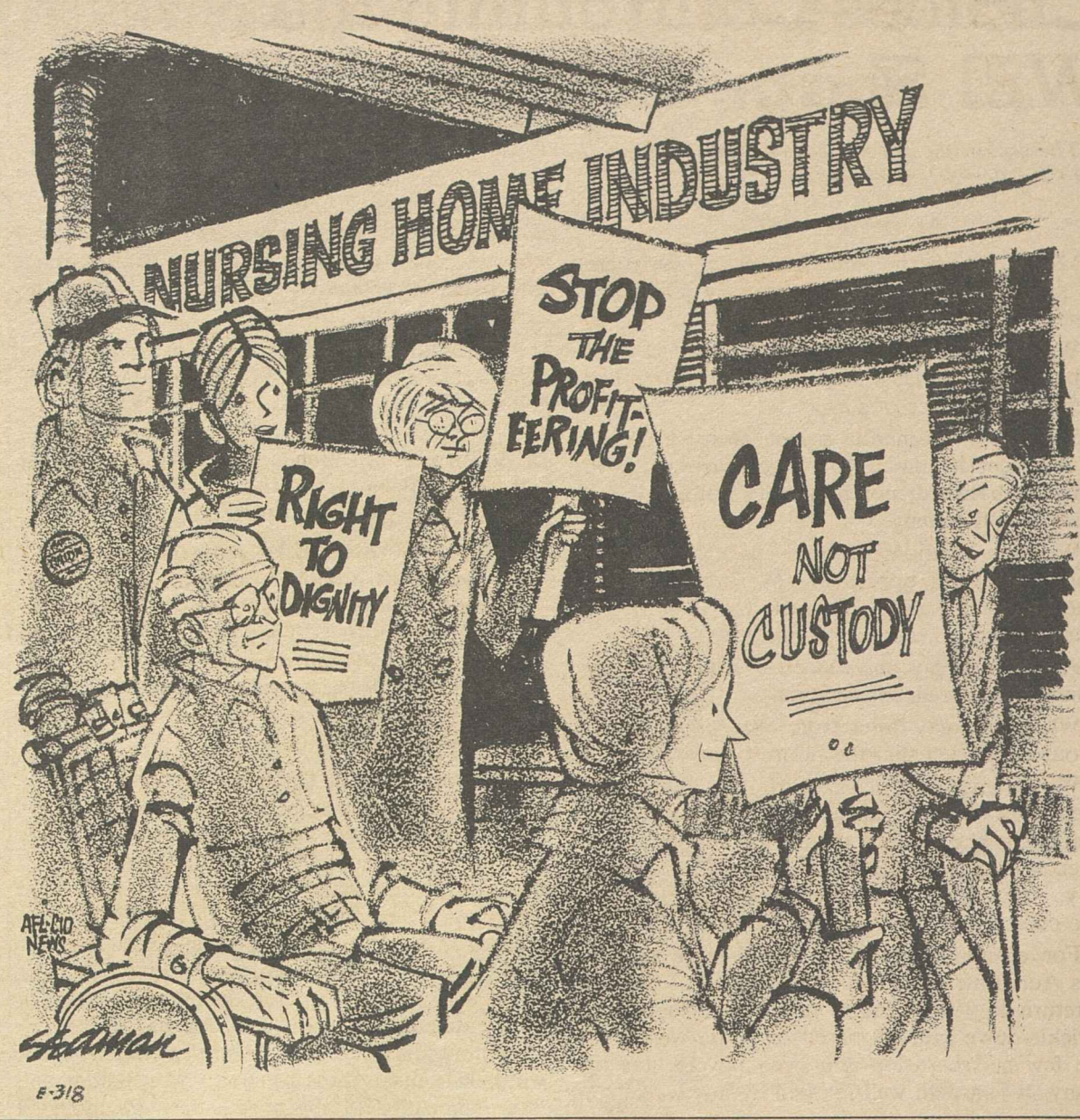
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A Word Edgewise:

Communist Disarray in Europe Doesn't Mean Democratization

By John P. Roche

THE POSSIBILITY THAT the Italian Communist Party (PCI) could obtain a plurality in the June 20 general election has touched off a great deal of debate, acrimony and speculation. In the past I have noted that the PCI has a history of standoffishness, if not resistance, to Moscow. A party with its own Lenin (Antonio Gramsci) and a highly sophisticated leadership (Palmiro Togliatti and, after his death, Enrico Berlinguer), the Italians—if only for cultural reasons—considered the Russians arrogant boors. True, Togliatti survived the Moscow purges by behaving himself, but later he had the decency to confess he simply didn't want to be shot. Recently the PCI has called for an "historic compromise" with the Christian Democrats (later adding other groups such as the Socialists), has eliminated the "dictatorship of the proletariat" from its program, and expressed disagreement with Moscow.

The French, British and Spanish (underground) parties have taken a similar line, most notably at the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Feb. 24-Mar. 5), where Berlinguer informed the Russians that his party was for "an open and frank confrontation (with Moscow) of various experiences and positions." The French delegate, Gaston Plissonnier, told a press conference that the recent abandonment of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" by the French Communist Party (PCF) was "not negotiable."

This is strong language, bordering on outright heresy, and has been interpreted by some conservative commentators as a charade deliberately staged by Moscow to get the Western European democratic parties to relax. This is a bit too clever; indeed, two weeks after the Communist Congress adjourned a high Soviet official, Venjamin Midteev, fired a salvo at the wandering sheep. It took the form of a 56-page pamphlet entitled "Revisionism in the Service of Anticommunism" (apparently written last November), which denounced criticism of "proletarian internationalism" (read as "utter subservience to Moscow") and called the "dictatorship of the proletariat the supreme form of democracy."

Those Bolshies are inscrutable, but it stretches the mind to think they are simultaneously running two charades: one to help the PCI and PCF, and the other to cut their ideological throats. No, that dog won't hunt. What then are we to make of the disarray? Are the PCI and PCF about to lie down with the democratic lambs? Will they prove dedicated to NATO and unwilling to provide military secrets to their onetime masters?

To answer this, you have to realize that separatism in a national Communist party in no way coincides with democratization. Four examples come to mind: China, Yugoslavia, Albania and Rumania. The first three have cut the umbilical cord of "proletarian internationalism" and remain national Communist dictatorships. The Rumanians, as fine a group of domestic Stalinists as one could ask for, are constantly pressing their claim for national autonomy from Moscow. (They have been busy quoting Karl Marx to the effect that the Moldavian SSR, which Moscow seized from Rumania after the war, was the Rumanian province of Bessarabia. Radio Peking has also picked up the theme in its Rumania broadcasts.)

IN SHORT, the demand for autonomy, for taking the "national road to communism," does not in itself indicate any conversion to the principle of one person, one vote and the majority picks up the marbles.

With this in the computer, what about the future roles of the PCI and the PCF? Would they, in power, simply set up Italian or French Communist dictatorships and work out a Yugoslav-type relationship with Moscow?

As far as the PCF is concerned, I think this would undoubtedly be the case: The whole history of the French Party indicates its utterly undemocratic matrix.

The Italian situation is a bit more optimistic, but from the viewpoint of a democrat not much. The PCI, I think, would revert to a non-Leninist power model similar to that of Gramsci, or of the German Marxist Rosa Luxemburg; namely a dictatorship of "progressive forces" over "reactionary bourgeois elements" with democracy within the "progressive forces." This is an improvement over Lenin, but the central question remains: Who defines the "progressive forces"?

'The Future Is Now':

Choices Confronting the Nation Will Shape Course for Decade

The following appeared as a guest column in the Christian Science Monitor, May 14, 1976.

By George Meany

THE GOALS the American labor movement seeks for the decade ahead may differ little from those of other concerned citizens.

We want a nation at peace in a world at peace—but we insist that it be peace between free peoples, not the peace of slavery.

We want a prosperous nation—but we insist it be a prosperity based on full employment, with poverty abolished, not prosperity for a few and misery for the many.

We want a nation free from hunger, from want, from fear, from oppression. We want a nation where there is equal opportunity for all, where no man or woman need fear the morrow.

And we deeply and sincerely believe we can achieve those goals for America.

Where we may differ from others, however, is in our conviction that the future is now.

We believe America's future for the decade ahead rests on the answers America gives this year to the key question dominating all discussions of economic, domestic and foreign policy. "Which way, America?" is the question and the alternative courses are clearly marked.

For economic policy, one path—the path of this Administration's economic policies—leads to a return to 19th Century economics, the classic "trickle-down" theory based on more wealth for the few and hardship and even poverty for the many. It is a path well marked by low wages, recurring recessions, broad gaps between the haves and have-nots, and the simplistic view that every person determines his or her own economic destiny.

The other path—the one the labor movement traditionally and currently chooses—is one of general prosperity, built on mass purchasing power, with workers able to buy the products they produce. Its benchmarks are full employment, full production, a balanced economy and a government with a social conscience.

Government action to quickly move the economy to full employment is essential for economic health and for the prevention of social problems that could plague America long after the current recession is pronounced "over" by Administration economists. The longer people are unemployed, the easier it is for the well-off and the comfortable to forget the plight of the jobless and to ignore the increasing desperate situation confronting the unemployed worker's family.

This Administration's economic policies have created a large pool of hard-core, long-term unemployed, a breeding ground for new and greater social ills. Some even today believe that high unemployment helps keep wages down and workers "in their place." They would pit worker against worker for even fewer jobs hoping that such competition will prevent workers from getting together, be it in unions or political coalitions. These theories were as wrong with a McKinley in the White House as with a Ford.

We contend the only solution to unemployment is jobs. Jobs are also the solution to poverty, to hunger, to filling the ever-present needs of breadwinners to feed, clothe and shelter their families. Jobs, and not joblessness, are the key to a sound and balanced economy, with full production and general prosperity.

Domestically, there are again two courses for America to choose between. One would roll back the social progress of this century in a search for that so-called "simpler" time when the social ills of poverty, deprivation and discrimination were left to right themselves—the "Good Old Days" of sweatshops, segregation, starvation.

Those to whom social progress has always been anathema propose to turn the clock back, to tear apart the institutions society has created to protect its citizens. They would replace these institutions and social programs with the ethics of the marketplace, ignoring the fact that these institutions were created because the marketplace has no ethics.

The course we in the labor movement choose and have always chosen is to build a better world for our children. We expect government to represent all of the people, to break down discrimination, to provide equality of opportunity, to feed the hungry, to educate the young, to insure the security of the old, the ill and the handicapped—in short, to provide economic and social justice for those who cannot care for themselves. We seek not to defend the status quo, for the status quo must never be good enough for America. Rather, we seek to make these programs work better and more efficiently for the people they are intended to serve.

IN FOREIGN POLICY, the choice is between a path that appears deceptively easy—the smooth, downhill road of appeasement—and one that requires intense moral and political leadership. Detente, as practiced by this Administration, is the road to surrender of principle, to trafficking with those who enslave others, destroy freedom and mock liberty.

The alternative calls on the American people to summon up their love of liberty and their devotion to freedom for all and provide leadership to the shrinking free world, to challenge the dictators, to aid the oppressed. It is a higher calling, built on the foundation of freedom and democracy.

None of these are easy choices, but they are ones America must make. America's free labor movement intends to play a vital role in that decision-making process, vigorously pursuing our jobs as the workers' advocate in a free land.

We have an unshakeable conviction that the American people will chart a progressive responsive course. We know America is equal to any challenge and we can meet and best any foe, because of the strength and the resolve of her people.

So we look to the next decade with determination and with faith. And we know that the future depends on what America does in this year of national decision.

AFL-CIO Testimony:

Stable Prices Keyed To Full Employment

MUCH OF THE OPPOSITION to the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment legislation stems from baseless myths about inflation, budget deficits, and government spending.

The fact is that full employment is a pre-condition for price stability in a healthy, balanced, expanding economy that produces growing revenues to pay for full employment programs.

The huge deficits in recent years were not the cause but rather the result of the nation's economic problems. Last year, the President in his budget message candidly noted that if unemployment in 1975 and 1976 were at 1974 levels, there would be no deficit. The President stated that "lower tax receipts and payments to the unemployed alone more than account for the deficits expected in both 1975 and 1976."

If the U.S. economy had been operating at full employment, according to the Council of Economic Advisers, the 1975 calendar year federal deficit would have been only $7.5 billion instead of the actual deficit of $73.4 billion. The council figures are based on a definition of full employment as 4 percent unemployment. We consider 3 percent unemployment the only acceptable formula.

And for federal, state and local governments combined, in calendar year 1975 there would have been a combined surplus of $29.9 billion instead of a combined deficit of $63.5 billion.

So it is clear from this Administration's estimates in the 1976 Report of the Council of Economic Advisers that government budget deficits will be sharply reduced and ultimately eliminated entirely when the American economy is operating at full employment.

For many years, the AFL-CIO has been seeking a realistic, feasible full employment measure—a bill that is workable, that can be adopted, that can be implemented.

We consider the revised Humphrey-Hawkins bill, S. 50, that measure.

This is a bill that sets forth the goal of reducing unemployment to 3 percent as promptly as possible, but within no more than four years after the date of enactment. It is a tangible and feasible goal, and it provides the machinery to achieve that goal.

This is a bill that says to the President: "You are required to submit a full employment program to the Congress each year."

This is a bill that says to the Congress: "You must review and act on the President's full employment proposals."

And very importantly, S. 50 says to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System: "You must submit to the President and the Congress a statement of intended monetary policies for the coming year. And you must demonstrate how those policies will support achievement of the full employment program or a full justification for any substantial variation from the full employment program."

THERE IS PLENTY OF WORK to be done in America, and there are plenty of workers ready, willing and able to do that work. The only thing missing is the jobs.

The frontiers of the 18th and 19th Centuries are now gone. But there are still frontiers and challenges where the skills and talents of the American people are sorely needed.

America must move forward to meet the energy crisis, which can provide scores of thousands of jobs in the coming decade, if the federal government would only provide the policy and the programs.

America must push on to meet the massive backlog of needs of its people for education, health, housing, transportation, a clean and safe environment, and wider opportunities for recreation and culture. There's more than enough work here to keep America busy for a long time to come.

Establishing a full employment economy will require the concerted effort of all segments of the economy—but it must start with the government. Government must have an arsenal of weapons designed first to reduce high unemployment and then keep it down.

—From testimony by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller to the Senate Banking Committee.

Administration Hit on Policy:

Revitalized Railroads Critical To Transportation Progress

THE FORD ADMINISTRATION has failed to shape a national policy with a solid commitment to railroads as a vital part of the U.S. transportation system, President Al H. Chesser of the United Transportation Union charged on Labor News Conference.

Chesser said that while the recently enacted Railroad Revitalization & Regulatory Reform Act is a step in that direction, it is only "half-hearted recognition that railroads are absolutely essential to our economy." The AFL-CIO vice president stressed that most of the push for the limited steps to restore the U.S. rail system has come from the industry's unions and managements, rather than the federal government, which has the prime responsibility.

The nation is on the brink of a transportation disaster, Chesser warned, unable to handle the kind of transportation emergency the nation faced in the early days of World War II. Congress and the Administration should be the leaders in developing the kind of comprehensive transportation policy that will avert that danger and restore the railroads as a vital part of the economy, he said.

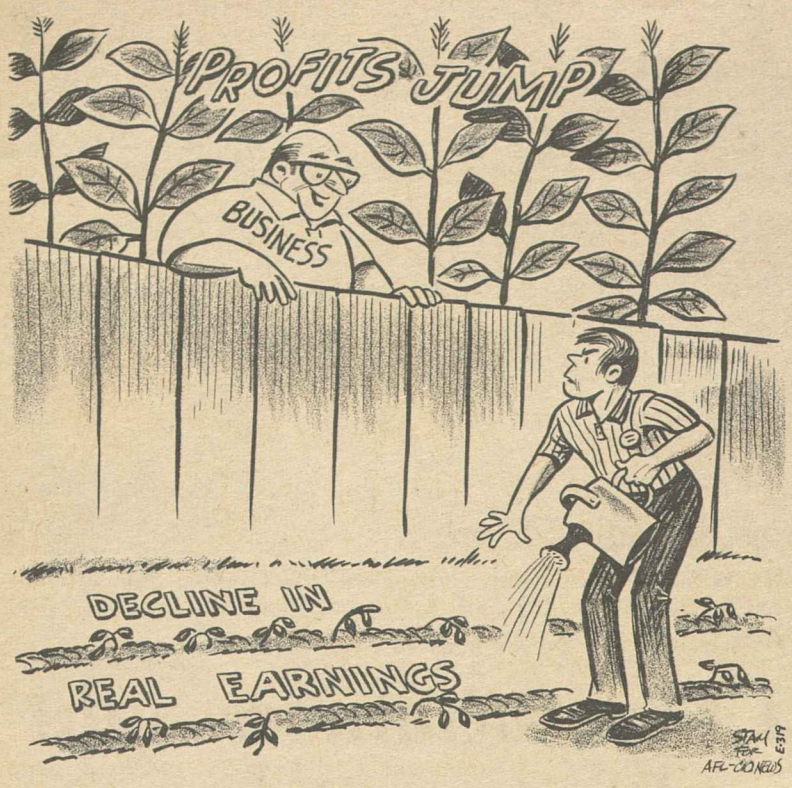
Chesser said he is convinced that Conrail, the new quasi-government corporation resulting from the reorganization of the Northeast railroad industry, can succeed. "We have a very positive-thinking group of employes and their unions," he said, as well as "good management."

"Conrail must succeed," he declared, "there is no other choice." He added, "There is only one alternative for the Northeast, and that's nationalization."



PRESIDENT FORD'S FAILURE to shape a transportation policy has left the nation unable to handle the kind of emergency situation it faced in the early days of World War II, President Al H. Chesser, center, of the United Transportation Union, warned on Labor News Conference. Questioning the AFL-CIO vice president were Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Justin McCarthy of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO public service interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

'How Does Your Garden Grow?'



Real Earnings Decline, Living Costs Move Up

(Continued from Page 1)

cent more than in April 1975, BLS noted that much of the gain was due to a reduction in federal income taxes that went into effect early last year.

Despite the over-the-year improvement, real spendable earnings were below the average for 1965.

And even though consumer prices have risen during the last three months at an annual rate of 2.9 percent, the CPI in April was 6.1 percent above a year ago.

BLS said the index for commodities other than food rose three-tenths of 1 percent in April, matching the average monthly increase since last August. The one-half percentage point rise in services compared with increases of seven-tenths of 1 percent in March and February and 1.1 percent in January.

Grocery prices, the major part of the BLS food index, rose seven-tenths of 1 percent after seasonal adjustment. Sharp increases were noted in fresh fruits, up 7 percent; fresh vegetables, up 5 percent, and coffee, up 4.9 percent.

After declining earlier this year, prices rose in April for pork, poultry, dairy products and sugar. Although beef prices continued to decline, the six-tenths of 1 percent drop last month was smaller than in February and March, BLS noted.

The index for food away from home—restaurant meals and snacks—increased three-tenths of 1 percent, the smallest monthly rise since last June, BLS reported.

Before seasonal adjustments, the nonfood commodities index increased six-tenths of 1 percent. BLS said that about half of the rise was due to an increase of 5.6 percent in used car prices. Footwear prices ose 1 percent for the third consecutive month and apparel increased four-tenths of 1 percent.

Prices for toilet goods, housekeeping supplies, drugs and prescriptions, and alcoholic beverages all rose about six-tenths of 1 percent. But gasoline prices declined four-tenths of 1 percent, rather than moving up as they usually do in April. Fuel oils declined the same amount, BLS said.

In the services index, medical care costs rose seven-tenths of 1 percent, a bit slower than the average monthly increase of 1.1 percent since last November.

Household services other than rent increased four-tenths of 1 percent last month, partly reflecting smaller increases in utility rates.

At Regional Hearings:

Union Witnesses Press Case For National Health Security

Salem, Ore.—Although Americans must pay the ever increasing premiums for private health insurance, they continue to encounter serious gaps in coverage that only a comprehensive federal health care program could cure, union witnesses testified at regional congressional hearings here.

Because of shortcomings in the existing health delivery system, a subcommittee of the House Ways & Means Committee was told, the country cannot afford further delays in action on the widely supported National Health Security bill.

One medical specialist advised the panel that America's population is no healthier today than it was 20 years ago even though costs for health care have shot up astoundingly.

That point was reinforced by Verle Russell, a local representative of the Machinists, who noted that in the past 24 years the costs for one union-negotiated medical-hospital insurance plan have increased 813 percent.

The plan Russell referred to was first negotiated by Portland Auto Mechanics Lodge 1005 in 1952 to cover 90 percent of medical and hospitalization costs for a union member and family at a monthly premium of $8.65.

Today, the same plan with the same insurance carrier costs $70.38. Projecting that same rate of increase over the next 24 years—to the year 2000—individual monthly premiums would rise to $563, Russell said.

Russell also expressed concern for the economic hardships encountered because of the loss of health care coverage when his members become unemployed.

This point was illustrated by Lena Dascenzo, health and welfare officer for IAM District 751, who pointed out that many workers cannot take early retirement because they are unable to obtain adequate health care coverage.

She documented one case involving an IAM member who was forced to take an early disability retirement. He was left with limited financial resources and no health care coverage.

When he became seriously ill, he was admitted to the hospital. He died after 12 days from a perforated ulcer. The charge for 12 days in the hospital totaled $11,485.

Submitting a copy of the hospital bill to the subcommittee as evidence of the high cost of health care, Dascenzo said that catastrophic health insurance would not have helped.

Dascenzo, who heads a Washington state group promoting National Health Security, told the panel that comprehensive coverage and cost controls are essential in the development of a federal program.

R. Denny Scott, an economist with the Woodworkers, reviewed for the panel the union's experience with its American members who are covered by private health plans and its Canadian members who are under a public health care system.

Because of that experience, Scott testified, "we're convinced that a comprehensive public plan, supported by general tax revenues, is urgently needed in the United States."

Scott also urged that a national health plan should not use private insurance companies as administrators or fiscal intermediaries.

"Health insurance companies do not sell 'health' insurance," he observed, "they sell 'sick' insurance—payable only when a major illness or accident occurs."

Scott told the panel that despite efforts by unions to negotiate improvements in the health and welfare programs, members are not getting improved coverage because costs are increasing faster than the negotiated gains.

President R. G. Kennedy of the Oregon AFL-CIO said that enactment of the Kennedy-Corman Health Security bill would also provide broader coverage for retired workers and eliminate supplemental charges.

"Some of our members only get social security," Kennedy noted.

Louis O. Stewart, education director of the Washington State AFL-CIO, said that the built-in provisions in National Health Security for universal coverage, quality and health controls, are solid proof of its need.

He suggested that the $118.5 billion that the nation spent for medical care in the fiscal year ended last June 30 would have been better used for a comprehensive program with effective cost controls.

Dr. John Scoltock, president of the Yamhill County (Ore.) Medical Society, testified that the present system of reimbursing doctors is not only a major contributor to spiraling costs, but also corrupts medical ethics.

"I do not believe that this is a conspiracy of greedy doctors trying to take advantage of the public, although that may be the appearance," he said.

"The system, not the doctors, is the culprit."

The hearings on national health insurance were part of a series the subcommittee has conducted in various parts of the country.

Key Provisions Struck From Housing Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

middle-income homebuyers. Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) had won committee approval of the plan to set up a new federal corporation funded by a $2 billion-a-year appropriation.

A potentially damaging setback to the housing-for-the-elderly program was adopted by the House and will be considered in the House-Senate conference.

The present law exempts from the budget computations and ceilings the loan program that finances housing for the elderly. The House, however, voted to require that future funding be included in the budget starting with the 1978 fiscal year. If this were retained in the final version of the bill, it would put housing for the elderly in competition for funds with all other federal programs.

The House bill also includes a form of community development grants to cities and counties with over 8 percent unemployment during periods when national unemployment is over 6 percent. It is being pushed by the committee's senior Republican, Rep. Garry Brown (Mich.), as an alternative to the much larger labor-supported public works and counter-cyclical job-creating bills that are awaiting House-Senate conference agreement.

In other congressional developments:

• The House voted 291-70 approval of a bill to create a Young Adult Conservation Corps that would employ persons up to the age of 24 for up to one year on conservation projects such as reforestation, campground improvement and insect control. The goal would be to employ 100,000 persons in the first year, 300,000 in the second year and up to 500,000 by the fourth year of operation. The bill also extends the existing summer-only Youth Conservation Corps.

• The unemployment insurance bill the House refused to take up under a strict no-amendment rule earlier this month will be brought up again under a less restrictive procedure.

The House Ways & Means Committee voted 21-16 to seek approval of a procedural rule that would allow the House to vote on four amendments, three of which are supported by conservatives and involve cutbacks in coverage or in employer payments.

A fourth amendment would partially remedy a major deficiency in the bill, from labor's standpoint. It would for the first time set federal standards on the amount of benefits a state must pay to workers who qualify for unemployment compensation. The proposal calls for payment of at least 50 percent of lost wages up to a ceiling of at least two-thirds of the statewide average weekly wage.

The bill would extend coverage to 9.5 million additional workers, including public employes and many farm workers and household domestics. One conservative amendment that will be proposed would drop mandatory coverage of state and local workers.

Unionism Resurges at L.A. Paper Eight Years After Strike-Lockout

Los Angeles — For the first time in more than eight years AFL-CIO members are working at the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner. They are members of the Printing & Graphic Communications Union (Pressmen) which now represents nearly all office and mechanical units at the newspaper

Pressmen, paperhandlers and stereotypers voted in a National Labor Relations Board election to join the Employees for Better Working Conditions affiliated with the IPGCU. Editorial, advertising, circulation, business office and mailer units previously won similar elections by big majorities and affiliated with IPGCU.

William C. Torrence, IPGCU vice president, who has spearheaded the organization drive, hailed the latest victory as "a highly significant step toward achieving a union contract once again at their Herald-Examiner—a task most have considered impossible all these years."

Torrence, who has been working with leaders of the Employees for Better Working Conditions during most of the last year, pointed out that the present workers "are not the professional strikebreakers" hired at the time of the strike-lockout Dec. 15, 1967.

He also explained that the elections were made possible with support of the 11 unions involved in the strike-lockout who disclaimed jurisdiction.

William A. Robertson, executive secretary of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO, also stressed the point that the present employes who have organized are not the professional strikebreakers hired at the outset of the strike.

"Those were high-paid pros brought here weeks before the strike even began for the single purpose of breaking the strike and once the management felt that would be accomplished they were cut loose along with their inflated paychecks," he said.

"Except for supervisory personnel the workforce turned over frequently in the ensuing years and this organizing effort is a clear-cut expression against low pay and intolerable working conditions of the present employes."

Robertson, who coordinated the strike-lockout throughout its duration reiterated Torrence's statement concerning cooperation of the striking and locked out unions in the current organizing drive.

"It must be pointed out that without their cooperation — disclaiming participation in the elections—organizing would have been long delayed and possibly not accomplished at all."

Torrence said that a newly-chartered local of the IPGCU would eventually represent nearly 700 employes. The workforce of the newspaper at the beginning of the strike-lockout was 2,000, represented by the 11 unions.

Meanwhile, the newspaper will remain on the AFL-CIO unfair list until a contract has been negotiated, he said.

In House, Senate:

Battle Lines Drawn On Full Employment

(Continued from Page 1)

complained about the effect of the minimum wage on youth unemployment.

At a new round of Senate hearings, the AFL-CIO testified for the second time in a week in support of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill.

The earlier testimony was before the Labor Committee; the new statement was presented to the Senate Banking Committee which will be giving special attention to portions of the bill obligating the Federal Reserve System to work with other branches of the government towards a common full employment goal.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller described the Federal Reserve's deliberate policy of forcing up interest rates and curtailing the money supply as a major factor in boosting both unemployment and inflation.

The Federal Reserve "has operated as it were a fourth branch of government," Biemiller charged, even though there is no constitutional provision for such an unchecked operation.

"The Federal Reserve system is a creature of Congress, created by Congress." But, Biemiller said, "Congress has not provided effective guidance or effective oversight."

Under the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, the President would be obligated to submit to Congress each year a program designed to achieve a full employment economy. The Federal Reserve, in turn, would be required to submit an independent statement of the policies it intends to pursue to help achieve that goal. If its plan differed substantially from the President's recommendations, the Fed would have to justify the departure.

Biemiller warned that "the American economy will not be able to achieve full recovery from the two back-to-back recessions during the last seven years unless monetary policy provides a sufficient expansion of money and credit to boost sales, production and employment rapidly."

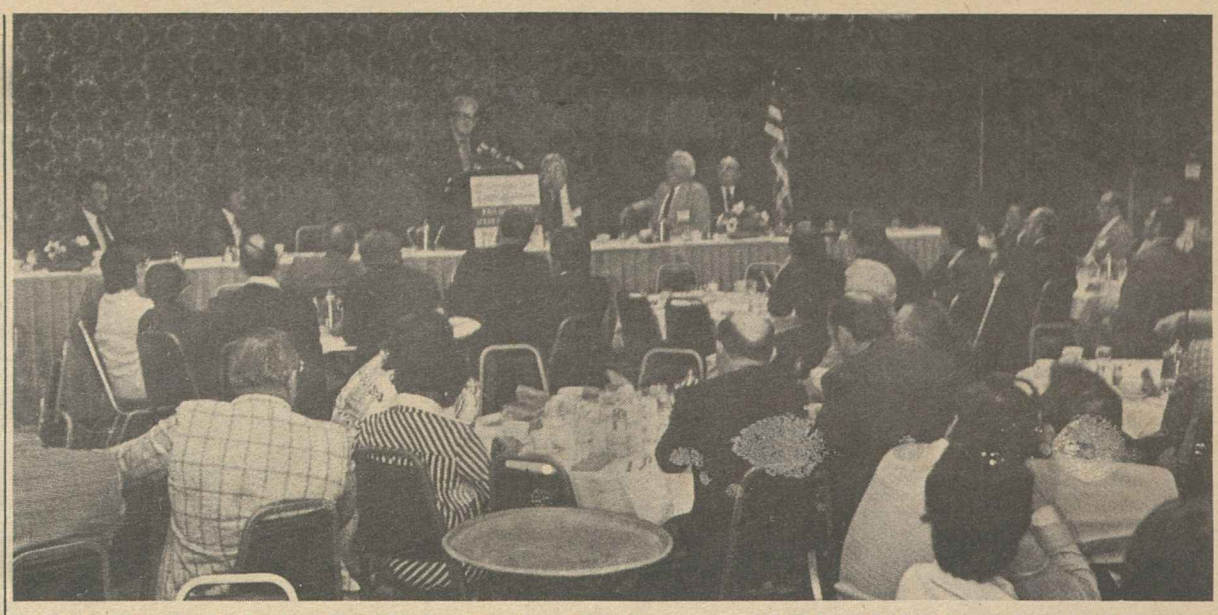
But he stressed also that the economy is too complex for a single-shot solution and that the road to full employment calls for "all the tools of economic policy," including tax policies and job-related programs and training.

Humphrey defended the bill before the Banking Committee, but told Chairman William Proxmire in response to a question that he wouldn't object to adding to the bill's goals achievement of a lower inflation rate. He and Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.), the cosponsor, stressed that their bill is a mechanism for developing the policies needed to achieve unemployment.

"Today, we have no national goals," Humphrey complained.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce renewed its attack on the bill at the Senate hearings. Its chief economist, Carl Madden, complained that "the bill clearly rests on the judgment that almost any job is better than unemployment." But in practice, Madden alleged, unemployed persons turn down jobs they consider "beneath their dignity" or "inconvenient to get to."

In sharp contrast, Biemiller's statement had viewed unemployment as "personal tragedy and family tragedy" to America's workers. To condemn millions of Americans to the economic scrap-heap through high and persistent joblessness, Biemiller told the committee, is "morally wrong, socially wrong and economically wrong."



JOINT LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE of the Newspaper Guild and the Graphic Arts International Union is addressed by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, who gave participants a run-down on labor's priority issues now before Congress.

Presidential Front-Runners Split Six Southern, Western Primaries

The biggest single week of presidential primary activity in the nation's history, with elections in six states, produced a 3-3 standoff in victories between President Ford and Republican challenger Ronald Reagan.

The score was also 3-3 between Democratic front-runner Jimmy Carter and his various challengers.

But in delegates, Ford and Carter gained substantially, with Ford taking his first firm lead over Reagan since May 1 and Carter adding another 136 delegate votes to his big lead. Ford's gain came largely from the pick-up of previously uncommitted delegates in New York and Pennsylvania.

Reagan piled up popular votes of 63 percent or more in defeating Ford in Idaho, Nevada and Arkansas, but where it was close, he lost.

Ford took Oregon, where both had campaigned, by 52 percent to 48 percent and registered mild surprises in Tennessee and Kentucky, states thought to be southern and conservative enough for Reagan to win. Ford captured just over 50 percent in each state, with a 5,000-vote margin in Kentucky and a 2,000-vote edge out of 250,000 in Tennessee.

Carter gathered well over half the vote in his Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky victories, with Alabama Gov. George Wallace offering token opposition of 17 percent in Arkansas and Kentucky and 11 percent in Tennessee. Carter piled up totals of 78 percent in Tennessee, 62 percent in Arkansas and 59 percent in Kentucky.

But it was different in the West. Carter lost all three to newcomers Sen. Frank Church of Idaho and Gov. Jerry Brown of California, neither of whom entered the competition until May 1.

In Oregon, where most of the attention was focused, Church won with 35 percent of the vote to 28 percent for Carter and 22 percent on write-ins for Brown — about twice as many as any previous write-in effort in the state's long primary history.

Church took his home state of Idaho with 80 percent of the vote and Brown won in Nevada with 53 percent. Carter was second in each, with 12 percent in Idaho and 23 percent in Nevada.

Carter's southern sweep was worth 37 delegates in Kentucky, 36 in Tennessee and 17 in Arkansas. Wallace gathered 13 delegate votes in the three states and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona three. In Arkansas an 11 percent vote for no preference, good for three delegates, was credited to the efforts of Brown supporters.

Carter now has about 900 delegate votes for sure and his campaign organization counts 1,000, or or more than three times Udall's second-place total of 290. It will take 1,505 to win the nomination at the New York City convention, July 12. Six primaries remain—South Dakota, Montana and Rhode Island on June 1 followed by California, Ohio and New Jersey June 8.

Despite winning only 15 delegates in Oregon, 14 in his home state of Idaho and one in Nevada for an overall total of 50, Church now has a record of campaigning against Carter in three states and winning all three. Brown has an overall total of 17 delegates, adding six with his victory in Nevada and seven from Oregon.

Church's strong start, plus Brown's victory in Maryland, are credited with slowing Carter's delegate quest in the non-primary states. As the delegate selection process neared completion in Missouri, Virginia and Kansas, Carter was credited with about 64 votes, trailing the uncommitted total in each of the three states.

Carter has won 16 of the 25 primaries held so far, losing eight and bypassing one. But of his eight losses, five have come in the last three weeks, starting with the loss to Church in Nebraska on May 11.

On the Republican side, Ford is now credited with 811 convention votes to 627 for Reagan, after two big swings of uncommitted delegates—119 from New York and 88 from Pennsylvania—were lined up the week before. That move was designed by Ford supporters to offset Reagan's expected big showing in the remaining southern and western states. It takes 1,130 delegate votes to win the GOP nomination.

In Arkansas, Gov. David Pryor was renominated with COPE's endorsement and labor-backed Jim Guy Tucker was nominated for the seat being vacated by Rep. Wilbur Mills. In Kentucky, Democratic congressional incumbents William Natcher, Romano Mazzoli and Carl Perkins were renominated with labor backing, and COPE-endorsed Edward J. Winterberg won the right to oppose Republican Rep. Gene Snyder in November.

The state COPE organization made no endorsements in Oregon, and only presidential balloting was held in Tennessee, Nevada and Idaho.

Trudeau Agrees to Meet With Top CLC Leaders

Quebec City—Prime Minister Trudeau will meet with the Canadian Labor Congress executive committee June 17-18 to discuss labor's demand for a share in decision-making in Canadian economic and social policy.

CLC President Joseph Morris announced this shortly after he was re-elected, along with the entire executive council, at the CLC biennial convention here.

But Labor Minister John Munro, who invited the CLC leadership to meet Trudeau and several other Cabinet members, told reporters the government remains committed to wage controls, in effect since last October.

Earlier in the convention, the 2,300 delegates gave the 30 member executive council authority to call a work stoppage to oppose the controls and adopted a policy statement demanding an equal voice for labor with government and business in economic decision-making.

Until now, the government had been saying rank-and-file members would not support the CLC leadership in its opposition to controls. Morris said the mandate from the convention has obviously convinced the government otherwise.

It would be the first meeting between the parties since last November, except for the traditional annual presentation of the CLC brief in March.

Relations between them have been cool since the controls were imposed. And, in a departure from past conventions, neither the federal nor provincial labor minister was invited to address the delegates.

But Ed Broadbent, the federal leader of the New Democratic Party, was invited. His speech drew a standing ovation, and the convention adopted a policy statement reaffirming CLC support for the NDP.

In the leadership elections Morris defeated J. F. MacMillan of the Canadian Union of Public Employees 1,492 to 375.

Re-elected by acclamation were Sec.-Treas. Donald Montgomery and Executive Vice Presidents Shirley Carr and Julien Major.

All six general vice presidents were also re-elected by acclamation: Grace Hartman, Louis Lorrain, William Mahoney, Dennis McDermott, William C. Y. McGregor and E. T. Staley.

The only change among the 12 vice presidents was the election of Ken Rose, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. A vacancy had been created by the retirement of John Carroll of the Boilermakers and Blacksmiths.

Supreme Court Voids Drug Advertising Ban

A successful court challenge brought by a consumer-labor alliance in Virginia may bring down the cost of prescription drugs for millions of Americans.

It resulted in a 7-1 decision by the U.S. Supreme Court overturning Virginia's law prohibiting pharmacists from advertising the price of any prescription drugs.

The decision also appears to nullify similar laws and regulations in 33 other states.

Virginia's law termed price advertising by druggists unprofessional conduct and authorized stiff penalties, including loss of license. Further, Gov. Mills E. Godwin, this year vetoed a bill passed by the legislature that would have allowed druggists to post prices in their stores.

The Virgiina Citizens Consumer Council was joined by the State AFL-CIO in challenging the ban on drug price advertising and won before a three-judge federal court two years ago. The state then appealed to the Supreme Court.

The court majority linked commercial advertising to the First Amendment's free speech guarantee.

It termed advertising the "dissemination of informaiton as to who is producing and selling what product, for what reason, and at what price." Further the court found a "free flow of economic information" essential to a free-enterprise economy.

Last year, the Federal Trade Commission staff estimated that consumers could save $300 million a year if there were no restrictions on drug price advertising.

The lone dissenter in the Supreme Court ruling, Justice William H. Rehnquist, complained that the majority reasoning could be applied to strike down nearly universal prohibitions against price advertising by doctors or lawyers.

The majority opinion, by Justice Harry A. Blackmun, held that the situations were not the same and said the court was expressing "no opinion" on the validity of bars to advertising by doctors or lawyers.

Social Security Report:

Dispute Sharpened On Benefit Funding

(Continued from Page 1)

point that "it is obviously impossible to know what the future holds" with respect to assumptions on birth and death rates, migration, unemployment, retirement age patterns and other factors that go into actuarial projections.

President Ford wants—and the trustees as the arm of the Administration supported—an increase in the social security tax rate that would put the heaviest burden on lower- and middle-income workers. Under the President's plan, they would have a higher portion of their total pay taken out in additional social security tax than persons in the upper-income brackets.

Labor's proposal, outlined by AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman earlier this year at House hearings, is to hold the tax rate at present levels but increase the ceiling on earnings subject to the tax. Only the very highest paid workers would pay more under such a plan, and they also would receive higher retirement benefits in the future.

The AFL-CIO also urged that employers be taxed on the full amount of their payrolls and that the ceiling on earnings on which employes can be taxed be lifted in steps to $28,000 a year. It is currently $15,300. Seidman noted that employers can deduct social security taxes as a business expense but workers do not get any such deduction on the portion of the social security tax that is deducted from their pay.

On the system's long range financing, the Administration trustees opposed using general revenue to supplement the payroll tax as labor and other groups have urged.

The AFL-CIO has proposed a gradual injection of general revenue until it covers one-third of the cost of the social security system. Seidman said this would "introduce the principle of progressive taxation into the social security system" and make possible needed improvements in benefits.

The National Council of Senior Citizens took a similar position at hearings called by the Joint Economic Committee following the issuance of the trustees' report.

Council President Nelson H. Cruikshank, who for many years had been the AFL-CIO's social security director, said the temporary deficit problem stems more from the Administration's "inept management of the economy and an unprecedented tolerance for persistently high unemployment" than from weakness in the social security structure.

Cruikshank proposed that Congress act promptly to raise the taxable wage base for social security as an alternative to increasing the tax rate. But he suggested that the effective date be put off until after the 1977 fiscal year to avoid taking purchasing power out of a still fragile economy.

Further, he said, measures to bring the nation closer to full employment will ease the strain on the social security system.

Cruikshank noted that the senior citizens' organization has endorsed the concept of tripartite financing, with a government contribution. He said it may not be politically feasible to enact such a program at the present time. But he saw it as a future means of achieving improvements in real benefits and a more comprehensive program in the future.

Cruikshank acknowledged that projections based on a declining birth rate present difficulties for the program in the next century, but he suggested a number of factors that might mitigate the problem. Noting that past projections have fallen wide of the mark, Cruikshank said that estimating fertility rates and labor force participation far into the future "is a tenuous business at best."

The difficulties ahead, Cruikshank stressed, are "of manageable proportions" and social security "ranks as the most successful social program ever initiated in this country."

Performers Backed in Bid For Royalties

Broadcasters, juke box operators and background music corporations should pay royalties on recorded music to performing artists, the AFL-CIO said.

In a letter to a House Judiciary subcommittee, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said that it was discriminatory for composers, lyricists and music publishers to receive compensation while the performers receive nothing.

The AFL-CIO supports the principles of a bill sponsored by Rep. George E. Danielson (D-Calif.), Biemiller said.

Biemiller also noted that cable television operators take programs broadcast over the air and charge their customers while making no payment to the creators and copyright owners of the program material. "This, too, is unfair," he said.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.



DEN LEADER Lillie Stansbury, the first woman union member to receive the George Meany award for scouting, addresses the AFL-CIO Community Services conference in Washington. From left are President Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers, Community Services Director Leo Perlis and President C. W. McNemar of the Central Maryland AFL-CIO Council, who made the presentation. She is a member of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 256 in Frederick, Md.

Golda Meir's Service to Humanity Hailed with Murray-Green Award

(Continued from Page 1)

"Well, when they say that, remember this: that Israel's neighbors have practically taken an oath in blood to bring about the destruction of Israel as a nation. The first requisite for peace in the Middle East is a commitment to the sovereignty of Israel," Meany said.

"That sovereignty must be guaranteed by Israel's neighbors. And when that happens, Israel, I am sure, can then afford to be a little less rigid and a little more reasonable. Then we would have a real foundation for peace in the Middle East."

The award presentation climaxed the five-day community services meeting, held annually to seek better ways to help union members and their families with their problems as consumers, with legal services and in other areas outside the scope of the traditional union contract.

Consisting of a $5,000 grant and a gold medallion, the award honors the memory of the late William Green, president of the former American Federation of Labor, and the late Philip Murray, president of the former Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Previous recipients have included Presidents Harry S Truman and Lyndon B. Johnson, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), Bob Hope, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Jonas Salk, A. Philip Randolph and the late Joseph Beirne, president of the Communications Workers and a former chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

Federation Vice President Peter Bommarito, present chairman of the committee, told dinner guests that although Mrs. Meir is the first foreign citizen to receive the award, "we claim her as one of our own."

Mrs. Meir grew up in an atmosphere of trade unionism and international labor cooperation both here and abroad, Bommarito observed. He noted that her father was a member of the Carpenters and the Railway Carmen's unions who left her a legacy that followed her to Palestine where she went after a stint as a Milwaukee schoolteacher to help reclaim her Jewish homeland.

Bommarito noted that Mrs. Meir has been a devoted trade unionist for more than 50 years in Histadrut, Israel's trade-union federation, and said "we in the AFL-CIO have always reserved a special place in our hearts for the men and women of Histadrut."

Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland also embraced Mrs. Meir as a close friend of the United States, calling her a woman of the free world and a heroine of the American people, most particularly of the American trade-union movement."

In her acceptance remarks, Mrs. Meir noted that Israel is living through a difficult period, that it has had to fight five wars since it achieved statehood in 1948. Through all of its trials, however, "you have stood with us through thick and thin," she said of the AFL-CIO.

She recounted instances in which the federation and President Meany lent support to Israel during its darkest hours. During the Yom Kippur war in October 1973, when she was prime minister, she telephoned Meany at the AFL-CIO's 10th convention in Miami, knowing that he would help and understand. Israel was then suffering many casualties and enduring very bitter hours, she said.

"I don't know how to say it, what it meant to me just to hear his voice," she said.

Israel will continue to keep up its guard and resist United Nations efforts to have it give in to its Arab neighbors, she declared, because "we have a memory and we just refuse to block out from our memory the history of our people. . . .

"For over 2,000 years, after being driven out of our country twice before, we have never given up hope" that the day would come when the Jews would have a homeland of their own, one in which they could live in peace with their neighbors.

"That day will come," she said. "I only want to live one day after finally there will be peace between us and the Arabs, because I believe in it."

During the conference, speakers covered a wide range of community service activities, including needs of working women, caring for older people, meeting human needs through private and public agencies, and crime prevention through citizen involvement.

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley, saying he was encouraged by the anti-crime efforts of the AFL-CIO, urged the federation and its affiliated unions to further crime resistance by "turning inward" to see what they can do for their own in helping them safeguard themselves from crime.

"In addition, the AFL-CIO can and must add its considerable influence to efforts to promote the practice of crime resistance by all Americans," Kelley said.

Rep. Claude Pepper (Fla.), the ranking Democrat on the House Select Committee on Aging and Chairman of the subcommittee on health and long-term care, proposed an agenda for the elderly for the final quarter of the 20th Century.

"The lack of health care and nutrition, the poverty and the inadequate housing of millions of our elderly should move us to act," Pepper said. His agenda includes comprehensive proposals in health, nutrition, transportation, housing, security and retirement income.

Other speakers included Rep. Patsy Mink (D-Hawaii); Wilbur J. Cohen, dean of education, University of Michigan; Dr. Frank Stanton, chairman of the American Red Cross, and Colorado Lt. Gov. George L. Brown.

The George Meany Award for contributions to the Boy Scouts of America went to Lillie Stansbury, a member of Local 256 of the Ladies' Garment Workers in Frederick, Md.

A special award was given Bayard Ewing of Providence, R.I., former president and chairman of the United Fund which has since evolved into the present United Way organization. He was cited for his contributions to helping people in need.

Corporate Profits Up 41%, Sharpest Rise in 17 Years

The sharp surge in corporate profits reported earlier by various private surveys has been confirmed by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce's official figures on the first quarter of 1976.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis reported a year-to-year increase in after-tax profits from $59.6 billion in the first quarter of 1975 to $84.3 billion for the comparable period this year.

That's a 41 percent jump, the biggest in 17 years.

Comparable government figures for profits before taxes were $140.8 billion for the first quarter this year, up from $97.1 billion in the same period of 1975, an increase of 46 percent.

In comparison with the last quarter of 1975, Commerce Dept. figures showed an increase of $8.4 billion in before-tax book profits, while profits from current production were up $9.1 billion.

The department also revised upward the first-quarter advance in "real" gross national product to 8.5 percent as compared to the preliminary estimate of 7.5 percent.

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Clothing, Textile Workers Merge 500,000 Members



OFFICERS OF THE NEW Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers are sworn in by AFL-CIO President George Meany at the merger convention. Taking the oath of office, from left, are Executive Vice President William DuChessi, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, President Murray H. Finley and Senior Executive Vice President Sol Stetin. The union has launched a nationwide consumer boycott against J. P. Stevens & Co., the textile firm that has repeatedly violated federal labor law.

J.P. Stevens Boycott Set by New Union

By James M. Shevis

Two AFL-CIO affiliated unions whose names stand out in labor history—the Textile Workers Union of America and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers—consumated a long-planned merger uniting over 500,000 workers to fight high unemployment, competition from low-wage imports and anti-union sentiment in the South and Southwest.

The new union, the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union, promptly approved a massive national consumer boycott against J. P. Stevens & Co., the nation's second largest textile manufacturer and one of the most anti-union companies in America.

AFL-CIO President George Meany immediately gave the federation's full support to the boycott as he addressed a two-day convention of the merged union in Washington.

"J. P. Stevens didn't just take on its employes or the Textile Workers or the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers when it chose its lawless path to labor relations," Meany declared. "J. P. Stevens took on the entire labor movement."

Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland had been empowered by the AFL-CIO's Executive Council last month to throw the full weight of the federation behind whatever action they deemed necessary to combat Stevens, described by Meany as "the number one labor-law breaker in America."

"I can tell you without hesitation and without qualification that you will have the complete, total, all-out support of the AFL-CIO in your boycott against this outlaw company," Meany said.

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Calls For All-Out Voter Drive

AFL-CIO President George Meany branded the Ford administration's economic policies "immoral" and called on union members for an all-out voter registration drive to make their views heard at the polls this year.

"When America has a President who calls 7.5 percent unemployment 'prosperity,' it is time for a new President," he said.

Meany told the merger convention of the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers that the social programs that labor fought for "are under attack, threatened with administrative and budgetary strangulation."

The economy remains in a recession, social programs of help to millions of Americans are threatened, and the country's foreign policy is inconsistent, Meany said. But what is fundamentally missing, he charged, is moral direction in government from the national administration.

(Continued on Page 3)

Judge Bars Cutbacks in Food Stamps

As Agriculture Sec. Earl Butz sees it, the Ford Administration's attempt to slash the food stamp program was sandbagged by some "bleeding hearts" who went off in search of a "soft-headed judge."

That's what he told reporters after a labor-backed coalition won a temporary reprieve for nearly 11 million persons receiving food stamps. Regulations the Agriculture Dept. wanted to put into effect on June 1 would have ended benefits for 5.3 million persons and

(Continued on Page 7)

Senate Action Nears:

Tax Reform Linked To Key Amendments

The AFL-CIO called on its central bodies to help mobilize home-state support for five tax reform amendments to a bill scheduled for early Senate action.

As passed by the House last December, the bill made a modest start toward tax reform while continuing the recession-fighting tax cut that Congress enacted in early 1975. The tax cuts, since extended for six months in a stop-gap measure, are due to expire on June 30.

In the Senate Finance Committee, the House bill was stripped of many of its reform provisions and new windfalls were added for corporations and wealthy individuals.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who along with Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) is expected to lead the floor fiight to strengthen the bill, termed the committee version "a travesty of tax reform and a serious repudiation of the congressional budget process."

The congressional budget resolution in effect mandated raising $2 billion in tax reforms. But most of the revenue-raising provisions in the Senate committee bill would eliminate tax deductions for moderate-income families while reducing the bite on the wealthy.

"If we are to prevent heavier tax loads from being shifted from the corporations and the wealthy to the backs of working Americans, major amendments must be adopted on the Senate floor," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote state and local central bodies.

He listed these goals:

- Close the loophole that al-

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Halts Filibuster On Consumer Measure

A consumer-oriented antitrust bill appeared headed for passage after the Senate broke the first stage of a filibuster that had held up action.

At issue is whether Congress should empower the attorney general of a state to sue a company guilty of illegal price-fixing for triple damages on behalf of all people in the state who have been overcharged.

Supporters of the bill contend this is the only way to accomplish the intent of the antitrust laws since the amount an individual stands to recover is seldom big enough to justify the expense of a lawsuit.

Where it would be impractical to reimburse each individual affected, money collected by the state in a civil suit would be used for the common good in some manner approved by the court as appropriate.

The House passed such a bill in mid-March and the Senate Judiciary Committee has since approved a somewhat broader mea-

(Continued on Page 2)

ILO's Governing Body Rejects Palestinian Bid

Geneva—The Governing Body of the International Labor Organization rejected a bid by the terrorist Palestine Liberation Organization to be admitted to the ILO's World Employment Conference.

Despite the urgings of Arab and Communist-bloc nations and some Third World members that the PLO be accepted, the executive council of trade unionists, employers and government delegates refused by 24 votes to 23, with 9 members absent or abstaining.

However, the PLO's backers gave notice during the heated debate that they would refuse to recognize the authority of the Governing Body to decide the issue if the decision went against them.

The Arab states called for a reversal of the Governing Body's decision when the ILO member states met for their annual assembly, where the PLO supporters are numerically much stronger.

The assembly will continue to sit concurrently with the conference called by the ILO to promote national and international policies for eliminating unemployment and poverty. The Arab states threaten to disrupt this effort to create jobs if they fail to win the right for a PLO delegation to attend with observer status.

At the Governing Board meet-

(Continued on page 8)



OHIO AFL-CIO CONVENTION delegates prepare for a march through downtown Cincinnati to add their support to the nationwide consumer boycott of Russell Stover Candies. The Bakery & Confectionery Workers are striking Stover plants in an effort to correct 10 years of anti-union activities.

Ohio Delegates Adopt Per Capita Dues Hike

Cincinnati—Delegates to the Ohio AFL-CIO convention passed 89 policy resolutions, debated and adopted a substantial increase in per capita payments and provided a platform for candidates in the nationally-spotlighted June 8 primary election.

The nearly 1,400 delegates also dug into their pockets to help finance the strike kitchens the Rubber Workers are operating for their members on strike against the Big Four tire companies. And they used a noon lunch break to march through downtown Cincinnati with placards supporting the Bakery & Confectionery Workers strike and AFL-CIO-endorsed boycott of Russell Stover candy.

A per capita increase from 15 cents to 25 cents a month for each member of an affiliated local union was recommended by the convention's constitution committee and approved by a voice vote. A subsequent motion for reconsideration brought additional debate, but no change in the outcome.

In order of appearance, the convention heard from the following candidates in the Democratic presidential primary:

- Morris Udall, the Arizona congressman, who stressed full employment issues.
- State Treasurer Gertrude Donahey, who is leading an uncommitted slate that includes a number of state officials.
- Idaho Sen. Frank Church, who attacked export of jobs by multinational corporations.
- Former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, who saw President Ford and his rival, Ronald Reagan, as the "tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum" of politics.

The convention also heard the two principal contenders for the Democratic senatorial nomination, James V. Stanton and Howard Metzenbaum.

A wide-ranging group of policy resolutions included calls for a state law to provide voter registration by mail and improvements in workers compensation and unemployment insurance.

The convention urged a state law that would require price marking of all supermarket food items. Such a bill was passed by the legislature but killed by a veto from Gov. James A. Rhodes.

Other resolutions dealt with state tax policies, opposition to charges for "information" calls from telephones, collective bargaining legislation and support for the Farm Workers in California.

The convention also urged an adequate federal subsidy to maintain postal services.

Major convention speakers included Steelworkers President I. W. Abel, a native of Ohio, and Bayard Rustin, the veteran civil rights leader.

Convention delegates also saw the premiere of a new film on the development of unions in Ohio and witnessed the signing of an agreement with the American Red Cross on blood banks for union members in the state.

Senate Halts Filibuster on Consumer Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

sure co-sponsored by Senators Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Hugh Scott (R-Pa.). But a filibuster blocked a vote on a routine motion to substitute the committee bill for the House-passed measure.

Opponents looked to political-season absenteeism to keep the vote for closing debate below the 60 required under Senate rules. But the 66-22 margin provided votes to spare.

It would still be possible for the filibuster to resume in an effort to prevent a vote on passage of the bill. But the margin of the cloture vote strongly indicated that a filibuster attempt would fail if it were tried.

A conservative coalition led by Senators James Allen (D-Ala.), Roman Hruska (R-Neb.) and Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) is leading the fight against the bill.

The Justice Dept. initially testified in support of the legislation. But shortly before the House took up the bill, President Ford buckled under business pressure and withdrew Administration support from the bill.

The House passed the measure by voice vote after defeating, 223-150, a Republican motion to send it back to committee.

Doll Union Maps Goals For Growth

Liberty, N.Y. — A broad organizing program to spur continued membership growth was given top priority status at the Doll & Toy Workers convention here.

President Julius Isaacson called for an all-out organizing effort throughout the union's jurisdiction for workers now lacking union representation. Special emphasis will be placed on handicapped workers to expand on a recent organizing victory in Iowa by the union's central states joint board led by Sec.-Treas. John Serpico.

In spelling out the organizing goals for the 350 delegates, Isaacson noted that the union added 10,000 members in the United States and Canada in the four years since the last regular convention to boost membership rolls to about 40,000.

Delegates approved changes in the union's constitution providing for the scheduling of regular conventions every five years instead of four, and for a 20-cent increase in the per capita tax to raise monthly payments to $1.70.

Isaacson, Serpico and Executive Vice President Andrew Arcuri were elected unanimously to their first full terms in office. The three top officers had been elected at a special convention last year to fill unexpired terms. Delegates also re-elected five vice presidents and 10 other executive board members.

Among the 46 resolutions adopted during the week-long convention, delegates called for improvements in the federal minimum wage, stronger job safety and health enforcement, extension of benefits under unemployment insurance and workers compensation programs and a review of the nation's foreign relations policies.

Michael Mann, regional AFL-CIO director, urged delegates to mobilize behind the federation's political efforts in this year's elections.

Mann charged that Nixon-Ford Administration policies had "generated the worst economic mess since the Great Depression" of the 1930s. President Ben Feldman of the Leather Goods Workers and Vice President Anthony Scotto of the Longshoremen voiced additional criticism of the Administration's policies in dealing with low-wage imports and failure to respond to the needs of American workers.

Gorman, Belsky Step Down:

Meat Union to Pick New Top Leaders

San Francisco—The 515,000 members of the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen prepared to elect a new leadership team at the quadrennial convention of the 90-year-old union.

Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer and chief executive officer, formally announced to the 1,700 delegates on the opening day of the meeting his intention to leave that post and accept the lifetime office of chairman of the executive board. That position was created at the union's 1972 convention for Gorman at any time he wished to accept it.

In addition, President Joseph Belsky, another long-career union veteran, announced he would not seek re-election. Belsky, who had been involved in New York labor activities for many years, accepted the presidential post four years ago with the announced intention of holding it for a single term.

Successors to Gorman and Belsky were to be chosen by the delegates later in the convention.

Gorman, after serving a few years as business agent for his home local in Louisville, Ky., was elected an international vice president in 1920, was named to the union presidency in 1923, and in 1943 became secretary-treasurer.

Saying that he was "extremely happy" to pass on some of the responsibilities to younger men, the 83-year-old Gorman said that he "strove to build the Amalgamated into the militant, concerned organization that it is today — recognized both at home and abroad."

A message of fraternal and personal regard from AFL-CIO President George Meany was read to the convention.

Gorman's report to the delegates recalled that while the union had had occasional policy differences with the national AFL-CIO, "nevertheless, after expressing our opinions, we have remained faithful to the official family of labor, and there is a necessity for us to continue this wholehearted support."

The officers report indicated that the union has "held its own in membership during the still existing recession" and that prospects for organizing gains seem to lie ahead.

The union's total resources of about $28 million increased by more than $3.5 million during the four-year period, despite drops in the level of the strike fund and the general fund. The delegates will be asked to approve an increase in per capita to assure the union of strong financing for the next four-year period.

"Our industry is changing," Gorman said in his convention report. "Our skills are disappearing, and we must therefore depend upon a combined unity in the industry if the wages and conditions, and the very lives, of those employed in it are to be preserved.

"We now really have but splinter organizations in the food field, which can only be made safe from attack by the enemies of organized labor through unity."

In this connection, the report revealed that the Meat Cutters have been in "negotiations for a merger" with officers of the Retail Clerks. Gorman expressed optimism about the eventual outcome of the talks.

Belsky's report also stressed the need for renewed organizing efforts. He said that the union's "growth must be accelerated if we are to maintain our viability at the collective bargaining table."

The union's membership includes butchers in supermarkets and regional distribution centers, packinghouse workers, employes of poultry and fish processing plants, fur and leather workers, and numbers of other smaller categories of workers.

Furniture Workers Set Organizing Campaign

Milwaukee—Delegates to the 19th Furniture Workers convention approved a $1 increase in monthly per capita payments to help finance an extensive organizing campaign.

The nearly 200 delegates also endorsed organized labor's legislative program, calling for jobs expansion, elimination of tax loopholes, National Health Security and an increase in the federal minimum wage.

President Carl Scarbrough said that while the increase in per capita payments is partly designed to put the union on solid financial footing, it "is largely earmarked for organizing."

Monthly payments will be raised from the current $2.85 in three steps: 50 cents next month, and 25 cents each in July 1977 and July 1978.

Scarbrough noted that as a result of the union's organizing program over the past two years and its policy of encouraging the development of young leaders, about 45 percent of the delegates were attending their first UFWA convention.

All of the new delegates participated in an organizing seminar conducted by Alan Kistler, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services.

Delegates also drafted a telegram of protest to the governor of Tennessee over the attack on two UFW organizers at a La-Z-Boy Chair Co. plant in Dayton, Tenn. The union accused a plant official and a local police chief of being involved in the group of persons that attacked the organizers.

The convention vowed to "redouble our efforts at all La-Z-Boy plants which are not yet union." The UFWA has three of the company's plants under union contracts.

AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan urged delegates to participate fully in labor's political action programs, reminding them that COPE's efforts in past congressional elections had succeeded in getting a majority of union-endorsed candidates elected.

The convention unanimously re-elected Scarbrough and Sec.-Treas. Lowell Daily to new two-year terms. Two new vice presidents elected to the union's executive board are Willie Rudd of Memphis, Tenn., and Apolinar Espudo of Los Angeles.

500,000 Members United:

New Clothing-Textile Union Launches J. P. Stevens Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

A plan to merge the two unions was announced last March and approved at separate conventions held simultaneously this week in Washington. The merged union met for the first time on June 3 for two days of convention business, including the installation of officers.

Clothing Workers President Murray H. Finley was installed as president of ACTWU while Textile Workers President Sol Stetin was installed as senior executive vice president of the new union. ACWA Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, under terms of the merger agreement, assumed the secretary-treasurership, and TWUA Sec.-Treas. William DuChessi became ACTWU's executive vice president.

Opening the merger convention, Finley recited the separate struggles and achievements of the Clothing Workers and the Textile Workers, and observed that their coming together represented the uniting of more than 100 years of trade-union history in the United States and Canada.

"Far down the road as we have walked, though, our task is still far from done," he told the 3,000 delegates at the convention. Hundreds of thousands of textile and apparel workers are not yet organized, and are unable to bargain collectively with their employers, he reminded them.

He gave notice to Stevens, Burlington Mills and other non-union textile concerns that ACTWU would not waver or weaken "until all the clothing and textile workers are together, free — free in the House of Labor.

"We have joined together to be larger, to be stronger, but more than that: to carry out our mission, to improve the lot and conditions of all the textile and clothing workers of this land, to open to the workers in the South and the Southwest the doors of opportunity, to make them full partners in the greatness and glory of America."

The Clothing Workers brought approximately 350,000 members into the merger and the Textile Workers 160,000. The ACWA was formed in 1914 and helped set up the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, which was established as an autonomous organization in 1939.

Under the merger agreement, TWUA officers will staff a Textile Division. The merged organization, which will hold regular biennial conventions beginning in 1978, will have its headquarters in New York City where the two predecessor unions were situated.

Approval of the merger was overwhelming at the Textile Workers' regular 19th biennial convention that preceded the founding convention of the merged organization. The Clothing Workers, whose regular convention was not scheduled until next year, unanimously approved the merger at their special convention, held simultaneously in Washington.

In opening remarks at the ACWA meeting, Finley told delegates that the two unions enjoyed a close kinship that made the merger natural. The people who weave the cloth and those who cut it and sew it and press it are tied together inexorably, he observed.

"We cannot solve the problems of our members unless they solve ours, and if they don't solve theirs it hurts us in solving ours," he told the Clothing Workers' delegates.

"So to help us solve our members' problems and theirs, there is only one answer, and that is one strong, united union of the textile clothing workers of this country."

Finley charged that non-union companies such as Stevens, Burlington Mills and Cannon Mills have dominated their workers and kept them in fear of expressing themselves or choosing a union to represent them.

Sheinkman told his union's final convention the merger is "natural and promising. We complement each other, not only industrially but ideologically, in terms of the country and world we seek.

"It is a great step forward. We will be bigger — we will be that much closer to making our dreams a reality.

"We're not going to achieve everything—not today and not tomorrow—and not because we are bigger or stronger," he said. "But it is coming, and I believe that together we will move toward a new day."

Sheinkman was sharply critical of the Ford and Nixon Administrations, and accused the nation's past two Presidents of being "callous to human anguish and without compassion." These traits have been apparent in their commitment to a policy of unemployment to counter inflation, he said.

"Employment dropped, plants closed, companies went out of business, union membership dropped, and the rising tide of imports placed the livelihood of our members in peril," he declared.

Stetin, in addressing the Textile Workers convention, said that the merger was "a practical step. The majority of the workers in both our present jurisdictions are in the South. Organizing the unorganized is the number one priority of each union."

Stetin recounted the difficulties and frustrations the TWUA experienced in its long campaign to organize J. P. Stevens & Co. For over a dozen years, the union struggled with the aid of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept. to become bargaining agent for the textile chain's 46,000 workers.

In August 1974, the union achieved a breakthrough when it won representation rights at Stevens's seven plants in Roanoke Rapids, N.C., employing 3,600 workers.

But the Stevens management refused to engage in anything more than surface bargaining with union negotiators, with the result that a first contract at Roanoke Rapids has yet to be reached with the company.

Stevens, which manufactures fabric, towels, bedsheets and many other consumer goods, has been found guilty of massive violations of the National Labor Relations Act in 13 cases. These decisions have been upheld in eight instances by a federal appeals court and three times by the U.S. Supreme Court, yet the company continues to thumb its nose at federal labor law, Stetin said.

"Our struggle with J. P. Stevens and the companies that follow its example is not primarily a union-management struggle," he said. "It is a struggle for the constitutional rights of free Americans, just as surely as the civil rights movement was, and still is."

In addressing the new union, Meany noted that the Executive Council last February declared the AFL-CIO would not abandon Stevens's unorganized workers.

"The issue is justice—justice for the Stevens workers," he said. "If we were to turn away these workers when they need our help the most, we would be denying the entire history of the trade-union movement."

Speaking for the new union, Finley said that he was "heartened and encouraged in the struggle we are undertaking," and "we know that with our efforts and the backing of the AFL-CIO we can look for victory" in organizing workers at Stevens and other non-union shops in the industry.

600% Boost in Earnings Recorded by Target Firm

New York—J. P. Stevens & Co. reported the firm's earnings increased sixfold in its fiscal quarter ended May 1 while sales jumped 41 percent from year-earlier levels.

Earnings rose from $1.8 million, or 16 cents a share, a year earlier to $11.1 million, or 95 cents a share, in the three-month period ended May 1. Sales climbed from $258.9 million to $365.1 million for the giant textile company, target of a consumer boycott launched by the new Clothing Textile Workers union.

Board chairman James D. Finley told securities analysts here he expects the company's profits surge to continue through 1977, and also predicted Stevens would "outperform the (textile) industry" during the next few years.

Meany Hits Ford Policy, Urges 'New President'

(Continued from Page 1)

"Governmental morality is a philosophy that places people, their welfare and their liberty above all else," Meany said. "Governmental morality cannot be defined in dollar amounts, placed on a chart, or reduced to a political slogan.

"It can't be bought, sold, traded or negotiated away." Government policies that perpetuate unemployment, for example, are economically and morally wrong, Meany declared, as he urged delegates to make labor's vote count on Election Day.

"The consent of the governed—that's what Nov. 2 is all about," he said. "That's why we have elections—to determine the views of the citizens. And in November 1976 we in the trade-union movement are going to be prepared."

Meany said the AFL-CIO will do all it can to familiarize its members with the issues and the candidates' records, and to turn out the vote this fall. He added:

"Just as in the past, when I knew we could count on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Textile Workers Union of America to be in the front lines of the fight for social and economic justice and human freedom, I know that in the future we can count on the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union."

Meany termed the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill an economic "must" for America and pledged that the AFL-CIO will continue to press Congress for action on the measure.

He sharply criticized both President Ford and Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board for touting an economic recovery that does not exist.

The American people will not be misled by the illusion of economic well-being that is being advertised by Burns, Meany said. He charged that Burns is following the same pattern set in 1972 when he used the Federal Reserve to give a temporary boost to business through a relaxation of tight-money, high-interest rate policies.

"This is but one of the legal ways an Administration can 'buy' votes," Meany said. "Burns is already beginning to tighten up a little, knowing that the adverse impact will not be felt until after Election Day.

"In other words, the economic genius of this Administration is laying the groundwork for another economic tailspin after the election and before the economy has recovered from the present one," Meany charged.

And he scored President Ford for attacks on government programs that Meany said are "unworthy of a man who has had a hand in government policies for the last 25 years."

"The same people who attack social programs," Meany said, "also attack the labor movement, knowing that if we were to abandon the fight for social justice that cause would be lost."

Carpenters Sign New Training Pact

The Carpenters will train 1,665 jobless and underemployed workers over the next 10 months under a $1.4 million Labor Dept. contract renewal.

The union's training agreement designated for 48 states and the District of Columbia, calls for the recruitment and instruction of 180 pre-apprentices, 410 apprentices, and the upgrading of skills for 975 experienced workers.



STANDING OVATION by delegates to the Textile Workers Union of America convention follows the vote of approval for the resolution of merger with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.



A SIMILAR SCENE took place at the Clothing Workers convention, where approval of the merger was greeted with equal enthusiasm. Later, delegates from both conventions joined to launch the merged union.

The J. P. Stevens Challenge

AMERICA'S NEWEST UNION, the just-merged Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers, will be the point of the labor movement's battle to bring industrial democracy to the J. P. Stevens & Co. textile chain.

For more than 12 years, the Stevens empire has flagrantly, repeatedly, deliberately defied the law by refusing to accept the right of its workers to organize and bargain collectively.

In labor-management relations, it is the nation's worst scofflaw.

Its challenge, as the delegates to the AFL-CIO convention recognized last October, is not merely to the union that is seeking to organize the workers. "J. P. Stevens has thrown down the gauntlet . . . to the labor movement in general, and the entire concept of law and order in our society."

If it should prove necessary, the AFL-CIO convention urged, the federation's Executive Council should "give consideration to the development of a boycott of J. P. Stevens products."

It did, indeed, prove necessary.

The new Clothing-Textile union has initiated such a boycott; the AFL-CIO Executive Council had empowered President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to act in support of the union.

As the delegates from the Clothing Workers and the Textile Workers met together for the first time in merger, Meany assured them that they will not be alone in their struggle.

He promised, "without hesitation and without qualification, that you will have the complete, total, all-out support of the AFL-CIO in your boycott against this outlaw company."

IT IS NOT OFTEN that the entire labor movement is called on to help mobilize consumer pressure on a company in order to help a group of fellow workers.

But the Stevens firm is so notorious, such a throwback to an era of labor history that most people thought had been relegated to the archives, that an all-out mobilization is the only recourse.

"If we were to turn away these workers when they need our help the most, we would be denying the entire history of the trade union movement," Meany said.

As consumer boycotts go, this will not be easy. The assortment of products and brand names that come from the chain of J. P. Stevens mills poses problems greater than persuading consumers to shun table grapes or avoid a brand of slacks.

The added strength that merger of two great unions created will be needed to lead the boycott—and the accompanying organizing drive in one of the last citadels of union-busting.

The experience with J. P. Stevens and other scofflaw companies has clearly demonstrated the need for a stronger labor law, more stringent penalties and a federal policy that would bar government purchases from a company that persistently refuses to comply with the law.

The AFL-CIO will continue to press for such federal action as it has in the past.

Meanwhile, however, labor has a job to do that cannot wait. It is up to every union member to help see that union-won wages do not go to profit a company that is bent on destroying unions.

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Throwback



Integration Changes Role:

Black Colleges Still Carry Out Important Education Function

By Bayard Rustin

IT IS FASHIONABLE to downgrade black colleges with the mistaken notion that they have fulfilled their function and can't really measure up to the "elite" white universities, whether public or private. There are at least two things wrong with this set of attitudes. First, many black colleges—Howard, Lincoln, Fisk, Clark, to name a few—rank among the finest schools in the United States in academic excellence and the contributions their graduates have made to the country. Second, it ignores the fact that there are also many second-rate white colleges and that the so-called second-rate institutions have served an indispensable role in educating America.

It is hard to imagine anyone arguing that the black colleges were historically unimportant, when four-fifths of black degree holders alive today got their degrees at black schools. What one does hear is the view that black colleges were necessary when blacks couldn't get into white schools in large numbers, but that they are now an anachronism.

Yet black colleges are, despite the importance of integrating the University of Mississippi and other bastions of exclusivity, still important. There are over 200,000 students in the 100 historic black colleges.

Although the percentage of black undergraduates enrolled in these institutions declined from about 80 percent in 1950 to 35 percent in 1970, the absolute number of blacks in predominantly black colleges did not decline but increased. In the last decade black college enrollment has almost tripled until one out of six black youths between the ages of 18 and 24 are matriculated. We have passed well beyond the distant goal black leaders once held whereby only a "talented tenth" of black youth would go to college. Unfortunately, the drop-out rate among college students also is all too high.

While once the justification for black colleges was to educate blacks whom white colleges could not admit, today their function is to educate better and more effectively. The black colleges have a superior record at educating black students. In 1974, over half of the estimated 48,000 blacks who graduated received their degrees from black colleges, even though those schools had far less than half of the black students.

The very factors that are derided as parochial and limiting are the reasons that the black colleges have been able to succeed where more prestigious and richer schools have failed. The small size of the black colleges means that they can do a better job at remedial education. These schools have a sense of mission and community that is only rarely approached in the large state universities or even in the small elite colleges. Particularly for students coming from the farm, small town or ghetto, black colleges are able to provide a social and educational environment that encourages confidence and develops untapped talents and abilities.

Many black students who might flounder at larger, more prestigious institutions flower and develop at the black colleges and ultimately succeed at schools like Harvard and Yale. Many graduates of black colleges are able to do well in graduate schools. During the 1972-73 school year, 60 percent of the blacks who earned doctorates had earlier earned their baccalaureates at black colleges.

THE MEASURE OF institutions of higher learning can never be adequately expressed by the number of graduates they produce. Colleges and universities also have responsibilities to the community. Black colleges pioneered in social responsibility. From their beginnings they have been repositories of authentic black culture and were studying black history and Africa long before they became fads.

Moreover, black scholars have always recognized the need to relate their research to practical social problems. And in communicating this recognition to their students they have produced new generations of socially conscious scholars and informed activists. Black colleges have in fact produced the leadership of the black movement. Whitney Young was a graduate of Kentucky State, while Martin Luther King, Jr., was a graduate of Morehouse.

The always precarious financial status of the schools has not been eased by their successes. But the black colleges are an invaluable national educational resource that we cannot afford to lose. They have unique skills and programs that can meet the needs of not only black but also white students from poverty and low-income backgrounds. If the alumni remember the difference that these educational institutions have made in their lives and the lives of all blacks and recognize that these colleges are still desperately needed they will make their much-needed contributions. One way anyone who is concerned can help is to send a contribution to the United Negro College Fund, 55 East 52nd Street, New York, New York 10022.

How to Buy:

Higher Prices for Food Seen Leading New Inflation Surge

By Sidney Margolius

GET READY FOR a new upsurge in inflation, and still higher living costs. From now through September, you can expect higher prices for food and many other needs. Two policies you can follow to help defend your family against these new onslaughts:

- Take advantage of summer sales on home furnishings and clothing to anticipate needs.
- Be flexible in your eating patterns, and be prepared to switch rather than fight, especially on meats. New increases on food will be your biggest problem this summer. The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index, a reliable harbinger of retail prices to come, has gone up 8 percent in nine weeks and now is 18 percent higher than a year ago.

Here are tips that may help you dodge some of the coming price hikes:

SHOPPING THE SALES: Important money-saving opportunities include clearances on TV sets washers and dryers, shirts, and piece goods. Note that TV sets with "instant-on" or "quick-warmup" features have come under question. Not only do they consume several dollars more a year in current but also pose the hazard of an additional circuit on constantly.

MODERNIZATION LOANS: With high prices of new homes forcing many families to rehabilitate and add space to present dwellings, the government has increased amounts available on Title 1 property-improvement loans. You now can borrow up to $7,500 with up to ten years to repay. (Previous limit was $5,000 and seven years.)

But there's a kicker. The rate has been raised to 12 percent per annum compared to the previous 9 percent. We don't think you need to pay 12 percent if you shop carefully among banks, savings associations and your credit union. In one Eastern metropolitan area we found ranges of 9 percent to 13 percent.

Moreover, don't borrow the maximum or even large amounts if you won't use the money right away. For example, if you will pay the contractor piecemeal or do some of the work yourself. Families sometimes borrow all at once and then leave much of the money lying in the same bank earning 5 percent or so while they may pay the bank 10 percent.

You even can finance some of the project out of current income to further reduce costs. Even at a moderate 10.5 percent rate, you'll pay back $4,132 for a $3,500 36-month loan. The $632 finance charge represents over half the cost of a new roof or other needed improvements.

FOOD: With rising food prices your main problem this summer, be especially wary of heavy meat consumption. Beef is still not as expensive as pork but beef prices, too, have gone up.

What's to eat? Broilers, turkey and eggs are among the more reasonable food buys this month. Best buys in broilers are the whole bird and mixed parts.

If you do buy pork you may find some relatively better values among semi-boneless hams and smoked "picnic hams." The picnics are from the front shoulder.

In buying a picnic, choose a smaller one; it is likely to be leaner, advises the Michigan State Cooperative Extension Service. Lean picnics feel solid, not spongy. In buying hams note that price differences are usually due to differences in curing. Higher-priced hams often are cured and smoked for a longer time.

One good value that has appeared recently is so-called "chicken franks" and "chicken bologna" made from chicken. They taste like regular franks but are a much better value. We've found them from 69 cents to $1.09 a pound, about 20 to 40 percent less than regular franks made from beef and pork.

But just as important, the chicken franks and bologna are lower in fat and higher in protein value than regular franks. Franks from turkey also are appearing on the market with similar price and nutritional advantages.

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Key to Recovery:

Full Employment Goal Urged As Core of Party Platforms

A RETURN to national prosperity hinges on putting people back to work, and that aim should be the core of the platforms shaped by both major political parties for the 1976 elections, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller declared.

Biemiller stressed the "moral obligation" on the parties to lay out their plans and policies on economic, foreign and domestic issues and to hold to them after the election. He said the AFL-CIO will make identical presentations to both the Republican and Democratic platform committees that spell out the framework of what the labor movement believes would be a solid foundation for national direction.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Biemiller rejected the contention that party platforms really mean little because "campaigners tend to forget" them after they take office. "They are a very important part of the American political process," he asserted, "one way to make the political parties face up to the issues in a campaign." He said the AFL-CIO will make every effort to see that the parties live up to their promises.

Biemiller said that full employment should be the number-one priority, and that the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill is "the only answer to the economic mess into which the Nixon-Ford Administration has led us." He urged passage of the measure this year, but if that doesn't happen, the AFL-CIO will insist that it be the first order of business in the new Congress convening in January 1977.

He warned that the present mild economic recovery may be followed by an even deeper recession if changes envisioned by the full employment legislation are not made. He said unemployment could climb higher than what it is today.

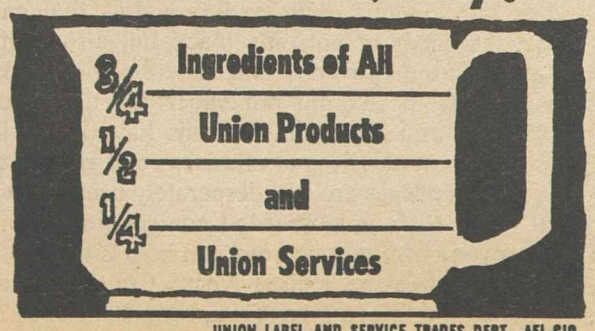
"The only way to restore America to prosperity is to put people back to work," he stressed.

Biemiller noted that other key planks of the AFL-CIO's platform proposals include strengthening the Occupational Safety & Health Act, improving the social security program, establishing a system of national health insurance, increasing the federal minimum wage to more realistic levels and expanding its coverage to millions of American workers now denied that protection.

Whatever the administration in office, Biemiller said, it should have a consistent foreign policy and stick with it—"not leave it to some member of the Executive Branch to carry around in a vest pocket, as Sec. of State Kissinger has been doing." He scored the present policy as a "phony detente—a one-way street—everything going to Russia and nothing coming to the United States."

Biemiller was questioned during a taping session on June 1 by Neil MacNeil of Time magazine and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Full Measure of Quality!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE FULL EMPLOYMENT & Balanced Growth Act of 1976, a measure designed to bring unemployment down to 3 percent within four years and keep it there, is coming under growing attack from conservatives.

While there may be legitimate questions over some segments of the legislation, the hue and cry being raised over the legislation is more befitting a proposal to give Louisiana back to France than one to put jobless Americans back to work.

Simply put, the bill sponsored by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.) would attempt to make sense out of a national economy that has suffered five recessions of varying degree in the last 23 years. It would set a 3 percent jobless target and attempt to reach the target by directing that the President work closely with Congress on matters affecting the nation's economic health.

As Humphrey told a Senate committee studying the legislation, the Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act of 1976 "is a policy bill . . . it isn't a miracle." It would try to bring order out of chaos and rid the workforce of clockwork-like unemployment cycles.

Many critics of the legislation, however, see this effort to prevent unnecessary economic turmoil as something bordering on armed revolution. Republican presidential contender Ronald Reagan went so far as to say that "the Humphrey-Hawkins bill would bring this country the nearest thing to fascism that has ever been proposed."

Reagan's novel analysis of the legislation is only one step below that of the Public Service Research Council—a group that has used another name from time to time—Americans Against Union Control of Government.

The quality of the Public Service Research Council's analysis of the Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act of 1976 can perhaps best be illustrated by the fact that they think it's called the "Equal Opportunity & Full Employment Act."

At least this is how they described it in letters to members of Congress in which they complain the bill is "simply an effort for national officeholders to ingratiate themselves with labor bosses and help fatten favorable political warchests." Their argument is based on the notion that the Humphrey-Hawkins bill would encourage workers to quit private sector jobs in a mad rush to get on the government payroll via public service jobs and that these "high paying" public jobs are controlled by unions.

WHAT THE CRITICS fail to acknowledge is that Humphrey-Hawkins is primarily a private sector bill. Proper economic planning, as called for in the proposed legislation, would stimulate the private sector, expanding it to create more jobs.

Despite this reality, conservatives and right-wingers prefer to predict political and fiscal Armageddon. For example, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Dr. Carl Madden solemnly warned the Senate Banking Committee: "The majority thrust (of the full employment legislation) is toward more domination of the lives of American families and businesses from Big Brother in Washington."

Another group adopting the Big Brother line is the Institute for Contemporary Studies, which peppered Capitol Hill offices with their views on the Full Employment Act. One ICS letter and an accompanying volume entitled "The Politics of Planning, A Review and Critique of Centralized Economic Planning," wound up on Sen. Humphrey's desk.

Humphrey reacted strongly to the book's characterization of his efforts as an attempt to bring about "centralized" economic planning, terming the phrase "a complete distortion."

"As for the proposition that planning does not work," Humphrey said, "ask any corporation or non-profit institution whether planning is worthwhile. Ask the Dept. of Defense, which has the most highly-developed planning procedures of any government agency."



TRIBUTE FOR SERVICE to the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. is cited in a plaque presented to Hunter P. Wharton, left, president-emeritus of the Operating Engineers. Metal Trades President Paul J. Burnsky made the presentation at a departmental luncheon. Wharton, who headed the IUOE for 14 years, was also honored at a dinner in Washington.



UNITED NATIONS Sec.-Gen. Kurt Waldheim greets officials taking part in a two-day labor seminar at the UN headquarters. They are Harlan Cleveland, left, of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies and President I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Unions Voice Concern Over UN Agencies

New York — Unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. made clear to top United Nations officials their concern over problems caused by multinational corporations and over the misuse of UN agencies for political purposes by nations hostile to Israel.

The group, led by IUD President I. W. Abel, attended a two-day Seminar for American Labor at UN headquarters arranged in cooperation with the United Nations Association of the United States.

Taking part were representatives of the Steelworkers; Woodworkers; Allied Industrial Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Ladies' Garment Workers; Molders; Teachers; Firemen & Oilers; Transport Workers; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Clothing Workers; Textile Workers Union of America; and Operating Engineers.

Also attending were IUD Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman and members of the IUD staff.

The union representatives told UN officials they were deeply concerned over the use of the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization and other UN agencies for political purposes. As an example, one union spokesman cited the refusal of WHO to accept a report by impartial observers that Israel was improving its handling of the health of Arabs.

Concerning multinational corporations, the discussion centered on the loss of job opportunities from the export of technology and capital and other problems posed for American workers by multinational corporations.

UN Sec.-Gen. Kurt Waldheim and William Scranton, U.S. ambassador to the UN, led a group of UN officials who discussed the UN's role in international activities of interest to the trade union movement.

John Penello Named For New NLRB Term

John A. Penello, whose present term as a member of the National Labor Relations Board expires on Aug. 27, has been nominated for a full board term of five years by President Ford.

Penello has been a member of the board since Feb. 10, 1972. Before that the 66-year-old native of Virginia served as an NLRB regional director in Baltimore.

Supreme Court Issues Rulings on Job Seniority

The Supreme Court has disposed of several cases involving the job seniority rights of minority group members, sending one of them back for reconsideration in the light of an earlier high court decsion.

The seniority cases were among several labor decisions the court dealt with in brief statements. The other issues involved were pregnancy leave and "double-breasted" employers who hire union and non-union construction crews.

The court declined to review four seniority cases in which lower courts had found that:

- A racially neutral seniority system at the Wisconsin Steel Works division of International Harvester Co. that embodies the "last-hired, first-fired" principle does not perpetuate effects of past discrimination in violation of federal civil rights law.
- An agreement to recall white bricklayers who had accepted severance pay constituted discrimination against a laid-off black bricklayer who is entitled to backpay beginning on the day he would have been recalled.
- A woman member of the Auto Workers is entitled to retroactive seniority and backpay from the day she was refused a higher classification at Ford Motor Co.
- Mexican-Americans were discriminated against by Lee Way Motor Freight's system of transferring drivers from city runs to over-the-road positions.

Three other cases of Teamster seniority in obtaining over-the-road runs were grouped for later action.

The case remanded by the Supreme Court involved the Jersey Power & Light Co. The 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals was directed to reconsider the case in light of the Supreme Court's ruling in Franks v. Bowman Transportation. That 5-3 decision was hailed by the Steelworkers and the AFL-CIO as upholding the position that women and minority group members can be "made whole" for past discrimination practiced against them as individuals without undermining the integrity of seniority systems.

The decision did not allow any type of preferential seniority treatment for minority group members who were not themselves discriminated against. But it said workers may be awarded retroactive seniority back to the date of their original job application in cases where their hiring or promotion was denied or delayed because of race or sex.

In an unrelated case, the Supreme Court affirmed in part and returned to the NLRB in part a federal appeals court decision involving "double-breasted" employers who operate both union and non-union construction crews. The federal court had reversed an NLRB finding that two Texas firms were separate employers, and the Supreme Court agreed with the lower court.

But in ruling the two firms constituted one employer, the appeals court also ruled the employes of both constituted a single appropriate bargaining unit even though the board had not separately considered that issue.

The Operating Engineers brought the case against South Prairie Construction Co. and Peter Kiewit Sons' Co., which were found to be wholly owned subsidiaries of Peter Kiewit Sons' Inc.

The Operating Engineers sought to have contract terms at Kiewit applied to South Prairie, and an administrative law judge had found for IUOE prior to the appeals.

At Hotel Union Convention:

Pension Act Viewed As Needing Change

Palm Springs, Calif.—Elimination of the present ban on investment by union-negotiated pension funds in the firms where the union members are employed is one of several major changes necessary in the 1974 federal pension reform law, delegates to the 38th convention of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees here were told.

Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), who has introduced legislation to correct "bad" regulations issued by the commission established to administer the pension law, declared that the "forbidden transactions" regulation is one of the worst issued under the new statute.

In the past, pension fund money has been invested to the mutual benefit of union members and union-employing firms, he noted. The pension funds earned a higher rate of return than in conventional investments, and the businesses benefited from interest rates on loans that were lower than those obtainable in the commercial market.

Such loans are now outlawed, Dent pointed out. Yet, it is legal for a union pension fund to invest in a non-union business, he observed.

"This is simply not equality under law," Dent said. "If it weren't so damned serious, it would be laughable."

The Hotel & Restaurant Employees, representing a half-million workers in the hospitality and tourism industry in the United States and Canada, was one of the first unions to set up an industrywide pension plan under the federal pension reform law.

Dent said that throughout the whole history of implementation of the law, "there's been an underlying force to try to make the bill not work."

He told the 600 delegates to the union's convention he will continue to work to "more fully achieve the twin goals of the law—to afford a full measure of protection to pension-plan participants and beneficiaries, while making certain that government regulations do not become so burdensome that continued growth of employe benefit plans is frustrated."

Winding up their week-long meeting, delegates adopted more than a dozen resolutions, including some changes in the union's constitution, and set legislative and political goals for the next five years.

The union's leadership was empowered to raise monthly dues up to 50 cents, of which not more than 50 percent would represent a per capita increase. In addition, delegates approved an increase in annual salary from $50,000 to $100,000 for President Edward T. Hanley and from $43,000 to $85,000 for Sec.-Treas. John Gibson. The last salary increases for the two positions were granted 10 years ago.

In his address to the convention, Dent promised to do all he can to support new legislation to amend the National Labor Relations Act to insure the continuity of labor contracts with new owners when service establishments are sold. A 1974 Supreme Court decision involving the Hotel & Restaurant Employees gives a new owner the right to abrogate collective-bargaining agreements, under certain conditions, thereby jeopardizing the rights and benefits of union workers.

Also addressing the delegates were Representatives Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.); AFL-CIO Region VI Director William L. Gilbert; William Robertson, executive secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO; Robert F. Harbrant, executive assistant, AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Laurent C. Enckell, North American representative of the International Union of Food & Allied Workers' Associations, and actor Danny Thomas, who spoke on behalf of St. Jude's Children's Research Hospital in Memphis.

Shoe Union Prods Congress, Ford To Restrict Job-Destroying Imports

Miami Beach—The Shoe Workers called on Congress to help repair the damage caused the U.S. footwear industry by foreign imports and the shift of production abroad.

Delegates to the union's 17th convention outlined provisions needed in new legislation to safeguard American jobs through the regulation of foreign trade, overseas investments and elimination of tax credits.

The 175 delegates also urged President Ford to reconsider his decision in rejecting the majority advice of the U.S. International Trade Commission to impose quotas or stiff tariffs on foreign footwear. Ford opted for the continuation of trade adjustment assistance for workers who lose their jobs to imports.

USW President George Fecteau told the convention that shoe workers can expect a strong surge in imports within the next year because "the dike was broken" by Ford's decision.

"Adjustment assistance is not going to save one American shoe worker's job," Fecteau declared. "Several American manufacturers have been holding on by their fingernails, hoping the President would impose quotas and save our industry from the continuing erosion of sales and profits.

"Now that the promise of help no longer exists, many factories will close," he predicted.

Fecteau also warned that Ford's decision will encourage more U.S.-based firms to set up operations overseas, noting that "many have been considering it, but they delayed the action as long as there was some chance Ford might impose quotas."

Shoe imports increased from 10 million pairs in 1956 to 319 million pairs last year, he said, but American exports have failed to keep pace. U.S. firms exported 2.4 million pairs in 1968 and only 4.6 million in 1975.

To correct this imbalance, the convention called for repeal of sections of the U.S. tariff code that encourage foreign production for shipment back to America and provisions of the 1974 Trade Act that make it more profitable for U.S.-based multinationals to expand foreign operations.

Other key resolutions adopted by the convention call for stepped-up efforts to organize non-union workers, passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, an increase in the federal minimum wage to at least $3 an hour, and a continuation of merger discussions with the Boot & Shoe Workers, including exploring the possibility of both unions affiliating with a larger union.

In other action, delegates voted a 50-cent increase in the monthly per capita tax in two steps. A 30-cent rise will go into effect August 1976 and a 20-cent increase in August 1978. The current per capita payment to the international is $2.75.

The convention re-elected the union's top officers to new three-year terms, including Fecteau, who has headed the USW for the past 20 years, and Sec.-Treas. Angelo Georgian, who has held the post for the past 18 years.

Joseph Huhie was elected a vice president to succeed Russell Taylor, who did not seek re-election. Four new executive board members were elected. They are Mrs. Phoebe Bringle, Chicago; Delores Jacquez, Los Angeles; Rita Luker, Canada; and Edward Sisko, Pennsylvania.

Cost-Squeeze Victims:

Backlash Takes Toll Of Public Workers

Public workers have always made handy scapegoats and an article in the May issue of the American Federationist explores the backlash against government and government workers.

John A. McCart, executive director of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., cites ample evidence that government workers have been the victims and not the cause of the recession-bred cost squeeze that has afflicted the public sector.

On the federal level, McCart cites the disregard shown by Presidents Nixon and Ford for the salary comparability law that is supposed to adjust federal pay each year on the basis of salary changes in the private sector.

There is a loophole that gives the President the power to cut back or defer a salary adjustment because of a "national emergency or economic conditions affecting the general welfare," and McCart notes that both Ford and Nixon have used that loophole

Thus, he writes, federal white-collar workers have lost nearly $3.8 billion in comparability pay raises in the last three years. And "during 1973-75, inflation jumped a total of 28 percent, while federal white-collar salaries increased only a total of 15.3 percent."

In other levels of government, McCart cites similar patterns. "State employes last year in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Michigan received no pay increases. New York and Pennsylvania workers received only a 3.5 percent raise."

City workers have been hit by layoffs, some have even been forced to take pay cuts. And much of the progress by public workers in catching up to the private sector has been set back under the heavy economic pressures of recent years.

With nearly one out of five workers employed in the public sector—80 percent of them at the state or local level—their wages and benefits have a significant impact on the economy.

Union membership has "increased dramatically," McCart notes. But many government jurisdictions still resemble "the pre-Wagner Act world of private industrial relations."

Public employers battle unions, there are no ground rules for union recognition or collective bargaining, strikes are often needed to achieve recognition, and punitive law, court injunctions and fines are commonly used against workers, McCart writes.

As for the widespread belief that public pensions are overly generous, McCart notes that the great bulk of public sector pension plans require a contribution from the worker as compared with the non-contributory pattern in the private sector.

As for the claim that government services can and should be cut back, McCart notes that there is no area of cutbacks that does not bring strong protests.

"Like most Americans," McCart writes, "public employes are workers, performing jobs essential to the operation of a civilized society. Unlike their counterparts in private industry, public employes also must contend with regular changes in elected leadership and the weathervane politics of legislative bodies."

He reminds readers that "government legislates improvements in public health, safety and welfare." It then "hires people to make sure those laws work." And "making scapegoats of public employes for the ills of government will not make government more efficient or responsible."

Labor Board Caseload Rises

The caseload of the National Labor Relations Board continued to mount during the January-March quarter, increasing by 17.5 percent over the same quarter of 1975.

There were 12,512 unfair labor practice charges and representation election petitions filed in the three-month period.

Of the total, 8,683 charges alleged that employers had committed unfair labor practices, an increase of 1,084 from the similar quarter a year earlier. There were 3,829 petitions of all types seeking secret-ballot elections to decide union representation.

A breakdown of the unfair practice charges shows that 6,000 were filed against employers and 2,683 were brought against unions.



SPECIAL AWARD for helping promote job opportunities for minorities and women is presented to AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard, left, at the National Urban League's Labor Affairs Conference in Miami. Making the presentation is Napoleon B. Johnson, LEAP program director.



ANNUAL REPORT of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute is reviewed by the AAFLI board of directors and AFL-CIO President George Meany, who also is president of the institute. Morris Paladino, seated left of Meany, is executive director of AAFLI, which conducts operations in 16 countries in the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific.

Contenders Divide Up Victories In Three Small-State Primaries

Mixed results continued as the presidential primary season neared its finish with three small states giving two victories to Republican challenger Ronald Reagan and one each to three Democrats.

Reagan won in Montana and South Dakota, but lost decisively to President Ford in Rhode Island.

The Democratic frontrunner, former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, captured South Dakota, but lost to Sen. Frank Church in Montana. Both lost in Rhode Island to an uncommitted slate promoted by California Gov. Jerry Brown.

The three states were worth 39 delegates to the Republicans and 56 to the Democrats, who will have almost 10 times that many at stake next week when the primaries end with voting in California, Ohio and New Jersey. The Democrats will have 540 convention seats at stake and the Republicans 331 in the big closing week.

Reagan showed again he can master Ford in western and mountain states, but that was offset by Ford's sweep of all 19 delegates in Rhode Island.

In South Dakota, Carter proved again that he can finish ahead of Arizona Rep. Morris Udall, something he has done repeatedly since Feb. 24 in New Hampshire. And Church proved he can beat Carter, turning that trick for the fourth time in three weeks by winning in Montana, next door to Church's native Idaho.

In Rhode Island, Brown proved again that he can mount last-minute, whirlwind campaigns that wipe out big Carter advantages in time and organization, which he first did in Maryland May 18. Brown's Rhode Island performance had the side effect of ruining Church's perfect record of campaigning in three previous primaries and winning all three—Nebraska, Idaho and Oregon. Carter has now won 17 primaries, lost in 10 and bypassed one. But he has won nine and lost eight since May 1.

Ford took 66 percent of the preferential vote in Rhode Island to 31 percent for Reagan in winning all 19 delegates. In South Dakota, Reagan won 51 percent of the vote and 11 delegates to 44 percent and nine delegates for Ford. In Montana, Reagan had 63 percent to 35 for Ford in a "beauty contest" with GOP delegates to be chosen later in totally separate state convention balloting. That left the totals at about 850 delegates for Ford to Reagan's 700. It will take 1,130 to nominate at the Kansas City GOP convention in August.

The uncommitted slate won 32 percent of the vote in a very close Democratic race in Rhode Island. Carter got 30 percent and Church 28 percent. Less than 60,000 votes were cast, an all-time low for Rhode Island. The results assigned nine delegates as uncommitted, seven for Carter and six for Church.

Udall's big effort was in South Dakota, where he was endorsed by both Democratic senators. Carter won easily, 41 percent to 34 percent for Udall, with "no preference" at 13 percent. Carter's victory was worth nine delegates.

In Montana, Church captured 60 percent of the vote in topping Carter by more than 2-1. Church picked up 11 delegates to 4 for Carter and two uncommitted.

Also in Montana, Democrats nominated Rep. John Melcher and Republicans chose Stanley C. Burger to contest in November for the Senate seat being vacated by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield.

Democratic Sen. Joseph M. Montoya was renominated with labor's endorsement in New Mexico and will be opposed in November by Republican Harrison Schmitt. Former State Sen. Raymond Garcia, also endorsed by COPE, was nominated by New Mexico Democrats to oppose Rep. Manual Lujan in November.

Carter's total of 20 delegates for the day ran his total over 900, although his camp claims 1,000 with what they expect to add from the Democrats' big uncommitted accumulation of 500. Udall has now reached 300 delegates, with Church at about 65 and Brown 25. It will take 1,505 convention votes to win the nomination.

The uncommitted delegates in Rhode Island may or may not be considered Brown's—and the picture will be even murkier next week when he will oppose Carter and Church by promoting another uncommitted slate among New Jersey's 108 delegates. That slate has announced it's for Brown, but also for Minnesota Sen. Hubert Humphrey.

Ohio, which has 152 delegates, will have a three-way race involving Carter, Church and Udall with each of the latter two inviting the other to get out and leave him a clear shot at Carter.

California has native sons Reagan and Brown dominating the primaries for both parties, but Carter will be trying to pick up as many delegates as possible under proportional representation. It's winner-take-all for the 167 California GOP seats, so Ford has quit campaigning there in order to concentrate on the 97 convention votes at stake in Ohio and the 67 in New Jersey.

Judge Blocks Cutbacks in Food Stamps

(Continued from Page 1)

reduced assistance to an additional 5.5 million.

Federal District Judge Howard F. Corcoran blocked the new regulations from taking effect before a hearing this month on the charge that the Administration attempt to reshape the program by changing the regulations is illegal.

The "bleeding hearts" who brought the court suit include 26 state governments, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, 53 unions, 22 church groups and leading civil rights organizations.

Somewhat less colorful language was used by the White House to express the President's unhappiness with the court-ordered delay.

White House Press Sec. Ron Nessen said the Administration was "disappointed" by the judge's action. He said the Justice Dept. would be told to "pursue very vigorously" the attempt to put the regulations into effect.

Although Congress is in the midst of making permanent changes in the food stamp law, and the Senate has already passed a reform bill, Nessen said the President chose to move ahead with new regulations "because Congress has refused to act" on the Administration's legislative proposals.

Engineers Win NASA Center Unit of 1,100

Cleveland—The Professional & Technical Engineers were selected to represent nearly 1,100 scientists and engineers employed by the National Aeronautics & Space Administration's Lewis Research Center here.

In an election conducted by the Labor Dept. last month, the PTE received 495 votes to 317 for "no union."

PTE President Rodney A. Bower hailed the election results as "another clear indication that federal government professional employes are determined to have a strong and meaningful voice in all their conditions of work."

Among its 37,000 private and public sector professional employes in the United States and Canada, PTE represents an additional 2,000 NASA scientists and engineers in Washington, D.C., and Huntsville, Ala.

Seat Denied at Jobs Parley:

ILO Governing Unit Rebuffs Palestinians

(Continued from Page 1)

ing, Daniel L. Horowitz, U.S. government member of the executive group, denounced what he termed the "atmosphere of menace" that the pro-PLO faction had deliberately created.

Horowitz, special assistant to Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, said that threats had been privately made that the employment conference would be "disrupted" and subjected to "turmoil" unless the PLO was seated.

The Governing Body's authority would be sapped, Horowitz stressed, if it were to accede to "threats of disturbances" at ILO sessions.

The employment conference, which is timed to run concurrently here with the ILO's annual June assembly, is open to all the 131 ILO member states. Because it is a purely technical session the Governing Body ruled at earlier meetings that attendance would not be open to political groups such as the so-called liberation movements.

Irving Brown, U.S. worker delegate to the Governing Body, joined other non-Communist western workers in denouncing the last-minute challenge to the executive group's authority to set the ground rules for the technical conferences it convenes.

At the same time, however, Brown recalled the AFL-CIO position that led to the American labor delegation's walkout from last year's assembly when the PLO was voted observer status. This action was the straw that triggered the U.S. decision to give two years' notice of withdrawal from the ILO unless this United Nations agency again concentrates on its basic function of improving the lot of workers throughout the world.

"We will never oppose a liberation movement that fights for its own freedom as long as it is not seeking the destruction of the freedom and independence of another people," Brown said in alluding to the PLO's avowed determination to destroy Israel, an ILO member state.

He said that reversal of the earlier Governing Body decision on attendance at the employment conference would be a "tremendous setback" after the progress the ILO has made in recent months in focusing on its fundamental mission of dealing with just such questions as those before the employment conference.

The admission of the PLO to the conference would put into "grave question" the ILO's ability to continue progressing in this direction, Brown warned.

Charles H. Smith, the American employer delegate, similarly opposed any move to welcome the PLO to the employment conference. To do so, he said in an allusion to the U.S. withdrawal notice, "will not benefit the organization."

The united stand of western governments and the free workers and employer delegates, aided by the refusal of some black African governments to continue to bow to Arab and Communist pressures, decided the narrow vote against the PLO.

Court Applies Rights Act to Civil Service

The Supreme Court held that federal employes are entitled to use the full machinery of the Civil Rights Act to pursue complaints of job discrimination, even if their charges have been rejected by the agency where they work and the Civil Service Commission.

It ruled unanimously that a district court judge hadn't given an adequate hearing to a black woman employe's charge of job discrimination. The lower court based its rejection of the charge on a review of the administrative record of the government hearings. But the Supreme Court said the intent of a 1972 amendment to the Civil Rights Act was to assure an aggrieved worker's right to a full trial on the merits, not just a court review of an administrative procedure.

In a separate case, the Supreme Court held that a federal worker who brought court action after a charge of job discrimination had been turned down by his employing agency was bound by the time deadlines in Title VII Civil Rights Act and could not utilize other laws for his court claim.

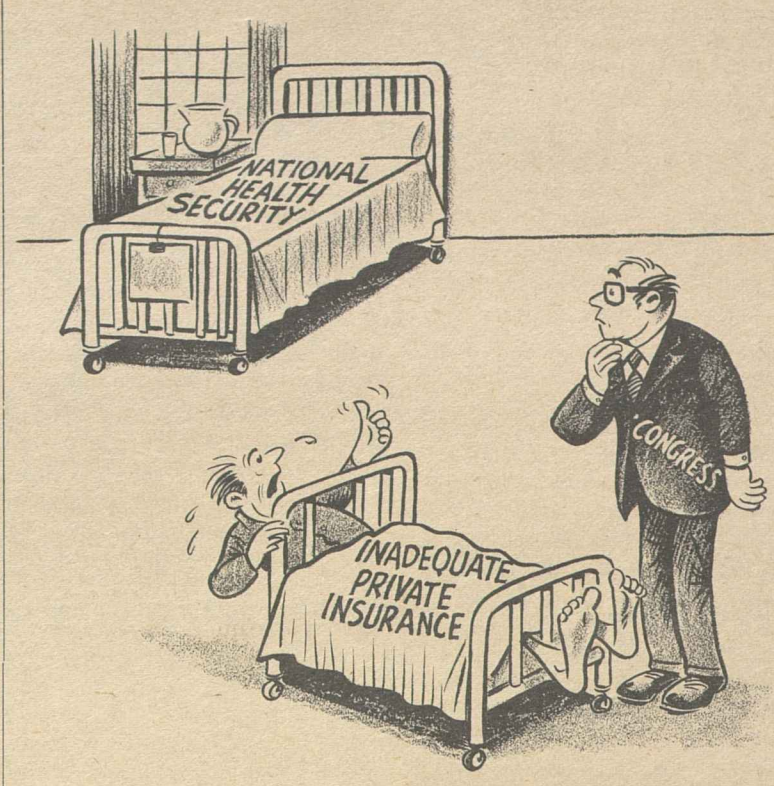
Also in the federal employe field, the Supreme Court found that the Civil Service Commission did not have a proper legal basis for barring aliens from government employment.

The court indicated, however, that it would look on the matter differently if the exclusion were based either on legislative action or a presidential executive order.

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'I Need a Full-Size Bed!'



Tax Reform Linked To Key Amendments

(Continued from Page 1)

lows U.S. multinational companies to defer taxes on profits from their overseas operations.

"At present, these firms can keep their foreign profits untaxed as long as they remain abroad," Biemiller noted. "Thus the companies use these funds to expand their operations abroad, instead of here. This subsidy in the law costs the U.S. millions of dollars in taxes and hundreds of thousands of jobs."

- Stop allowing companies to credit their foreign taxes dollar for dollar against taxes owed to the United States. Taxes paid to other countries should properly be deducted from taxable income—as would be the case in the United States with state and local taxes. But it should not be a tax credit.

- An amendment restoring a House-passed limitation on tax shelters. The House bill sought to curb the opportunities for investors with big incomes to claim "paper losses" in such fields as real estate, movies and sport franchises to avoid taxes on their regular income.

- Restoration of a House-passed tightening of the minimum tax requirement.

Unless that's done, Biemiller said, "considerable revenue will be lost and many Americans making more than $200,000 a year will pay no taxes."

- A stronger restriction on DISC—a means by which firms can defer taxes on export profits by setting up a subsidiary to handle its exports. The compromise amendment the AFL-CIO is supporting would allow deferment of profits only if firms increase their exports over the average of the last three years.

Biemiller said passage of the five labor-sought amendments would raise needed revenue, help save U.S. jobs and help the economy to recovery.

But he warned that "the multinational companies and lobbyists for the rich and influential are already at work on the bill seeking to keep their loopholes and to open more."

The bill sent to the Senate floor would make permanent part of the 1975 tax cuts, including the 10 percent investment tax credit for business. The one provision of the tax cut package now in effect that would be retained only until mid-1977 is the tax credit of $35 for each taxpayer and dependent. The tax credit is the chief bonus for middle-income families in the present law.

The Senate committee did, however, include the more liberal child care provisions the House had passed.

While rejecting many of the tax reform sections of the House bill, the Senate committee recouped part of the loss by cutting back on a deduction used mostly by middle-income families. It voted to disallow the first $50 of an individual's deduction for state and local gasoline taxes, thus bringing in $350 million a year in new revenue.

Also in the Senate bill is a new tax credit for firms that recycle used materials that would cost the Treasury an estimated $482 million when fully effective.

Another provision, expected to result in a $175 million annual loss of revenue, would allow a company to use losses to offset taxes on profits for up to eight years in the future instead of the present range of five years forward and three years back.

Rubber Talks Resume But Deadlock Continues

Cleveland—Talks to end the 45-day-old Rubber Workers strike resumed June 1, but no progress on major issues—raises, pensions and an unrestricted cost-of-living allowance—was reported.

The walkout by some 70,000 URW members against the Big Four rubber firms—Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone and Uniroyal—began on Apr. 21, shutting down two-thirds of the country's tiremaking capacity.

Negotiations here were with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and were aimed at producing an agreement that could apply to the entire industry. The union imposed an AFL-CIO supported boycott on Firestone products on May 8.

Meanwhile, at a special convention in Chicago, some 465 delegates representing 244 of URW's nearly 600 locals accepted the recommendation of the URW executive board not to impose a dues supplement to replenish the union's exhausted strike-benefit fund.

URW President Peter Bommarito told the convention that "strike benefits aren't going to be a criterion for the settlement of this strike. If we want to win this strike, if we want to keep our dignity and our self-respect, then we're going to have to be tougher than the companies.

"We're going to have to prove once again that the human spirit is stronger than money."

The union's executive board had recommended against the imposition of a dues supplement because it felt that it would be an "unreasonable burden" and "an unjust onus" upon the 100,000 non-striking URW members and because of its desire to impress upon the Big Four that "existence of strike benefits for the duration of this economic confrontation will not be determinative of the URW's ability to achieve a settlement reflecting dignity, equity and security for all our members."

The convention also unanimously adopted two resolutions of solidarity.

Latin Unionists Help Register 10,000 Voters

Miami—A labor-backed registration drive in the Spanish community is credited with adding 10,000 voters to the rolls in the city of Miami and Dade County.

The continuing drive, coordinated by the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, has increased the voter potential by 5 percent among Cuban-Americans, by 4.7 percent among all Hispanic Americans, county election officials noted.

With all LCLAA officers in Florida serving as deputy registrars, the total of registered voters in Dade County grew to 70,000 at the end of March, up from 60,000 last November, according to J.F. Otero, a vice president of LCLAA and of the Railway & Airline Clerks.

The LCLAA was formed in 1973 with trade union support to help in voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives in the Latino community.

Dade County election board figures show that 48 percent of the Latins registered Democratic, 43 percent Republican and 9 percent independent or other.

Otero said that local officials of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Carpenters, Clothing Workers, Hotel & Restaurant Employees, Office & Professional Employees and Steelworkers took part in the drive in addition to BRAC. Leaders of the drive were honored by Mayor Mauricio Ferre and city commissioners for their efforts.

Teachers Gain 3 More Locals In Florida Vote

Tallahassee, Fla. — Three more teacher locals of the Florida Education Association/United have elected to affiliate with the American Federation of Teachers.

Some 1,400 teachers in Martin, St. Lucie and Indian River counties voted overwhelmingly to join AFT and work with members of other AFL-CIO affiliated locals in the three-county central labor council and the Florida AFL-CIO.

FEA/United's constitution does not mandate national affiliation but allows members of local affiliates to decide that question for themselves. Four other FEA/United locals chose AFT as their national affiliate earlier this year.

Nearly 25,000 of FEA/United's 35,000 members are affiliated with the AFT.

"Teachers are no longer scared of the 'union' label which school boards have attempted to use in intimidating them," said Lon Tyson, president of the Martin County Education Association. Affiliation with the AFT will give the county locals increased bargaining and political power, he noted.

Retired AIFLD Official John Caldwell Dies

Columbia, Md.—John P. Caldwell, a retired official of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, died here May 18. Caldwell served as director of AIFLD's training institute in Front Royal, Va., and later as country program director in Ecuador and Uruguay.

Before joining AIFLD in 1966, he was director of the Montana state council of the State, County & Municipal Employees. Caldwell also had been a member of the Newspaper Guild.

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Government Study Shows:

Higher Union Pay No Inflation Factor

A new wage study shows that union members earn substantially more than non-union workers doing the same jobs and that this differential has only a negligible effect on inflation.

The study, prepared by Princeton University Prof. Orley Ashenfelter for the Administration's Council on Wage & Price Stability, showed union members averaging 16 percent more than comparable non-union workers last year. In 1973, the union advantage was 14 percent. The gap between the two groups in 1967 was 11 percent.

Ashenfelter's highly technical analysis, titled "Union Relative Wage Effects: New Evidence and A Survey of Their Implications for Wage Inflation," debunked the myth propounded by some conservative economists that because union wages tend to be higher they contribute to inflation.

His analysis discloses that unionism accounted for only a 1.2 percent increase in the nation's aggregate wage level between 1967 and 1973 over what would otherwise have been the case.

"Since the aggregate wage increased by nearly 44 percent over this 1967-73 period, the effect of unionism on wage inflation during this period must be judged very small. Similar computations for the period 1973-75 lead to similar results," the study observes.

The conclusions of the Ashenfelter study are the latest in a series of academic and government reports that point up the dollar value of union membership. The Council on Wage & Price Stability is the White House watchdog agency created to monitor wage and price developments in the private economy.

Black male workers tend to gain more from union membership than any other labor-force category, Ashenfelter notes in his study.

"The proportionate wage advantage of black male union workers relative to black male non-union workers was approximately 22 percent in 1967, 1973 and 1975, and was considerably larger than for either white males or for black or white females," Ashenfelter says.

"Taken together with the fact that black workers are considerably more likely to belong to unions than white workers, this implies that unionism tended to narrow the black/white wage differential by perhaps 3.5 percent."

The study also found that, within industries, union/non-union wage differentials are larger for the less skilled than for more skilled workers.

"Although the union/non-union wage differential had increased in virtually every industry group from 1967 to 1975," the report said, "this increase was approximately 13 percentage points in the construction industry and larger than for any other industry group."

California's Voters Beat Atomic Ban

Sacramento—Proposition 15, an initiative measure aimed at forcing a moratorium on nuclear power development in the state, was defeated by California voters by a 2-1 margin.

The measure, strongly opposed by the labor movement, had attracted nationwide attention because of its possible impact on America's quest for energy independence. It was rejected by a vote of 3.6 million to 1.8 million in nearly-complete returns.

The measure would have required the state's three existing nuclear power plants to cut back on their output unless federal liability limits were listed and unless the legislature determined by a two-thirds vote of both houses that nuclear safety systems were effective and that radioactive wastes could be stored without hazard.

The two-thirds vote requirement would have negated majority rule by permitting just 14 members of the 40-member state senate (one-third plus one) to force a shutdown of all nuclear plants in the state.

AFL-CIO President George Meany wired congratulations to the California State AFL-CIO on the election outcome.

"The issue was complex, difficult to explain and highly emotional," Meany noted in a telegram to John Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the state federation. While that made the task more difficult, victory was "that much sweeter," he said. "Because of the efforts of the labor movement, progress in California will not be strangled."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council earlier this year had given a strong endorsement to California labor's campaign to defeat the proposition.

President Robert A. Georgine of

(Continued on Page 3)

Relief Fund Set to Aid Idaho Disaster Victims

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho — The Teton Dam disaster in eastern Idaho cast a pall over the State AFL-CO convention here, but the delegates responded by establishing a disaster fund to assist union families and others hard hit by the tragedy. The fund received immediate support from AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Robert W. Macfarlane, president of the state AFL-CIO, said an estimated 1,000 union families—one-quarter of those affected by the disaster—either lost everything or suffered heavy damages to their homes from the devastating flood that followed the dam burst.

The convention delegates voted $5,000 from the state federation's general fund—depleting the Idaho AFL-CIO's treasury—and raised $785 on the floor to establish the disaster fund.

The AFL-CIO made an immediate contribution of $10,000 and Meany wired affiliates urging them to make contributions "in this time of grave need of union members in Idaho."

Contributions should be sent to the Teton Disaster Fund, Idaho State AFL-CIO, 225 N. 16th Street, Boise, Idaho 83706.

Among those hardest hit are members of the International Broth-

(Continued on Page 2)

Jobless Rate Belies Claims of Recovery



HEALTH SECURITY RALLY in Chicago's Grant Park brings together thousands of older Americans on hand for the 13th convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens. The singing and balloon-toting delegates called on Congress to enact the labor-endorsed Kennedy-Corman national health insurance legislation as a top priority necessity. **(Story, page 3.)**

True Level Still Above 10 Percent

By James M. Shevis

The unemployment situation remains "bleak" despite the government's report that the nation's jobless rate fell two-tenths of 1 percent last month to 7.3 percent, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

"While the unemployment rate reported by the government has improved somewhat from the dismal levels of a year ago, it still remains higher than at any time from 1958 to 1975," Meany observed.

By the AFL-CIO's calculation, true unemployment in America remains in double figures—10.1 percent with 9.6 million jobless. The estimate is based on a formula that counts as unemployed those persons so discouraged they have stopped seeking work and half of those forced to work part-time because full-time work is not available.

"Despite the Administration's official optimism, the nation must not be misled into believing that the economy is in good shape," Meany warned.

In another report, the Labor Dept. said that 129 of the 150 major labor areas of the country that it surveys each month still suffered "substantial" unemployment in May. Substantial unemployment is defined by the government as a jobless rate of 6 percent or more that is expected to continue for at least two more months.

The department also reported 23 non-major labor areas were added to the substantial joblessness category in May, bringing the total number of such smaller areas to 1,275.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, which released the unemployment figures, also reported separately

(Continued on Page 8)

U.S. Stand Supported:

Arab Tactics at ILO Spur Western Unity

Geneva — The western nations have found a new unity in the International Labor Organization in the face of the overwhelming numerical strength of the rule-flouting Arab states and their allies of the Communist and developing worlds.

The Arab-led coalition's railroading tactics imposed on the ILO's World Employment Conference the acceptance of a delegation of non-voting observers from the so-called Palestine Liberation Organization.

But at each step of the way through a procedural maze that involved both the ILO's annual assembly and the organization's Governing Body, the western governments and the free trade unionists and employers remained united in defense of the ILO's principles and constitutional procedures.

Refusing to abide by the decision taken earlier by the Governing Body in a 24-23 vote not to accept a PLO bid for observer status at the employment conference, the Arab states and their allies were able by weight of numbers to raise the issue in the assembly.

However, they failed to have the assembly overrule the Governing Body in what would have been a "violation" of ILO procedures, as Irving Brown, the U.S. worker delegate, warned in the assembly's steering committee. Instead, the PLO issue was referred back to the executive group for consideration at a special meeting.

Having beaten the drums to muster their full voting strength at this meeting, the PLO supporters succeeded in defeating by a vote of 30-24, with one abstention, a U.S. government proposal not to reopen the issue.

This cleared the way for formal amendment of the Governing Body's rules for the employment conference to enable the PLO, as well as the "liberation movements" recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to attend it with observer status. The amendment was adopted by a 31-23 vote, with one abstention, in a second secret ballot.

The Arab states had widened the PLO issue to include African liberation groups in order to make it more difficult for some countries to oppose the rule change.

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Unemployment Leads Major Nations

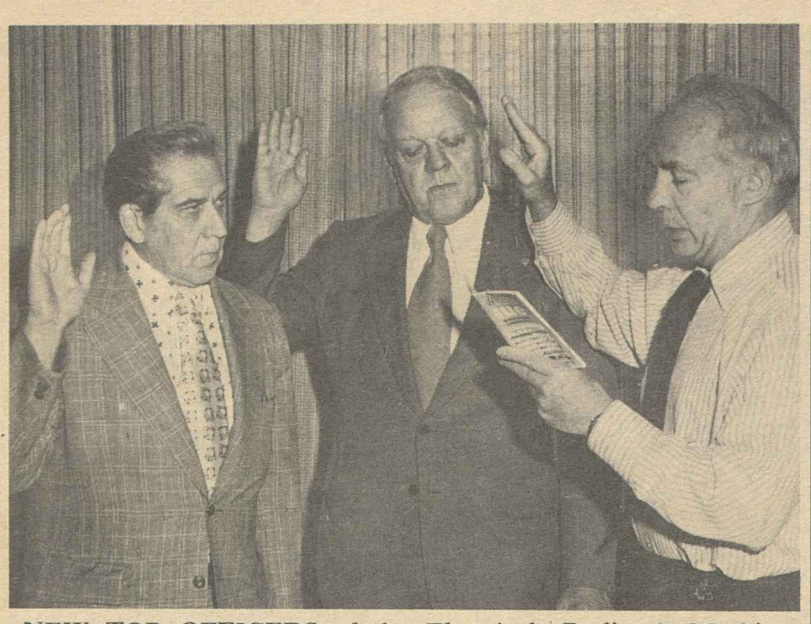
America's unemployment rate is higher than that of any other major industralized country in the world, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

A BLS survey found that as of April the 7.5 percent jobless rate for Americans exceeded the rates in Japan, Britain, France, Canada, Germany, Italy and Sweden.

Only Canada's 7.4 percent April jobless rate came close to matching that of the United States. The rate was 4.8 percent in France and 3.8 percent in Germany. The United Kingdom the same month had a jobless rate of 5.8 percent.

Latest available figures for Japan put that country's unemployment rate at 2.1 percent in February. In the same month, Sweden had a jobless rate of 1.6 percent while Italy's January rate was 3.6 percent.

While methodology used in collecting data varies from country to country, BLS noted that the figures were adjusted when possible to reflect the concepts of the U.S. statistics.



NEW TOP OFFICERS of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers—President David J. Fitzmaurice, center, and Sec.-Treas. George Hutchens—are administered the oath of office by Paul Jennings, who stepped down as president because of poor health.

Arab Railroading at ILO Unites Western Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

Nevertheless, the united front maintained by the western governments in opposing the admittance of the PLO to a technical conference and in defending the ILO principles and constitutional procedures cheered free trade unionists. They viewed it as evidence that the United States is making an impression with its campaign to persuade its allies of the need to oppose turning the ILO into a political arena.

This trend reached a high mark when the International Labor Conference, the official title of the ILO assembly, voted last year to admit the PLO terrorists as observers at its annual sessions.

This prompted an AFL-CIO walkout and the U.S. subsequently gave two-year notice of its intention to withdraw from the 132-nation agency unless it reverted to its constitutional task of bringing together trade unionists, employers and governments to promote better job and living conditions for workers everywhere.

Three days after this year's assembly began its three-week session by unanimously electing Ireland's Labor Minister Michael O'Leary as president, the conference called by the ILO to draft job-creating plans for both developing and developed countries was launched. While separate, the two sessions will continue concurrently with Mohamed Ennaceur, Tunisian minister of social affairs, presiding over the two-week employment conference.

Brown, the AFL-CIO's European representative, leads a strong AFL-CIO team, including Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, as U.S. worker delegate to the conferences. His fellow worker delegates elected him to their own steering committees as well as to those of the separate sessions.

Three members of the AFL-CIO team were elected vice chairmen of the assembly committees on which they are serving. They are President J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers, who is on a committee examining measures for on-the-job protection of the health and safety of workers; Social Security Director Bert Seidman, a member of the standing orders committee; and legal expert Edward Hickey, who is on a watchdog unit that reports on how member states abide by their ILO obligations.

Patrick Greathouse, vice president of the Auto Workers, drew an assignment with a committee that is to draft plans for establishing national "tripartite" groups formed by representatives of labor, employers and government to advance the efforts of the ILO on behalf of workers.

A start is to be made on new international standards on working conditions for nurses by an assembly committee on which John J. Muth of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute is serving.

Rounding out the U.S. worker delegation are President Albert Shanker of the Teachers, President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Gerard O'Keefe of the Retail Clerks, David Brombart of the African-American Labor Center and Michael Boggs, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs.

Relief Fund Set Up to Aid Idaho Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

erhood of Electrical Workers, Laborers, Carpenters, Operating Engineers, Plumbers, Teachers, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the Amalgamated Transit Union.

A special committee was set up to administer the fund, composed of the executive officers of the state AFL-CIO. A field committee of union members is already at work in the disaster area assisting union families and others.

The convention also voted to support efforts for full federal restitution of all damages to victims of the disaster which occurred when the newly-constructed federal earthen dam burst.

In Washington, Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., allocated $750,000 in disaster unemployment assistance funds to help the hundreds of workers made jobless by the Teton Dam collapse.

Jobless workers in Bingham, Bonneville, Fremont, Jefferson and Madison counties who lost their jobs because of the flooding are eligible for the aid. Effective date for unemployment insurance eligibility is June 5, the date the dam burst.

Illinois Educators Choose Teachers

Springfield, Ill.—Educators in the State Office of Education have chosen Local 3236 of the American Federation of Teachers, to represent them in bargaining with the state government.

Donald A. Johnson, director of the Illinois Dept. of Labor, said that the AFT unit received 184 votes to 103 for no union. There were 386 eligible voters.

The educators administer and monitor various school programs throughout the state.

At New Orleans:

Regional Hearings Point Up Medical Care Shortcomings

New Orleans—Witnesses at regional congressional hearings here reinforced the drive for comprehensive national health insurance by describing the inadequate care and serious shortcomings of today's costly health delivery system.

Representatives testifying for workers, the elderly and the poor urged the House Ways & Means health subcommittee to move quickly on provisions that make up the National Health Security proposal.

Subcommittee Chairman Daniel Rostenkowski (D-Ill.) told the packed hearing room, "National health insurance is inevitable; it's just a question of when and what form."

And President Victor Bussie of the Louisiana AFL-CIO stressed in his testimony that Health Security would be the best method for the nation to ensure proper and adequate health care for all its citizens. His testimony was delivered by Peter Babin III of the Operating Engineers.

Bussie said that through the cost and quality controls incorporated in the Health Security concept, the nation could cut its total medical bill and improve health care at the same time.

He noted that annual private health care expenditures amount to $104 billion a year; federal, state and local governments spend an additional $31 billion for various health programs.

Yet, he observed, there are those who insist the nation cannot afford a comprehensive national health insurance program that would cost about $100 billion a year.

Under the program, "our citizens would be receiving health care as a right, just as we do education," he said. "When public education was first advocated, people said we couldn't afford it — now we can't afford not to have it."

Bussie said that Americans need and deserve a national health insurance program like the ones Canada and other countries have found successful.

He said union members are well aware that their tax dollars are helping finance medical schools which in some cases are limiting enrollment.

One of the major savings in Health Security would come through a reduction in administrative costs, he said.

"To provide Canada's health insurance program to its citizens, which is comparable to our national health insurance proposal, the cost of administration is 1.5 percent as compared with the administration of the Blue Cross plan, which is 8.9 percent."

Because of the higher administrative costs of private health insurance plans, health care users are getting far less in benefits for the premium dollar, Bussie pointed out.

Brother Kiernan Dugas, of the St. Mary's Community Center which serves the needy, handicapped and the elderly in New Orleans, told the panel that the nation has both the need and the resources to operate a comprehensive health program.

"It is not a question of having the money for such a program; it is a question of having the will, of having the right priorities," he stressed.

Finances are a major health care problem for the elderly, Executive Director George M. Gates of the New Orleans Council on Aging testified. The council is an affiliate of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

"There are instances where elderly persons go to physicians, receive medical treatment, and then are unable to continue the treatment because of the lack of finances to purchase the medication," Gates said.

He also told the subcommittee that chronic illnesses older persons suffer often could have been prevented had they had an opportunity to be involved in a health program emphasizing preventive medicine.

The incidence of heart disease and stroke, which plague the elderly, could be reduced if there was adequate screening and follow-up care for persons with high blood pressure, he said.

Gates stressed that "we must have a health plan that will allow persons from all segments of our population access to a health delivery system that has the same standards for the less affluent as for the affluent."

But Dr. Donald J. Palmisano, representing the Orleans Medical Society, told the committee that "medical care is neither a right nor a privilege."

"Medical care is no more a right than it is your right to demand bread from a baker without payment because you are hungry," Palmisano argued.

However, Sister Mary Clare Manhart of the Social Apostolate of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, termed health a basic "right" of all.

She called for development of a comprehensive national program that would provide services from preventive medicine to the treatment of the terminally ill.

Public Employee Dept. Hits Pension Cutback

The executive board of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. urged the House to reject an attempt to cut back on retirement benefits for federal workers.

The board protested a "rider" tacked on to a bill authorizing funds for the State Dept. that would take away from retired foreign service employes a part of the cost-of-living adjustment that Congress provided for all federal workers in 1969.

Under that law, when cost-of-living adjustments are made after prices have gone up at least 3 percent, an additional 1 percent is added on by the government to compensate for the time lag in the adjustment process and to keep up the retiree's standard of living.

The PED board protested that the rider was added to the bill without hearings and asked the House to defeat it. "Any attempt to reduce earned retirement credit for a major group of workers deserves proper discussion by all concerned parties," the board said.

In other resolutions, the PED board:

- Endorsed a pending House bill that would cover all public workers under the unemployment insurance program.
- Dissented strongly from a report by the Senate Banking Committee calling for a ban on any wage increases or cost-of-living adjustments for New York City workers over the next three years as the price of continued federal loans.

Inter-American Unions Join in '76 Observance

The Bicentennial of the United States is cause for celebration throughout the Western Hemisphere, a free trade union regional federation told the AFL-CIO.

"Warm and fraternal greetings" were extended to the U.S. labor movement in a bicentennial message from ORIT, the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers.

ORIT Sec.-Gen. Julio Etcheverry Espinola wrote AFL-CIO President George Meany that the message represents the "solidarity toward the workers and people of North America felt by ORIT and by the free and democratic labor movement of the Western Hemisphere."

The message linked the ideals of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln to the emergence of a system in which unions and other free institutions can flourish.

"Throughout these two centuries, the world has seen an organized people be born, grow and mature strongly linked to the ideas of liberty and justice," Etcheverry wrote. The form of life that evolved made possible "a high standard of living" and a power that carries with it "world responsibilities."

Etcheverry expressed confidence that the United States will meet its responsibilities in the world, as has the AFL-CIO with its solidarity toward the workers of the hemisphere and their free unions.

U.S., Israel Boycott Palestinian Speaker

Geneva—The United States and Israeli delegations, protesting the presence of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the International Labor Organization's world employment conference here, boycotted the meeting while a PLO observer addressed the session.

U.S. Worker Delegate Irving Brown was accompanied by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and other members of the AFL-CIO team in the joint walkout with government and employer representatives.

The walkout came as Abu Mizer began a 15-minute tirade against the U.S. and Israel.

Pay Adjustment Due In Aluminum Plants

Pittsburgh—A 5-cent an hour cost of living adjustment went into effect June 1 for 30,000 members of the Steelworkers employed by major aluminum companies.

5,000 Delegates Rally:

Senior Citizens Push For Health Security

Chicago—Nearly 5,000 older Americans demonstrated their support for passage of National Health Security legislation at a rally sponsored by the National Council of Senior Citizens.

They were the bulk of the delegates representing senior citizens of all 50 states who took part in the 13th annual NCSC convention here.

Thousands of multi-colored balloons bearing the words "National Health Security" were let loose during the rally in Grant Park after a count-down by NCSC President Nelson H. Cruikshank. Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago told the rally "with the help of God, national health care legislation will be passed."

"You are not asking for anything," Daley said, "you are entitled to it."

Daley also called for an end to the trend toward mandatory retirement, saying "We're not against young people taking over jobs, but we don't want to waste the talent of senior citizens."

Lt. Gov. Neil Hartigan of Illinois also called for passage of the Kennedy-Corman Health Security bill, declaring that senior citizens cannot survive without it."

Other speakers included NCSC Executive Director William R. Hutton and Al Towers of the Chicago AFL-CIO, which helped sponsor the rally along with the Chicago Area Senior Citizens Council.

Cruikshank, former director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, was unanimously re-elected president of the council, which he has headed since 1969.

Other officers elected were James Carbray, Whittier, Calif., first vice president; Dr. Mary C. Mulvey, Providence, R.I., second vice president; David Miller, Detroit, third vice president; George J. Kourpias, Washington, fourth vice president, and J. A. Rightley, Rochester, Mich., secretary-treasurer.

Carbray is a former Steelworkers' official who retired in 1967; Dr. Mulvey is supervisor of the Adult Education Dept. of the Providence public school system and was one of the founders of NCSC. She is former administrator of the Rhode Island Division on Aging. Miller is chairman of the Auto Workers Retirees Council in Detroit.

Kourpias, a board member of the council for eight years, is administrative assistant to Machinists' Vice President William W. Winpisinger.

Winpisinger, the principal speaker at the closing session of the convention, urged the NCSC members to join with labor "to form an alliance with the purpose of removing from office the Ford Administration."

"By so doing we will be able to reassert the legitimate claim of the American people to representative government," he declared.

Dr. Robert N. Butler, new director of the National Institute on Aging, and recent winner of the Pulitzer Prize for his non-fiction book, "Why Survive? — Growing Old in America," told the convention luncheon that "there is no greater need for research than in the field of aging." He detailed the goals of the institute, created with the help of the NCSC.

The council presented Awards of Merit to Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.), Sen. Frank E. Moss (D-Utah), Rep. David Obey (D-Wisc.) and Rep. Fernand St Germain (D-R.I.) for their work on behalf of the elderly.

Nuclear Power Curb Rejected in California

(Continued from Page 1)

the Building & Construction Trades Dept. also hailed the outcome as an affirmation that "nuclear power is a reasonable and responsible answer to this country's urgent needs."

Proponents of the measure sought to drum up a scare campaign, but the safety record of nuclear power operations largely nullified fears of radiation.

In addition, a special study by the U.S. Energy Research & Development Administration placed a $40 billion price tag on Proposition 15, a sum that was estimated to cost every California family of four $7,500 over the next 20 years.

The California AFL-CIO had warned that passage of Proposition 15 could prove devastating to the state's economy, pointing out that it is already suffering from the burden of nearly a million jobless workers.

Barely a week before the Tuesday primary vote, the state legislature passed, and Gov. Brown signed, a package of three bills viewed by some legislators as a more moderate alternative to Proposition 15.

These bills would require the federal government to approve a method for reprocessing nuclear fuel elements and a method for permanent disposal of radioactive waste before any additional plants may be started. They also require a study to be conducted of the feasibility of building future nuclear power plants underground.

Unlike Proposition 15, the measures leave the initial decision-making to the state energy commission and provide for approval of the commission's findings by a simple majority vote of the state legislature.

Despite the resounding defeat of Proposition 15, supporters of the measure were already shifting their efforts to Oregon and Colorado where similar initiative measures will be on the ballot in November.

Little more than a week before last Tuesday's vote, more than 5,200 California scientists and engineers, including nine Nobel prize winners signed a statement urging a "no" vote on the measure saying:

"We believe Proposition 15 to be ill advised. Its practical effect would be to restrict the use of one major source of electricity just when it is most needed," they said.

Rail Strike Blocked By Federal Judge

Kansas City—A federal judge here issued a temporary restraining order forbidding some 3,000 members of the United Transportation Union from striking the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad over a contract grievance.

"The temporary restraining order is good to June 18 and we intend to honor it," said J. W. Reynolds, UTU general chairman in Springfield, Mo.



SHIRLEY CARR, an executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, told delegates to the merger convention of the newly formed Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union that low-wage imports are becoming an increasing threat to workers' jobs in the Canadian textile-apparel industry. With her on the convention stage, from left, are ACTWU Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, President Murray H. Finley and Senior Executive Vice President Sol Stetin.

Clothing-Textile Workers Press For Lid on Job-Destroying Imports

The newly formed Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers, winding up its merger convention in Washington, adopted a resolution urging the United States to renegotiate its bilateral agreements with major exporting countries to "help make ceilings a fair and effective regulator of trade between exporting and importing nations."

Despite the best efforts of labor and industry to preserve maximum job opportunities in the textile-apparel industry, the resolution noted, the rising tide of low-wage imports is continuing to cause disruption and unemployment.

Between 1967 and 1974, mostly under the impact of imports, about 300,000 apparel worker jobs and 60,000 textile worker jobs were lost, the resolution observed.

"In 1975 alone, another 20,000 clothing jobs disappeared. Declines of 10 percent or more were also suffered in the single pants and shirt industries," the resolution noted.

The new union, formed by uniting the 350,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and the 160,000 members of the Textile Workers Union of America, pointed out that imports were a threat to workers in Canada as well as in the United States.

Canada is importing four to five times more textiles per capita than the United States, the union's resolution observed. And the domestic industry's share of the Canadian textile market declined from 64 to 44 percent between 1964 and 1973, it added.

The resolution noted that unemployed apparel and textile workers are among the hardest of the jobless to retrain and place in new occupations and that federal adjustment assistance for them has not provided any meaningful relief.

The ACTWU also urged Congress to repeal Section 807 of the Tariff Code which permits U.S. manufacturers to cut garments in America, send them to a low-wage area for sewing and then, having saved a major part of the labor cost, reap an additional saving in special low tariffs.

"Imports coming into this country under Section 807 now represent 10 percent of all apparel imports and are climbing," the resolution noted. "Import levels are too high already, without being augmented by additional quantities coming in at abnormally low tariffs."

In earlier convention action, the 3,000 delegates from across the nation resoundingly adopted a resolution committing the new union to an all-out showdown fight with J. P. Stevens & Co.

President I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., addressing the final session, praised the Textile Workers for its struggle over the years against the "provocations, the falsehoods and the illegal activities of J. P. Stevens," and pledged the AFL-CIO would back the new union to the hilt in its boycott campaign against Stevens products.

"The AFL-CIO Executive Council has officially voted to support your campaign against Stevens, and we don't take our obligations lightly," said Abel, president of the Steelworkers and an AFL-CIO vice president.

"We are not just passing resolutions. We intend to back up those resolutions with manpower, with money and with the efforts of our millions of members—the men and women who go to the store and buy the goods on display."

Citing examples of support provided in the past by organized labor, Abel declared: "We don't buy Russell Stover candies. They're unfair. We didn't buy Farah men's clothing when the Amalgamated said they were unfair.

"And when this union gives the signal — when you decide that consumers must be mobilized against J. P. Stevens—we'll be waiting. We'll be ready to tell J. P. Stevens's anti-union managers that they ain't seen nothing yet!"

Other resolutions passed at the convention called for enactment of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, adoption of the Kennedy-Corman Health Security bill and passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), the Senate sponsor of the full-employment measure, used the occasion of his appearance at the convention to defend the proposal from its critics who charge the bill is too ambitious in reducing joblessness. The bill seeks to establish as a national goal the reduction of adult unemployment to 3 percent within four years.

"Sure, this is an ambitious goal," Humphrey declared. "We may not be able to achieve it, but I'm not going to settle for 6, 7, or 8 percent unemployment. Why not set a target and see if we can't achieve it?"

Among other speakers, Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., acknowledged that the government has "tripped a few times along the way" in administering the Occupational Safety & Health Act, but he pledged that the Occupational Safety & Health Administration was determined to see the statute successfully implemented.

He told the convention that OSHA has completed a proposed draft standard covering cotton dust exposure, and that the proposed standard has been circulated among several independent scientists, textile manufacturing representatives and ACTWU officials.

"The final standard will be issued just as quickly as the process permits," he said. Textile workers contract "brown lung," or byssinosis, with excessive inhalation of cotton dust.

Shirley Carr, an executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, told delegates that in the past eight months trade unions throughout Canada have had their negotiated settlements knocked back by the Anti-Inflation Board, the regulatory agency administering the government's wage-price controls.

"Every employer in the country is smugly sitting back knowing that the AIB will do the negotiating for him," she observed. "In brief, what we now have in Canada is a government that lends all the authority and the power of the state to each and every employer in order to clobber the workers and their unions.

"State corporatism has descended on Canada. Democratic institutions are threatened, and free collective bargaining has been suspended."

Mrs. Carr concluded her remarks with a call for Canadian labor unity, and said: "I am sure that the CLC can count on the support of the American labor movement as it has been able to do in the past."

Msgr. George G. Higgins of the U.S. Catholic Conference said the union's crusade to organize the 650,000 unorganized workers in the textile-apparel industry embraces "the greatest single problem in the labor movement today, and the greatest single opportunity."

We Choose Full Employment

TO THE American economy, just as to individual Americans, full employment is an absolute necessity.

High unemployment affects the way a society perceives itself. The longer people are out of work, the more desperate their situation becomes. Yet the longer people are unemployed, the easier it is for the well-off and the comfortable to ignore the human problems caused by joblessness.

High unemployment also creates stresses and strains within society, further widening the gap between the haves and the have-nots; pitting worker against worker for the available work; creating division where there should be unity.

Just as America could not survive as a nation that segregated its races, it cannot survive if it segregates its people between those who work and those who are always jobless.

We seek a flat rejection of policies that utilize unemployment as an instrument of national economic policy.

For the last seven lean years, planned unemployment has been an integral part of the economic policy of the national government. It has failed to achieve its announced goal of reducing inflation, which was 4.2 percent in 1968. Rather, planned unemployment as part of a policy of high interest rates, tight money and constricted budgets helped spawn a 57 percent increase in the consumer price index since January 1969.

INSTEAD OF planned unemployment, America needs planned employment. There is nothing wrong with the American economy that more jobs wouldn't cure, and we believe that government must play a key role in that planning, along with industry and labor.

Economic planning for full employment is no more incompatible with a free enterprise system than planning for unemployment through fiscal and monetary policies.

The haphazard method of economic decision-making in this country—with the Administration going one direction, the Federal Reserve another, Congress going many different ways, and business and labor straining to hear the distant drummer—must be changed.

Arbitrary dollar limits placed on the ability of the economy to grow and expand must be removed. Policies that do the most good for the fewest and the least good for the most must be replaced by policies that provide all citizens with the opportunity to advance—an opportunity based on individual skills and desire, not restricted by the superficial barriers of race or sex or age or the neighborhoods in which people live.

No longer should the many be forced to sacrifice much for the benefit of a chosen few.

In other words, we believe the economic choice confronting America in this election year is between a continuation of the disastrous "trickle-down" economics of the past seven years—with its recurring recessions, high unemployment, reduced buying power, and hardship, even poverty for the many—and the creation of a balanced, full employment economy built on mass purchasing power, full production and general prosperity.

We choose full employment.

—From the AFL-CIO presentation to the Democratic and Republican platform committees.

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'Look Alive—We're On!'



Corporate Empires:

Multinational Firms Challenge Power of Sovereign Nations

By Gus Tyler

TWENTY-FOUR NATIONS have drafted what they hope will become an international code to regulate multinational corporations. These global companies with far-flung operations in many lands have in many cases, displayed greater power than so-called sovereign powers.

Hence, to protect themselves against these new super-sovereigns, governments have been working on collective regulations.

For some years now, there has been an undeclared war between corporations and countries over the question of "who's boss."

In his epic book, "Sovereignty at Bay," Harvard's Raymond Vernon wrote just a few years ago: "Suddenly the sovereign states are feeling naked. Concepts such as national sovereignty and national economic strength appear curiously devoid of meaning." Countries are the captives of corporations.

While many lands headquarter multinationals, the United States is the prime home office of these enterprises. Of the top 10 industrial multinationals, eight are American and two are Anglo-Dutch.

So vast are the operations of such American corporations that the Frenchman Jean-Jacques Servan Shrieber forecast that in the near future "the third industrial power, after the United States and the Soviet Union, could be not Europe but American industry in Europe."

Complaints against the MNCs have been registered by folk in both home and host countries. Thus, American labor has cried bitterly that these corporations close up plants in the United States to export the jobs to other lands where labor is cheaper, taxes lower, and regulations like fair employment practices, occupational safety, environmental protection, restriction of cheap labor are nonexistent.

These same corporations, state the grievances, are exporting valuable American capital and priceless American know-how.

Host countries—where the MNCs locate—have complained that the big corporations are taking over the running of the economies of the native land. The hosts grieve that their countries are being bled for the benefit of the big boys on Wall Street.

In these conflicts between international corporations and national countries, the companies have been gaining an edge. "Already some corporate empires," wrote Dow Jones economics editor Sterling E. Soderlind, "wield more clout than some governments."

The basic clout of the multinational is its power to locate or remove its operations to suit its corporate needs: to reward the compliant and to punish the defiant countries.

Unable to do the job alone, statesmen have been urging some kind of agency to curb the multinational corporations. But nothing happened until recently when it was disclosed that the already powerful MNCs were adding to their power by bribery and by financing foreign political parties.

The proposed codes are firm on these two points: no more buying officials or parties. Such illicit acts are outlawed.

But beyond these prohibitions, the code is spineless, still allowing corporations to keep "sovereignty at bay," to make dominated countries kneel before dominating companies.

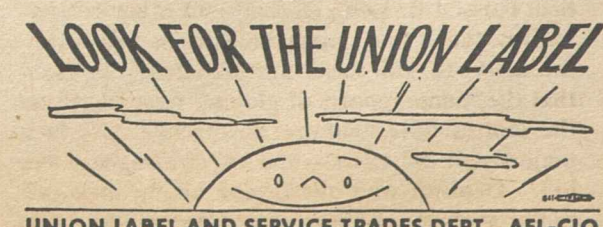
TO WAIT FOR SOME powerful international body to emerge that will be strong enough and determined enough to put multinational corporations under control is unrealistic. The wait is lengthy.

What is more realistic is action by the United States government, where most of the MNC's are headquartered. Such action could regulate the export of capital and know-how with an eye to the impact of such outflow on the American economy.

Simultaneously, our corporation tax system should be revised to eliminate any encouragement to export jobs to other lands.

These are the best short term alternatives, whatever the long term program for international control may be.

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How to Buy:

Court Decision on Drug Ads Viewed as Boon to Consumers

By Sidney Margolius

A RECENT U.S. Supreme Court decision has ended one of the most bitter conflicts in the long battle over the high prices of many modern prescription drugs. The court ruled that the restrictions in many states on advertising of drug prices were unconstitutional. In effect the court upheld the right of sellers to commercial free speech.

Consumer groups had long fought these restrictions on the ground that drug price advertising would help to reduce costs by stimulating competiition. State pharmacy boards, usually dominated by pharmacists themselves, tended to forbid ads on prescription medicines.

Price advertising, where it has occurred, also helps to demonstrate to consumers that charges do vary among different sellers. But the new ruling won't help consumers as much as it might if they aren't aware of the potential savings involved.

Unfortunately, even in states with no restrictions on price advertising, pharmacists have not done much such advertising, and consumers often have failed to comparison-shop for Rxs. As a result, the public pays literally millions of dollars a year more than it needs to for prescription medicines.

Many surveys have documented the wide disparity in prices of the same drug. Thus, in Indiana, a public service group found pharmacies charging from $1.55 to $6 for an Rx for Achromycin V. We ourselves have found variations in prices quoted for the widely prescribed tetracycline anti-infective drugs of from $6.02 to $10.50, even under brand names, and as little as $3.95 under the generic name. Another survey found a range of charges of from $3 to $10 for a prescription for Poly cillin.

A survey in northern California by the local association of pharmacists found that 100 tablets of raudixin, a remedy for high blood pressure, were for sale at 28 different prices ranging from $2.50 to $11.75, a Federal Trade Commission official pointed out.

THE COURT SUIT that led to the Supreme Court decision was based on a survey by the Virginia Citizens Consumer Council which found price variations of nearly 150 percent. Prices were found to vary even among stores in the same chain and between quotes made on the phone and in the store, reports Lynn Jordan, at that time president of the Virginia Consumers Council.

Mrs. Jordan and the VCCC brought the suit in conjunction with the Virginia State AFL-CIO. The suit specifically sought to overturn the Virginia Pharmacy Board's regulation prohibiting advertising of prescription drugs.

Among other incidents, the need for greater disclosure of drug prices was demonstrated to Mrs. Jordan when she compared prices of 60 erythromycin 250 mg. She had been paying a chain store $10.75 for Upjohn's E-Mycin and then discovered they had begun stocking Abbott's erythromycin at $5.95. Another chain store, however, quoted her a price of $5.13 for Bristol's Bristamycin.

One obvious reason why consumers often don't stop to compare Rx prices is that they may want to get the prescription filled right away. Or they may have a favorite pharmacist who has provided helpful services. Naturally consumers are willing to pay at least a little extra for service and convenience.

But the magnitude of the price differences makes comparisons vital, especially for maintenance drugs used regularly by elderly people and others with chronic illnesses. At the least you can talk to your regular pharmacist about the differences in costs of drugs you have to take regularly. Pharmacists often provide reduced prices in such cases. Some also arrange with local unions and senior-citizen groups for special discounts.

Consumers often fail to take advantage of lower prices available on private-brand versions of non-prescription drugs such as anti-histamines, aspirin, cold remedies, digestive products and many others. With these drugs, it's even easier to compare prices since you often need only compare the ingredients shown on the label.

A revealing example of price differences for similar or the same over-the-counter medicine, which we recently found, is the price of Colace, packaged by Mead Johnson. It usually sells for about $6 for 60 capsules—10¢ each. We found in some stores the generic "O.T. Caps" at $4 for 100—4¢ per capsule. The label says, "Each cap contains 100 mg. diactyl sodium sulfasuccinate."

The illuminating fact is that the capsules in both brands are produced by the same manufacturer, the Scherer Co. of Michigan. Both Mead Johnson and the small Long Island, N.Y., packager that puts out the generic version merely package the capsules.

A similar battle is going on in a number of states over restrictions on advertising of eyeglass prices, with the FTC also considering a nationwide regulation to permit such advertising. A leading FTC official even suggested taking a good hard look at the present bans on advertising of doctor fees.

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To Reinstate Key Provisions:

Strong Tax Reform Package Hinges on Senate Amendments

ADOPTION of strengthening amendments, expected to be offered when the Senate debates the tax bill, would be a major gain in the long fight for genuine tax reform, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison declared.

Key amendments that the AFL-CIO and others urge go to increasing the minimum tax, closing tax shelters and plugging a loophole in the export program, Denison said. Those amendments, he stressed, would put the Senate measure "back into line with approximately the bill that the House passed." Such a bill would then shape some vital first steps toward meaningful, but not total tax reform, he said.

Chances are good that the Senate will approve the amendments and improve the bill, Denison said, just as the House did with the measure sent to the floor by the Ways & Means Committee. He discounted the claims of Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) and other conservatives that "they have the votes or the commitments to kill these amendments." He said that the "same reports of gloom" were heard on the House side, "but we did prevail . . . in a majority of the cases—and we did improve the bill." Denison was questioned on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Denison scored the Domestic International Sales Corporations (DISC), which provide subsidies for U.S. exports, as "purely and simply a tax break" that is both unfair and unproductive. He said that while "on the surface it would appear to create jobs, the $1.5 billion a year that this subsidy takes out of our pockets" accounts for fewer than 15,000 jobs. The same expenditure "in other sectors could create up to 250,000 jobs," he added.

"You would create more than 15,000 jobs if you took that $1.5 billion and threw it out the window," Denison asserted.

Acknowledging that President Ford might kill a strong tax bill with a veto, Denison pointed out that if he does, "it will be for political considerations, not revenue considerations," because such a measure would raise a substantial amount of revenue. "If we raise $2 billion with these strengthening amendments," Denison declared, "the President should applaud this action, not criticize it."

Reporters questioning Denison on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview were Lisa Myers of the Bureau of National Affairs and Donald Phillips of United Press International. Labor News Conference is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN THE CONGRESSIONAL Joint Economic Committee recently held hearings on social security problems, both Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Subcommittee Chairman Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) complained for the record about continuing charges that the system is in terrible trouble.

The principal reason for the hearings was to help counteract scare propaganda that social security is tottering on the verge of bankruptcy.

There has been such a rash of newspaper and magazine articles over the past few years casting doubt on the basic soundness and durability of the social security system that Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens and a social security expert, warned:

"Those who would scuttle or drastically alter the system in the name of the worker should cause us to be wary of their motives. There is an old saying of organized labor: 'When the boss gets concerned about the welfare of the worker, beware!' "

Witnesses at the hearings seemed agreed the social security system needs adjustments. All agreed that the recession had caused short-term problems by forcing the system to drain its trust fund. All agreed that changes must be made to bring more money into the trust fund in future years.

There was disagreement on the methods to be used to get more money. The Administration wants to raise social security taxes. Other witnesses—including Cruikshank and Robert Ball, former Commissioner of Social Security—want to increase the wage base on which the taxes are paid without raising the tax rate at this time. Most witnesses agreed the time will come when the government will have to share in the expenses of social security which is now paid for wholly by employee-employer taxes.

But no witness among the experts called by the JEC thought that the system is about to collapse or that it is in serious trouble.

THE FACT IS that the social security system, in which nearly every American has a stake, has been the most thoroughly and continuously studied program of any federal program.

Yet the attacks continue. The most vicious, experts say, is the one that charges that social security benefits may not be available when they fall due 20, 30 or 40 years from now. To the worker who, by law, must contribute from his earnings every payday and who is counting on his benefits in retirement and for the protection of his family, such planting of the seeds of doubt is cruel.

The fact is that the payment of benefits is mandated by federal law. A claim to benefits is a legal right enforceable in court and by law.

The fact is that Congress has gone as far as possible to bind its successors to assure that future Congresses will not, by changing the law, weaken the obligation to pay these benefits. The proceeds of social security taxes are earmarked for the payment of benefits and deposited in the trust fund. Congress, the experts say, has made clear beyond question its pledge to the American people that the social security commitment will be honored.

Social insurance is a concept long and well-recognized throughout the civilized world. It differs from private insurance but it does embody the central element of financial protection against defined hazards through a pool of contributions and a sharing of risks—with benefits payable as a matter of legal right on the occurrence of the stated events.

Charges that social security reserves have been grossly inadequate and that the funds are fictitious—because the money is invested in U.S. bonds—have been emphatically rejected by every one of the system's Advisory Councils and by the social security committee of the insurance industry.

All the social security experts agree that, as long as the benefits are adequately assured by the federal government's ability to obtain income through taxes, today's young worker need have no concern because his contributions are used to pay today's beneficiaries, or because his future benefits will be paid from future contributions.



SENATE APPROVAL of amendments to strengthen the Finance Committee's tax bill would be a major step toward genuine tax reform, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Donald Phillips, left, of United Press International and Lisa Myers of the Bureau of National Affairs. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



NEW LEADERSHIP TEAM of the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen—President Harry R. Poole, left, and Sec.-Treas. Samuel J. Talarico, right—is embraced by retiring top officers at the union's 80th anniversary convention in San Francisco. Joseph Belsky, second from left, stepped down as president along with long-time Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman.

Poole, Talarico Elected:

Meat Cutters Install New Top Leaders

San Francisco—The Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen marked the union's 80th anniversary this year with the installation of a new team of national officers and a reaffirmation by convention delegates of progressive goals.

Elected as president of the 515,000-member union was Harry R. Poole who started work in a Philadelphia meat market in the depression and who has held a number of major union offices, including the executive vice presidency for the past several years.

Chosen as secretary-treasurer was Samuel J. Talarico of Utica, N.Y., an international vice president since 1960. In addition, Talarico has held key positions in District Local 1 in Utica and has been active in the New York state trade union movement.

Both were sworn in by Patrick E. Gorman, who a month before the convention had announced his intention to retire from elective office and assume a constitutional position as chairman of the executive board. President Joseph Belsky also retired after a four-year term.

Talarico, voicing the same sense of regard for the retiring officers, pledged that there will be "no appeasement" in the union's struggle to advance conditions for its members.

The delegates re-elected 21 vice presidents and elected five new ones: George Favale of New York; Addie Wyatt of Chicago, who has directed the union's women's activities department; Fred Clavio of Chicago; John G. Hickey of St. Louis; and Frank Cimino of Cleveland.

The convention abolished the post of executive vice president formerly occupied by Poole. It was announced that Vice President Charles Hayes of Chicago will take over the title of director of organizing, while retaining the directorship of his Illinois district.

In his post as chairman of the board, Gorman will maintain his office in the union's headquarters, serve as a delegate to AFL-CIO conventions, travel on union business and continue to edit the union's magazine, the Butcher Workman.

The convention adopted a strong resolution of support for some 400 strikers at the Missouri Beef Co. plant at Rockport, Mo., and launched a vigorous "don't buy" campaign against all Missouri Beef products.

One of the five largest packers of beef and second largest in packaged beef (called "fabricated" in the industry), the company had profits of nearly $6 million last year. It offered the Amalgamated's Local 576 a wage of about $1 an hour less than that paid by Iowa Beef Processors, its closest competitor, and far below the level of such firms as Armour and Swift.

Vice President Jesse Prosten, head of the union's packinghouse division, charged that Missouri Beef and other fabricating firms "have made a shambles of the rate structure and the working conditions in the industry."

He warned that a failure to change the wage structure at Missouri Beef may result in unemployment for union members in other cities and predicted that if the strike is not successful, it will encourage Iowa Beef—which has twice taken long strikes—once again to challenge the union in negotiations later this year.

In other actions, the convention raised dues to $8.50 per month effective Oct. 1, and $9.50 on Oct. 1, 1978. Per capita payments to the international will rise 60 cents on Oct. 1 and another 40 cents after two years, to a total of $3.75 per month. The delegates voted increases in salaries for national officers and the board chairman roughly reflecting the rise in the cost of living since the 1972 convention.

In a major address to the convention, Vernon Jordan, Jr., head of the National Urban League, told the delegates that while some of them might be in agreement with President Ford and Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi about the busing situation in Boston, he wanted to remind them that if politicians "will play politics with the constitutional rights of black people, then they will play politics with the vested hard-earned rights won by the labor movement. We are first, and you are next."

Noting that the Urban League had decided to hold its convention in Boston starting Aug. 1, Jordan said that just as the labor movement was "with us" in the civil rights struggle at Selma, Ala., Jackson, Miss., and Montgomery, Ala., "you too ought to be with us in Boston."

Jordan lashed out at the politics of what he called the "new minimalism," a philosophy holding that the social programs of the 1960s were failures.

Other speakers included AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan, President Olga Madar of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) and Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit, who received the union's civil rights award.

Georgine Spurs Building Trades To Sharpen Political Action Role

Los Angeles—Building tradesmen throughout the nation must get involved in "this crucial election year" if America's falling standard of living is to be reversed, President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. told several hundred delegates to the department's western regional conference here.

"We have had seven lean years," Georgine said, "but there are better days ahead—provided only that we do our job between now and Election Day.

"That job is simply to see to it that all union members and their families are registered to vote, that they know the candidates and the issues, the platforms and the voting records, and they go to the polls and vote on Nov. 2."

Georgine accused the Ford Administration of misguided policies, mismanagement and incompetence that have perpetuated the country's worst recession in 40 years, its highest unemployment rate since the Great Depression and its highest interest rates since the Civil War.

"We have a President who has blindly and stubbornly clung to the same policies that Richard Nixon and Arthur Burns established in 1969," Georgine charged. "The quality of American life is deteriorating.

"All of this, Mr. Ford would have us believe, is the price we have to pay for so-called 'fiscal responsibility.' Isn't it time America asks what's 'responsible' about mass unemployment, widespread hardship, unused productivity, idle men and machines, inflationary interest rates and the worst recession since the '30s?"

Georgine said that Ford cannot be believed. Not only construction workers but the rest of the United States saw this to be true in the President's veto of the common-site picketing bill after he had given his formal, solemn promise to support it, Georgine said.

"The President tells us that what this country needs is more of his brand of fiscal responsibility. He tells us that America has to save its money, that America can't afford to care for the sick, can't afford to feed the hungry, can't afford to educate her children decently, can't afford to keep her cities from falling apart," Georgine said.

"Well, don't you believe that either," he said. "The only thing this country can't afford is four more years like the last seven."

The only policy that makes sense in America today is a policy of full employment, Georgine said. Full employment is not only the best and fastest way to balance the federal budget, end the drain on the nation's resources and start America moving forward again—it may be the only way, he said.

During the three-day meeting, delegates participated in a series of workshops dealing with such matters as pensions, the Davis-Bacon Act, occupational safety and health, local council administration, legislation and politics.

The workshops were moderated by President William Sidell of the Carpenters, President Harold J. Buoy of the Boilermakers, President Pascal DiJames of the Marble Polishers and President Kenneth Edwards of the Lathers.

Rep. Mike McCormack (D-Wash.), discussing the country's energy needs, told the conference that nuclear energy is "the safest, cleanest, cheapest, most dependable, most environmentally acceptable, significant option we have available to us today."

"It does no good to provide for national defense if we do not have enough energy to run the country," he said. "It does no good to talk about programs to reduce unemployment if we do not produce the energy that the jobs will require."

Firestone Negotiations Resumed in Cleveland

Cleveland—Negotiators for the Rubber Workers and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. resumed their talks here after two days of federally mediated discussions in Washington failed to make any headway in their contract dispute.

Meanwhile, URW Local 26 reached tentative agreement with the Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. in Cumberland, Md., a subsidiary of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Local 26 President Joseph Brandenburg said that Kelly-Springfield assured the local that it would pay the same wage and other economic benefits that are eventually agreed upon by Goodyear and the URW in their national master agreement.

The Cumberland local did not go out on strike Apr. 21 when the URW began its nationwide walkout against most of the Big Four tire plants. Some 70,000 union workers struck at 47 plants operated by Goodyear, Uniroyal, Goodrich and Firestone.

The union is seeking to negotiate a contract with Firestone that could serve as the pattern for an agreement with the other three companies.

The Washington talks were called by James F. Scearce, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, who said the seven-week strike "is having a severe impact on the workers, their families and the companies."

The two sides are still greatly divided on basic economic issues, particularly on a strong cost-of-living clause the union seeks to help its members maintain parity with workers in the automobile industry.

J. P. Stevens Boycott Pledged Support

New York — The Workmen's Circle, a national Jewish fraternal organization, promised its support to the consumer boycott of J. P. Stevens products.

Bernard Backer, president of the Workmen's Circle, said members throughout the United States would be asked to assist the Clothing & Textile Workers in both organizing activities and local boycott actions.

Labor Board Adds Seven Law Judges

The National Labor Relations Board has added seven new administrative law judges to help handle the growing number of cases brought to the agency by unions, employers and individual workers.

The seven appointees were formerly on the NLRB's legal staff in Washington or in the agency's regional offices. The NLRB had been under authorized strength due to retirements and deaths, it noted in an announcement on the appointments.

"Our judges division has been overworked," NLRB Chairman Betty S. Murphy said. "We welcome the new judges while emphasizing that there is still room for other qualified applicants."

V. J. Murphy Dies, Former N.J. Leader

Spring Lake, N.J. — Vincent J. Murphy, retired president of the New Jersey AFL-CIO and former mayor of Newark, died here June 8 after a lengthy illness. He was 83.

Murphy, a long-time member of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, also served as secretary-treasurer of State AFL from 1933 to 1961 and as its president shortly before merger with the State CIO. He was elected president at the merger convention in 1961 and served as the head of the state federation until retirement in 1970.

Also active in local and state politics, Murphy was elected a city commissioner in Newark in 1937 and was mayor of the city from 1941 to 1949.

In a message to his daughter, Rita DeWyngaert, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said that Murphy "was an outstanding trade union leader, a tireless fighter for the rights and welfare of workers and their families. . . ."

Murphy served on the state unemployment compensation commission under three governors and held posts on a number of local and state advisory bodies. He also held an honorary doctor of laws degree from Seton Hall University.

In addition to his daughter, Murphy is survived by his son, Vincent, Jr., and a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren. A requiem mass was said at St. Catherine Church in Spring Lake, and burial was in Newark.

Problem Drinkers on the Job:

Joint Union-Employer Effort Expands Help for Alcoholics

Alcoholic workers have long been a problem for themselves and the people around them. But today, there is a greater emphasis on union-employer programs to get them effective treatment, not fire them, Gordon H. Cole writes in the May issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

The troubles of the problem drinker are now being discussed openly and alcoholism is handled as a disease, rather than as a sign of moral degeneration.

Cole, who is the public relations director for the Machinists and editor of the Machinist newspaper, notes that the problems of alcoholic workers can have severe side effects on their families, fellow workers, employers and their unions.

"It's an old problem," he observes. "The 10 million Americans who suffer from alcoholism haven't come down with the disease overnight."

Citing statistics that show 5 to 10 percent of the workforce has drinking problems, Cole points out that most are family men and women; some are front-office executives; some are office workers, and at least 1 million are union members.

Trade unions are well aware of the problem, the article notes, and most have developed programs jointly with employers to help the worker sick from alcoholism.

Cole cites a report from the National Council on Alcoholism observing that the joint labor-management approach can do more for alcoholics than any other system tried in industry so far.

"Problem drinkers may have undermined their health, family relations and social relations, but they cling to their jobs as proof they don't have a drinking problem," Cole writes.

However, on the job alcoholism not only hurts the worker sick from it, but his fellow employes and the employer as well. Eventually, alcoholics can undermine good relations between labor and management.

Cole illustrates the point with findings of the Council on Alcoholism dealing with problem drinkers in industry:

- The alcoholic employe is absent two to four times as often as the non-alcoholic.
- On-the-job accidents among alcoholic workers are two to four times more frequent than among non-alcoholics, and accidents off the job are four to six times more numerous.
- Sickness and accident benefits paid for alcoholic workers are three times greater than for the average non-alcoholic.

A study of 50 alcoholics also found that they filed four times more grievances than non-alcoholics in the same shop. In one auto assembly plant, 363 of 746 grievances filed in one year were related to alcohol, Cole reports.

The average employe referred to an alcoholism program is 45 years old and has been on the job nearly 19 years. Two of three are married, 21 percent divorced, separated or widowed, and 13 percent are single.

"The problem is real, not just for those 10 percent who can't afford to take a drink, but also for the 90 percent who can," Cole writes. "That's why the trade union movement—perhaps better than any other organized group—has developed a clear-cut position on alcoholism and the alcoholic."

Labor is working to develop a rational, humane approach to assist workers suffering from alcoholism, the article says.

This approach includes such efforts as joint understanding of problem drinking by labor and management; joint labor-management sessions in detecting, counseling and referral procedures, and even-handedness in treatment—assuring that the alcoholic worker is treated with the same sensitivity as the alcoholic manager.

Efforts are also being made to expand health insurance coverage to provide for the treatment of alcoholism as a disease and for the development of grievance and arbitration procedures stressing treatment and recovery rather than cover-up and dismissal.

The Council on Alcoholism working with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, helped set up a national labor-management committee last year. Its co-chairmen are Federation President George Meany and James M. Roche, former president of General Motors.

A prime thrust of the joint committee is the appeal to all unions and employers to join in the alcoholism recovery efforts.

Cole also describes programs set up by the Machinists and the Postal Workers, and the continuing efforts of Alcoholics Anonymous, which has rehabilitated millions of persons since its founding in 1934.



NEW HEADQUARTERS building of the Railroad Signalmen in Mount Prospect, Ill., was formally opened as Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., cut the ribbon. He was assisted by President Charles J. Chamberlain, left, of the Signalmen and Mount Prospect Mayor Robert D. Teichert.

Carter Closes In on Delegate Quota, Ford-Reagan Struggle Continues

Victories in Ohio by President Ford and Democratic frontrunner Jimmy Carter closed the 1976 primaries with each about 200 votes short of the total needed for his party's presidential nomination at the summer conventions. Both lost in California.

Key elements of the Democratic Party immediately coalesced behind Carter as he closed in on the 1,505 votes needed to win the nomination on the first ballot in the Democratic Convention that opens in New York July 12.

But Ford got no such indication. His lone rival, conservative former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, vowed to carry the fight to the convention in August in Kansas City, where 1,130 votes are needed for the nomination. Ford and Reagan could each be very close to that figure when the remaining non-primary states finish their delegate selection.

Still, the arithmetic seemed possible for a first-ballot Ford victory. He won 88 delegates from Ohio and 67 from New Jersey on the closing day. That pushed him almost to the 1,000 mark in committed votes. About 140 GOP delegates were chosen previously as uncommitted and about 250 are yet to be chosen in non-primary states.

Thus the long primary season closed with more attention focused on how much acrimony would be left within each party than on whether either convention would go past the first ballot in choosing a presidential nominee. Neither party has had more than one ballot since 1952.

Contrasted to Reagan's perseverance were these Democratic reactions:

- Before the ballots were counted on the final day, Chicago Mayor Richard Daley said a Carter victory in Ohio should wrap up the nomination. Daley, who heads an Illinois delegation which has 92 convention votes pledged to favorite son Sen. Adlai Stevenson III, later announced his personal support for Carter.
- As the votes were counted, two Carter rivals, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona and Sen. Frank Church of Idaho, made conciliatory announcements about getting ready to support the Democratic ticket in November.
- The next day, two contenders who had withdrawn earlier, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, gave similar indications of support for Carter. Wallace said he would urge the 170 delegates pledged to him to vote for Carter.

Almost any one of those sources of delegates would be enough to seal the nomination for Carter.

In California, Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr., carried 59 percent of the popular vote and got 204 delegates in his home state primary, compared to Carter's 20 percent and 67 delegates.

Carter led the New Jersey preferential voting with 57 percent of the vote to 19 percent for Church, but got only 25 delegate votes in the separate balloting to 75 for an uncommitted slate which said it backed both Brown and Humphrey.

In Ohio, where Udall made his final effort, Carter won a decisive 52 percent of the popular vote and 119 delegates to Udall's 21 percent and 20 delegates.

Estimates before the three primaries set Carter's goal at 200 delegates to put him too close to the nomination to be stopped. He obtained 209.

In the Republican primaries, Ford won overwhelmingly in Ohio and New Jersey, but Reagan made the day's biggest delegate haul—167 in California's winner-take-all voting.

Ford's 88 Ohio delegates compare to nine for Reagan, and the President swept all 67 at stake in New Jersey. In the popular voting, Ford had 55 percent to Reagan's 45 percent in Ohio while Reagan took 65 percent to Ford's 35 percent in California. Republican voting in New Jersey was for delegates only.

Reagan finished the total of 27 Republican primaries with about 885 delegates. He was the victor in 12 primaries against 15 for Ford.

Behind Carter's 1,200 delegate total from the primaries, no other candidate had as many as 400.

Democrats contested 31 primaries in all and Carter took 18 of them, losing 12 and bypassing one.

Senate, House Matches Shaped in Primaries

Democratic Senators John V. Tunney of California, Harrison A. Williams, Jr., of New Jersey and Edmund S. Muskie of Maine were renominated with labor backing in highlights of primary voting spread across six states.

Only Tunney had serious opposition, from former campus activist Tom Hayden. Tunney won easily, with 61 percent of the vote to 39 percent for Hayden. He will be opposed in the fall by 69-year-old S. I. Hayakawa, a former president of San Francisco State University who achieved fame by resisting campus activism in the 1960s.

Hayakawa topped a GOP field that included former HEW Sec. Robert H. Finch and Rep. Alphonzo Bell.

California COPE also endorsed Democrats in 33 of the state's 43 Congressional districts and all 33 won, including 27 incumbents. Among the six nominated for seats held by Republicans were Patti Lear Corman, wife of the congressman in a neighboring district, and Leon Panetta, who resigned a federal civil rights post under President Nixon.

Elsewhere, former Sen. Howard Metzenbaum won the Ohio Democratic Senate primary over Rep. James V. Stanton, and Elmo Zumwalt, Jr., was nominated with the endorsement of state COPE in his bid to unseat independent Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., of Virginia.

In New York, former UN Ambassador Daniel Patrick Moynihan announced he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the seat held by Conservative James Buckley. The primary is Sept. 14.

Metzenbaum will be running against Sen. Robert A. Taft, Jr., in November. He lost to Taft in 1970 by a narrow margin and was appointed to the Senate briefly in 1974 before losing the Democratic primary later that year to Sen. John Glenn.

In Ohio, four Democratic congressmen were renominated with COPE's endorsement. Francine Ryan also won nomination with labor backing, but two other COPE-endorsed candidates lost.

Also, Rep. Wayne Hays was renominated but by a sharply reduced margin over the same opponent he had beaten three times before he became the center of charges of keeping a mistress at government expense. Hays's favorite-son presidential primary slates failed to win a delegate seat in the six congressional districts they contested, including his home district.

In New Jersey, Democratic Rep. Henry Helstoski was clinging to a narrow lead for renomination after he was indicted on federal charges of taking bribes to obtain citizenship for aliens. Helstoski's margin of 106 votes was subject to change in an absentee ballot tally and probable recount.

In Virginia, one COPE-endorsed Democrat won and one lost in congressional races. George W. Grayson was nominated with labor support for the seat being vacated by the retirement of Thomas Downing.

There were no state-wide races in Iowa or South Carolina.

In Iowa, Democrats renominated Stephen J. Rapp to repeat his race against Rep. Charles Grassley, the lone Republican on the state's House delegation.

In South Carolina, Democratic Rep. John Jenrette defeated five opponents to win renomination with labor backing.

Musicians Split $10 Million in Record Fees

New York—About 40,000 members of the Musicians who make phonograph records will receive special payments totaling over $10 million this year in addition to fees originally earned from their individual recording jobs, AFM President Hal C. Davis announced.

Under the union's contracts with the recording industry, each record manufacturer makes payments to a special fund based on its annual sale of records. AFM members who make phonograph records receive individual payments based on their annual scale wages from recordings relative to total wages paid to all union musicians.

This year's funds represent an all-time high for payments to AFM members under terms of their collective-bargaining agreements with the recording companies, Davis said. The 1976 total of $10,391,949 is about $200,000 more than last year's total, he noted.

Checks will be mailed to eligible members about Aug. 1, Davis said.

Donahue Tells Conference:

'Codetermination' Concept Offers Little to U.S. Unions

Montreal—Codetermination, the concept of worker participation with management in the conduct of a business or manufacturing concern, "offers little to American unions in the performance of their job unionism role," Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, declared in a speech here.

In addition, Donahue told an international conference on trends in industrial and labor relations, "it could only hurt U.S. unions as they pursue their social unionism functions, seeking through legislation, political action, community development and a host of other approaches to improve our members' lot by improving society generally."

Donahue noted in an address to some 600 labor and management leaders and university and government officials that a flood of articles and studies by journalists and academicians lately has urged U.S. unions to move in the direction of codetermination, and to become more involved with such issues as the "quality of worklife," worker alienation and "job enrichment," and others.

"All of these assume that there is a surge of worker interest in participation in management or in some of the more esoteric aspects of quality of work, and that assumption is false," he declared.

"They also assume that there are patterns in West Europe and the Scandinavian countries which are totally transplantable. All of this overlooks the fact that cultures, laws, collective bargaining systems, union and management structures —and indeed companies and workers—are so different that a 'common system' is not logical.

"We'll continue to watch the various experiments in bargaining and in structure, as I'm sure other nations will watch ours. We and our totally pragmatic system can be counted on to accept what is valid for us—just as the systems in other nations continue to validate themselves."

In the so-called quality of work field, Donahue said, U.S. unions have been in the business of improving the quality of work for "all the years of our existence. We have fought for a clean, safe workplace, for sensible, tolerable limits on discomfort—in short, for humane conditions."

"We are as impressed as anyone with the new opportunities which modern plant and equipment, modern methods of work organization, may create for further humanizing the workplace, and we can be depended upon to participate in serious efforts to study these and develop them further," he said.

"But we can also be depended upon to scoff at some of the 'rainbow-chasing' being carried out by less serious faddists who have latched on to some of the more esoteric aspects of this subject—and we'll be equally cautious and suspicious of those who will try to turn this into another effort to boost output without sharing the benefits of any increased productivity."

Among other speakers, Arvid Anderson, chairman of New York City's Office of Collective Bargaining, hailed the role of collective bargaining and of New York City's union leaders for playing a significant part in the struggle against future financial shocks for the metropolis.

Anderson cited the remarks of William Ellinghaus, a member of the Emergency Financial Control Board whose members include representatives of New York City labor unions.

"I have found the municipal labor unions to be the most practical people in this crisis," Anderson quoted Ellinghaus as saying. "They understood the problem more quickly than the city administration."

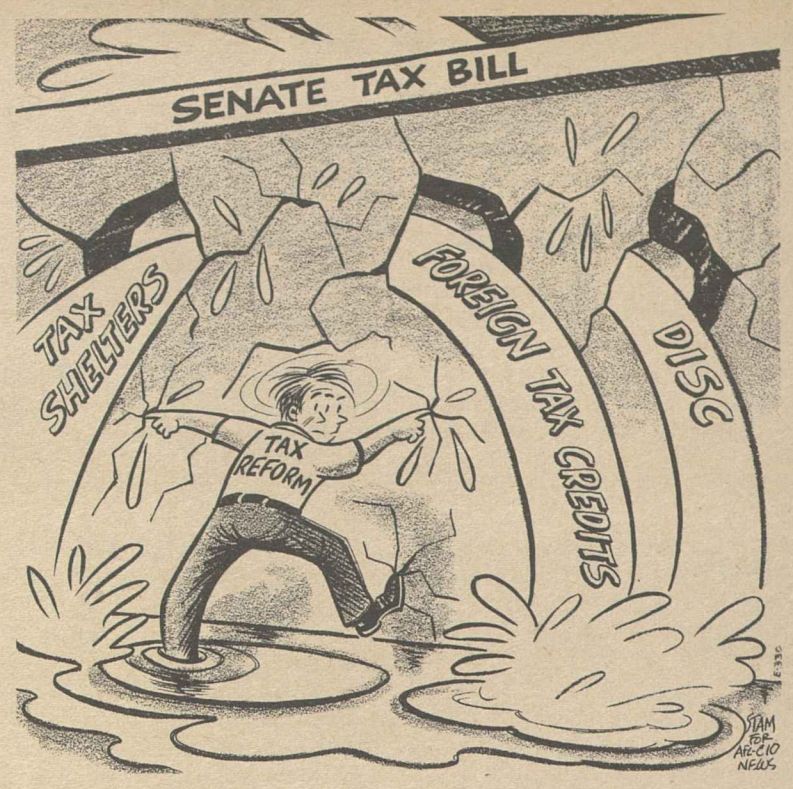
Delegates to the five-day conference represented countries having broadly comparable industrial relations systems. The conference was sponsored by the Canadian government in cooperation with McGill University.

In his address, Donahue noted that one of the most difficult tasks facing the collective-bargaining system today is the need to regain lost purchasing power for union members while at the same time protecting workers' jobs in a continuing economic crisis.

Many managements are still confronted by recession-induced problems and the impact of monetary policy on costs and liquidity, Donahue said. Yet wages, job security, cost-of-living adjustments, pensions and supplemental unemployment benefits are only a few of the issues that command immediate attention.

"We have suffered through seven years of high interest rates, high inflation rates and high unemployment rates. Our housing industry has practically come to a halt and more than 30 percent of our industrial capacity sits unused.

"Those policies will have to be changed if we are to reduce those pressures on collective bargaining and allow it to work well. We are convinced that will require a change of administration in the United States."



True Jobless Rate Holds Above 10 Percent Level

(Continued from Page 1)

that wholesale prices in May rose three-tenths of 1 percent over the month following an increase of eight-tenths of 1 percent in April.

Reporting on the employment situation, BLS said that the number of persons holding jobs rose by 298,000 between April and May to 87,697,000, adjusted for seasonal fluctuations. The size of the labor force changed only slightly in May, rising by 118,000 to 94,557,000 over the month.

The number of unemployed persons declined by 180,000 to 6,860,000, seasonally adjusted, following two months of little change. The over-the-month reduction took place almost entirely among adult women whose jobless rate fell five-tenths of 1 percent to 6.8 percent.

Job opportunities for men, however, either fell off or remained about the same, as Meany observed. The AFL-CIO also noted that construction jobs still numbered at least 700,000 below the pre-recession peak, while manufacturing jobs were some 1.5 million below earlier levels.

"Moreover, four million students are now graduating from high school and college," Meany pointed out. "The economy must provide job opportunities for young people entering the labor force, as well as for the nearly 10 million already unemployed."

Teenagers and blacks continued to experience the greatest difficulty in finding employment, BLS noted. The jobless rate for teenage workers in May was 18.5 percent. For black workers, the jobless rate was 12.2 percent.

The unemployment rate for adult men rose slightly from 5.4 to 5.6 over the month. The rate for married men inched up from 3.9 to 4 percent. The jobless rate for household heads remained unchanged at 4.8 percent, while the rate for full-time workers fell to 6.8 percent from 7 percent the month before.

The number of persons working part time in May "for economic reasons"—that is, partially employed workers unable to find full-time jobs—edged up by 134,000 to 3,382,000 in May, BLS said.

Nonfarm payroll employment totaled 78,999,000 last month, up by only 57,000 from April. Contract construction employment was unchanged at about 3.4 million.

The average workweek rose three-tenths of an hour to 36.3 hours from April levels, which had been affected by the Easter and Passover observances that occurred during the survey period.

Action Pressed to Solve Lag in Disability Rulings

The Social Security Administration should be given funds, staff and a firm deadline to clean up a "huge backlog" of disability insurance claims, the AFL-CIO urged.

Its statement to a House Ways & Means subcommittee acknowledged that disability claims are often difficult to adjudicate. But the AFL-CIO insisted that the administrative problems must be overcome in fairness to the thousands of disabled persons "awaiting decisions and enduring hardships."

More than 90,000 claims and hearing requests are backed up in the Bureau of Hearings & Appeals and the Bureau of Disability Insurance.

Delays of more than a year are common, the AFL-CIO stressed. These impose "a heavy economic burden upon persons already financially, physically and emotionally burdened by severe disability."

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to give the Social Security Administration added funds and staff so that the backlog can be reduced and the claim processing time substantially shortened within a year.

But if this isn't done, the AFL-CIO urged Congress to:

1. Require the Social Security Administration to process initial claims and reconsideration requests within 90 days. Set a 120-day deadline for action on hearing requests and appeals for review by the Appeals Council.

If applicants don't get a decision within these time limits, the AFL-CIO urged, they should be entitled to emergency payments, based on their earnings record.

2. Federalize the disability determination process. At present the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare delegates to each state the power to determine the disability status of applicants from the state.

"Some states apply eligibility standards stringently while others do not," the AFL-CIO noted. "It is difficult for the Social Security Administration to administer satisfactorily what it cannot effectively control."

Apart from clearing up the backlog, the AFL-CIO statement cited the need for other improvements.

On the key definition of disability, the AFL-CIO urged that it be less stringent for older workers—those over the age of 50 or 55.

Older workers whose disability prevents them from working at their usual occupation should qualify for benefits even if their handicap does not by itself prevent them from working at any kind of employment, the federation argued.

The statement also urged modifications in the period of employment required before a worker is protected by disability insurance. It called, too, for improved benefits for disabled widows and dependent widowers.



FIRST MEMBER of a union chosen to be a White House fellow is Charles Ansbacher, shown here conducting the Colorado Springs Symphony. Ansbacher, vice president of Musicians Local 154, will serve for a year in a high-level government post.

White House Fellow Holds Union Card

A young symphony conductor, Charles Ansbacher, became the first union member to be appointed a White House fellow.

Ansbacher, the conductor and musical director of the Colorado Springs Symphony, is vice president of Local 154 of the Musicians—the union's Pikes Peak local.

He was one of 2,864 applicants for the prestigious White House fellowships, and one of 17 selected to spend a year as a high-level aide to the head of a government agency or as a member of the President's staff. The fellowship begins in September.

Union sources say Ansbacher has turned on the Pikes Peak area to music during his six seasons as symphony conductor. He has promoted free summer concerts, helped found a community orchestra, which he also conducts, and encouraged the union's Western Congress of Strings program. He has been a guest conductor with orchestras in the United States and Europe.

Ansbacher achieved another first when he was one of the finalists recommended by a selection board for the presidential appointment. He will be the first person from the arts to serve as a White House fellow.

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Public Works Bill Passed By Wide Senate Majority



U.S. DELEGATION to the International Labor Organization conference on world employment walks out in protest during a political speech by a Palestine Liberation Organization representative, who was allowed to address the session over the objections of democratic nations. U.S. Worker Delegate Irving Brown, right, leads the walkout. He is followed by Betsy M. White and Herbert N. Blackman of the Labor Dept.; President Albert Shanker of the Teachers; Charles H. Smith, employer delegate, and David Brombart of the African-American Labor Center. **(Story, page 3.)**

69-25 Vote Challenges Veto Threat

By David L. Perlman

The Senate voted 69-25 approval of a public works employment bill put together by a House-Senate conference committee as a replacement for the legislation President Ford vetoed earlier this year.

It would authorize up to $4 billion in job-creating programs through Fiscal 1977 if unemployment stays high. That would finance about 300,000 jobs directly, and more through economic stimulus.

The new bill's price tag is about one-third less than the vetoed legislation, but it is still substantially more than the Administration has been willing to support. The cutbacks, however, appear to have won over enough support to improve the chances of overriding a veto.

Ford's veto last February was overridden in the House, but the Senate vote fell three short of the needed two-thirds majority. The big margin by which the conference report passed the Senate may indicate a different outcome if the new bill is vetoed. The House still has to act on the conference report before the labor-supported measure can be sent to the President.

Its chief ingredients include:

- Up to $2 billion for an accelerated public works program. The money would be used for grants to state and local governments for construction or repair of local public works projects on which on-site labor can begin within 90 days of project approval.
- Additional funds, up to $1.25 billion, in counter-cyclical grants to

(Continued on Page 7)

Labor Asks Federalized Job Service

The AFL-CIO gave a "poor performance" rating to the U.S. Employment Service and asked Congress to reshape the fragmented network of state-run agencies into "a truly national labor exchange" that would match job-seekers with available jobs.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller charged at a House hearing that the employment offices too often are run for the benefit of "low-wage employers who offer substandard wages and working conditions."

He urged federalization of the employment service and mandatory listing of most job vacancies —both positions that were endorsed by the AFL-CIO convention last year.

Unions are "staunch supporters of the concept of a public employment service," Biemiller testified.

"We want the U.S. Employment Service to become the recognized source of free service for all workers who need jobs and for all employers who need workers," he said. "We want the employment service to stop its focus on low-wage jobs at the bottom of the job ladder and to start serving all job-seekers."

Biemiller acknowledged the complexities of the employment service, which began with equal federal-state matching funds, operated as a totally federalized system during World War II, and then reverted to state control with about 85 percent federal financing.

Apart from its original job-seeking role, it has been given responsibilities involving special programs and training opportunities for the disadvantaged.

Biemiller expressed concern that the employment service, broken into 50 state agencies and 2,400 local offices, has such a "poor record of job placement."

He cited two recent reports—from the General Accounting Office and the Dept. of Labor—indicating that only about one in five job-seekers are placed through the U.S. Employment Service. Further, "more than half of these were short-term jobs," most of them low-paying as well.

The GAO study found that many of the jobs listed with the employment service in Fiscal 1975 were not subject to the federal minimum wage, that about one-third

(Continued on Page 2)

Senate Opens Debate:

Key Changes Sought In Tax 'Reform' Bill

The Senate opened debate on a tax bill that needs major revision to come at all close to labor's proposals for "genuine tax reform."

A conservative-led Finance Committee scrapped most of the modest tax reforms contained in a House-passed bill and sent to the floor a measure that largely ignores a congressional budget commitment to raise an additional $2 billion by closing loopholes.

As the sometimes-heated debate began, a coalition of 14 senators joined in proposing a package of tax reform measures that includes in large measure the five major changes the AFL-CIO termed "most important to the working men and women of America."

Labor's proposals, outlined in a letter sent all senators by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, are designed to "help save U.S. jobs and help economic recovery."

Topping the list is repeal of the loophole that allows U.S. multinational companies to keep their foreign profits untaxed as long as the money remains abroad.

Biemiller stressed that this gives the multinationals an incentive to expand their operations abroad, instead of using the funds in the United States. The cost is hundreds of thousands of jobs, he said, as well as the revenue loss in taxes.

Other major amendments sought by the AFL-CIO would:

- Limit the foreign tax credit now available to multinationals that have "no rational justification."
- Restore the House-passed limits on tax shelters, which allow persons with high incomes to arrange to take paper losses in various types

(Continued on Page 8)

House Rejects Move to Slash Food Stamps

The House beat back an attempt to slash the food stamp program by cutting the appropriations bill funding it.

Rep. John H. Rousselot (R-Calif.) proposed to slash $794 million from the food stamp portion of an Agriculture Dept. funding bill. That would have resulted in a cut of more than 20 percent from current spending levels.

Rousselot contended this would bring about reforms in the program since there would only be enough money to assist those with the greatest need. The House, which has not yet acted on pending legislation changing food stamp eligibility requirements, defeated the Rousselot amendment, 228-184.

Meany Bids Central Bodies Gear for Stevens Boycott

AFL-CIO President George Meany has called on all state and local central bodies to gear up for "a major boycott operation" against the products of J. P. Stevens & Co.

"We will be sending you instructions and information about conducting the boycott," Meany said in a letter. "But while you await these materials, I urge you to form your committees and make initial preparations."

The boycott against the giant anti-union textile firm was called by the newly merged Clothing & Textile Workers at its June 3 founding convention in Washington. At the convention, Meany announced the boycott has the "complete, total, all-out support" of the AFL-CIO.

In his letter, Meany also urged state and local central bodies to intensify their activities on behalf of the striking Rubber Workers' product boycott against the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., the target company in the union's current round of bargaining with the Big Four tiremakers.

In both boycotts, Meany declared, "the united efforts of the labor movement are essential to the achievement of social and economic justice for our fellow workers."

High Court Limits Reach Of State R-T-W Laws

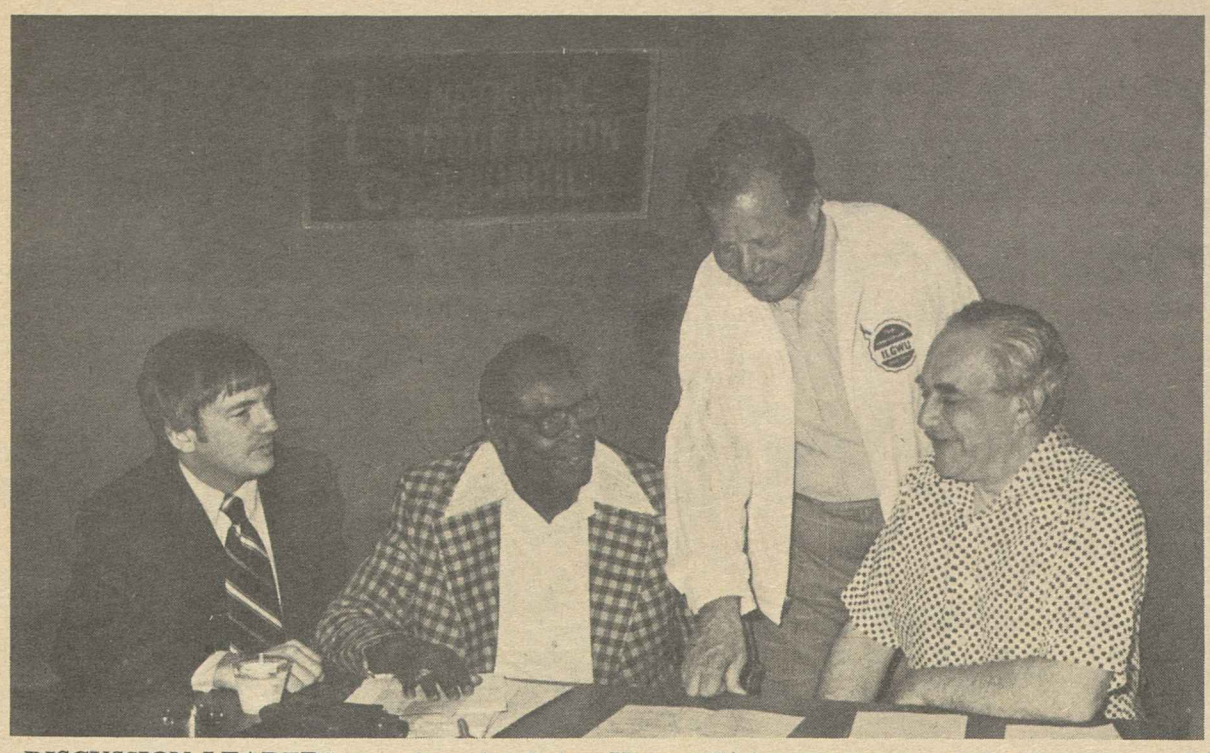
A state "right-to-work" law can't reach out to cover workers whose principal job site is elsewhere, the Supreme Court ruled.

Its 7-2 decision dealt with tanker crews who spend most of their working hours on the high seas. But it also established firmly a general principle that the location of the job site and not the place of hire determines whether a union security agreement can be nullified by a state "right-to-work" law.

The court majority held that an agency shop agreement covering seamen on Mobil Oil Corp. tankers is binding, even though the company's tanker operations are headquartered in Texas, a state that prohibits union security agreements.

Mobil agreed in collective bargaining to an agency shop clause that required unlicensed seamen on its eight tankers to join the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers or pay a fee comparable to union dues. It subsequently asked a federal court to nullify that provision as a violation of the Texas "right-to-work" law.

(Continued on Page 8)



DISCUSSION LEADERS at a three-day Labor Human Rights Conference explored current and future issues facing the trade union movement. The conference at Unity House in Forest Park, Pa., was sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee's National Trade Union Council. From left are Art Gundersheim, executive director of the National Committee on Full Employment; Director William E. Pollard of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Edward Schneider, conference chairman, and Don Slaiman, deputy director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services.

Labor Urges Federalized Job Service

(Continued from Page 1)

paid $2 an hour or less and most paid less than $2.50.

A "key step" to improve the employment service, Biemiller urged, would be to require all private and public employers to list all job openings with the U.S. Employment Service, "except where there are existing established referral systems as there are in the construction and the maritime industry."

Biemiller said a present requirement that federal contractors list their job openings with USES is "a step in the right direction" and he urged the Dept. of Labor to enforce it more effectively.

While recognizing that most jobs are obtained "through less formal channels" than employment agencies, Biemiller said the employment service still remains the "central clearinghouse source of information on job opportunities."

Economic conditions partly dictate the clientele of the USES, Biemiller noted. Thus, "in good times there will be a higher proportion of disadvantaged workers and in bad times there will be a higher proportion of workers temporarily unemployed because of recession."

But no group of workers should be relegated to "second-class status and second-class service," he stressed. "We believe it is wrong to force the employment service to choose between service to disadvantaged workers and service to regular workers unemployed because of recession. . . . The employment service must help them all."

Even without immediate federalization, Biemiller said, the public employment service can improve its performance and the Dept. of Labor can help through "stronger administrative direction."

The computerized job bank system has been "much balleyhooed" and "oversold," but has the potential for matching "job-seekers and job-openings across the nation as well as in local labor market areas." It needs more detailed information and should be used along with counseling and other manpower services, Biemiller said.

The legislative oversight hearings are being held jointly by a subcommittee of the Education & Labor Committee under Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) and a Ways & Means subcommittee headed by Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.).

Meany Assails Switch On Cement Plant Safety

The AFL-CIO called for an immediate return of job safety coverage for workers in cement manufacturing operations to the jurisdiction of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

In a letter to Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., Federation President George Meany charged that the transfer of the jurisdiction to the Mining Enforcement & Safety Administration "has stripped the 20,000 workers in the nation's cement plants of their legal rights and effective protection of their health and safety.

"The AFL-CIO protests both this decision and the secrecy which surrounded the decision," Meany declared. "It is our firm conviction that enforcement for the manufacturing of cement must be immediately returned to OSHA."

Meany noted that the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, the union which represents the affected workers, was neither notified nor consulted on the switch.

The first knowledge the union had of the decision, which reverses a 1972 agreement on enforcement jurisdiction, was when a MESA inspector showed up at one of the cement plants.

But the Portland Cement Association, which Meany said "has long sought to escape effective enforcement of health and safety regulations, was apparently kept constantly advised by MESA."

On the 1972 agreement, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. had been assured by Labor Dept. Solicitor Benjamin W. Mintz that OSHA would hold authority "to prescribe and enforce safety and health standards related to all working conditions within the manufacturing process" of cement plants. The Bureau of Mines, under the agreement, would have jurisdiction over all mining and milling operations.

Meany said that the implications of the transfer in safety enforcement authority reach beyond cement manufacturing.

The decision, he warned, "constitutes a precedent for undermining OSHA in other areas, such as nonferrous and basic steel, by chipping away at the number of workers protected by the act.

"The intent of the Occupational Safety & Health Act is to provide a safe and healthy workplace for all workers, not to provide an escape hatch for industries which seek to avoid their legal obligations to the health and safety of their workers," Meany declared.

Eleanor Coit Dies, Labor Education Leader

New York—Eleanor G. Coit, an early leader in the labor education movement, died June 7 at Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital in Hanover, N.H. She was 82.

Miss Coit, a member of the American Federation of Teachers since 1922, had a 33-year association with the American Labor Education Service. During that period, the workers' education program grew from a few labor schools to 75 labor studies programs at various universities. She was director of the service when retired in 1962.

Louisiana Employers Revive R-T-W Drive

Baton Rouge, La.—Louisiana employers are mounting a strong campaign to re-enact a "right-to-work" law 20 years after a similar measure was repealed. The Louisiana House of Representatives, by a surprising 59 to 46 vote, has already adopted the measure, which would prohibit enforcement of union shop clauses in collective bargaining agreements.

Passed out of the House Labor & Industrial Relations Committee by a narrow vote, the bill occasioned feverish lobbying and debate on the House floor. Ed Steimel of the Louisiana Association of Business & Industry (LABI) was the chief proponent of the bill, and Victor Bussie, president of the Louisiana AFL-CIO, led the opposition. Following House passage, the measure moved into Senate committee where labor was counting on stronger support.

Introduced by Rep. Walter Bigby of Bossier City, the "right-to-work" bill was generally considered of minor interest in the current legislative session. One of the few southern states without a "right-to-work" laws, Louisiana passed such legislation in 1954 only to repeal it two years later.

Over the past few months, however, the newly formed LABI, headed by Steimel, a management consultant from Arkansas, marshalled the management forces behind a statewide campaign with expenditures of some $200,000 for television and newspaper ads to promote the bill as part of the solution to Louisiana's high unemployment.

Opposition to the measure centered in New Orleans, the state's chief industrial area, where several legislators and labor leaders denounced its proponents' arguments that passage would bring more jobs into the state.

They pointed out instead that "right-to-work" is a misnomer for legislation that would only strip away the benefits that organized labor has brought to the poor and working people of the state.

Bussie and others have repeatedly pointed to U.S. Dept. of Labor statistics that show Louisiana to be superior to neighboring Arkansas and Mississippi—both "work" law states—in the number of new jobs created, average weekly wages, per capita income, and new and expanded facilities.

'New Form of Patronage':

Wurf Hits Payoffs In Contracting-Out

Miami Beach—Contracting of public jobs to private companies was cited as "a new form of political patronage subject to fantastic rip-offs and corruption" in a keynote address by President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees at the union's 22nd convention.

Wurf told some 3,000 delegates and guests in his opening day speech that the union must concentrate even more effort during the current hard economic times to keep politicians from using the recession to rob public workers of their jobs while giving lucrative contracts to friends who perform the needed government services indifferently and at higher costs.

"Productivity in the public sector depends upon good management," Wurf told the convention. "And as long as public officials hand out jobs to their political pals, cries for greater productivity are a red herring.

"And so is the charge that public employes are responsible for the plight of America's local and state governments."

Calling for continued efforts to better the working and living conditions of public employes, Wurf declared:

"We do not intend to let anybody turn the clock back on us and destroy what it took 40 years to achieve. We are not going to fall into the trap of fighting to maintain the status quo, because that, too, means falling behind, not moving ahead.

"We intend to fight for fair and sound pension systems . . . effective and equitable collective bargaining laws . . . and wage increases allowing our people to enjoy some of the riches of this affluent country."

Wurf said the resources already exist to finance improvements in public employe pay and benefit packages but are being squandered in tax breaks for the wealthy and wasteful programs.

The AFSCME delegates responded with a series of resolutions on a number of the subjects covered by Wurf.

Two resolutions called for a coordinated program to counter the public relations assault and legal challenges launched over the past several years by the National Right to Work Committee. One measure strongly supported the legal battle by AFSCME and other unions to force disclosure of big business financing of the "work" group.

Delegates also called for reforms to spread the tax burden more equitably, with the wealthy paying their fair share while working men and women are relieved of some of their regressive taxes.

The convention also called for continued promotion of legislation to guarantee union security and encouraged agency-shop provisions in states that do not now have them.

During debate on a resolution on ommunications, delegates amended it to prohibit further advertising in the Washington Post during the strike by the pressmen's union. The action excludes the Post from the list of papers which will run the remainder of AFSCME's current educational advertising campaign to generate public support for programs benefiting members.

The convention also pledged its support to the Rubber Workers, on strike against major tire manufacturers, and called for a Dept. of Transportation investigation of tires made with inexperienced non-union labor during the strike.

Election of officers and a proposed constitutional amendment calling for an increase in per capita taxes were among major items to be acted on at later sessions.

On the eve of the convention, Wurf announced establishment of a public service advisory board made up of 14 prominent citizens to work with the union to help improve state and local governments.

Wurf said the board will function independently and will deal with issues such as revenue sharing, countercyclical aid, taxes, unemployment insurance and intergovernmental relations. The board will not be involved in union affairs or administration, he said.

$100,000 Raised For Quake Victims

American union members have donated nearly $100,000 in relief and aid for Guatemalan workers left homeless in that nation's Feb. 4 earthquake, the American Institute for Free Labor Development reported.

AIFLD said 43 American unions and employe groups added nearly $50,000 in relief aid to the $50,000 earmarked by the AFL-CIO. The institute is coordinating U.S. labor's efforts to aid in reconstruction of the stricken area.

Most of the labor money is going to purchase construction tools and materials, AIFLD said. The government of Guatemala estimated after the massive earthquake that approximately 1.2 million people — one fifth of the country's population — had been left homeless.

Flouts Accord on Agenda:

Soviet Bloc Pushes Propaganda at ILO

Geneva — So-called worker delegates from the Communist bloc persisted in using the International Labor Organization's annual assembly as a propaganda launching pad despite the widespread disapproval of their time-wasting tactics.

Enlisting a French labor representative as a co-sponsor, the worker delegates of the Soviet Union and other Communist countries placed three propaganda-loaded resolutions before the assembly.

This move flew in the face of a general understanding that the assembly would be spared the need to deal with resolutions this year because of the employment conference the 132-nation ILO is holding concurrently with it.

In a last-minute maneuver, the Communist group flouted the tacit accord that the ILO direcor general, Francis Blanchard, had urged be reached because of the strain imposed on the worker, employer and government delegates and on the ILO facilities by the dovetailing of two major conferences.

Irving Brown, the U.S. worker delegate, scathingly denounced the Communist failure to show the same "good will and fair play" displayed by the other delegations in not submitting resolutions. While deploring the "bad precedent" set by the Communist group, the leader of the AFL-CIO delegation said that under its rules the assembly had no choice but to establish a resolutions committee.

However, the U.S. worker delegation is refusing to be associated with the work of the committee. All western delegations generally are cold-shouldering the Communist effort to use such events as those already under ILO investigation in Chile to pose as the champions of human and trade union rights.

While the assembly's committees began the real ILO work of preparing new international standards for raising living and job conditions, the employment conference was attempting to sort out in working groups the often far-afield ideas advanced by the ILO staff on how to create enough jobs to end poverty everywhere by the year 2000.

Employer delegates who were warning developing countries that attempts to overregulate multinational firms would drive them out were pulled up short by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, a member of the U.S. worker delegation.

The real problem, Kirkland said, is not the requirements imposed on the multinationals but the "overzealousness" of many developing countries in seeking to entice such firms to locate plants on their territories.

Kirkland drew attention to an advertisement placed in a prominent American business journal by one developing country that, he said, offered such a "reprehensible" inducement as the "lowest wages in the area." Free land and questionable tax and other advantages were thrown in for any multinational that would set up for business in this country, Kirkland noted.

Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO social security director, deplored the absence of "perspective" in the ILO discussions on migrant workers. The United States, he observed, had absorbed large numbers of job-seeking foreigners, while the number of foreign workers illegally in the country equals the total of unemployed workers in the United States.

Communist countries, Seidman continued, have not absorbed any of the foreign workers who seek jobs abroad, if only because there is nothing to attract them.



CONFERENCE SESSIONS of the International Labor Organization are monitored by the U.S. delegation, which includes Dale Good, left, government delegate; Irving Brown, center front, worker delegate, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, right.

High Court Rules Public Workers Lack Constitutional Job Rights

A 5-4 majority of the Supreme Court ruled in effect that public workers have no constitutional protection against being fired without proper cause and without due process of the law.

The court rejected the contention of a Marion, N.C., policeman that as a permanent employe he had a right to continued employment that could be nullified only for proper cause and after an opportunity to respond to any allegations of unfitness.

In the case that reached the court, the police officer was abruptly fired and told merely that his work was unsatisfactory. Only after he had brought suit was he given any written statement of reasons.

Writing for the Supreme Court majority, Justice John Paul Stevens said it didn't matter whether the charges against the fired policeman were true or false or whether the dismissal would hurt the chances of the individual to find employment elsewhere. No constitutional issues were involved, he contended.

The court decision was sharply criticized by President William H. McClennan of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept.

But it does make clear, he suggested, that only "a written labor contract" can protect public workers, and that the supposed job security of public employment is a "myth."

The court's "misguided majority," McClennan said, also points up the importance of enacting a federal law governing public sector labor-management relations.

Just a week earlier, McClennan's own union, the Fire Fighters, was hit by a Supreme Court decision also stemming from a North Carolina case.

Two lower courts had ruled that the city of Charlotte, N.C., had discriminated against a local of the Fire Fighters by refusing to agree to a dues checkoff even though it had granted a checkoff to other organizations.

About 65 percent of the city's fire fighters are members of IAFF Local 660, despite a North Carolina law that bars a city from negotiating a union contract with its employes.

After refusal of a checkoff prevented the local from making a low-cost group insurance program available to its members, the union challenged the denial in court.

A federal judge and then the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals agreed with the union's contention that denial of the checkoff in this situation violated the equal protection of the law guarantee of the 14th Amendment.

The city contended that it would be burdensome for it to provide a checkoff to any group that requested it, and contended that its policy barred a checkoff for any special interest membership group.

A unanimous Supreme Court decision held that this was a permissible standard, and was not "so devoid of reason as to violate the equal protection clause" of the Constitution.

The city had also argued that a dues checkoff was a form of union contract barred by state law. And it also justified its refusal to grant a checkoff on the argument that if collective bargaining for public workers ever became legal in North Carolina, the checkoff privilege would be a "bargaining chip" in negotiations.

The Supreme Court said it was not necessary to rule on those additional arguments since it accepted the contention that the checkoff ban was not unconstitutionally discriminatory.

Bakers Sue Russell Stover On Job Bias

Charleston, S.C.—The Bakery & Confectionery Workers filed a class action suit against Russell Stover Candies, Inc., charging the company with racial discrimination in its hiring and promotion policies in South Carolina.

The suit, filed in the U.S. District Court here, alleged that black employes of the company have been discriminated against in violation of federal statutes in securing promotions to supervisory positions.

In Marion, S.C., the suit charged, about 85 percent of the workers in the production unit alone are black but have been denied promotions by reason of their race. The company also was charged with refusal or failure to hire and promote blacks in certain other of its operations, including the maintenance department, clerical and office operations.

The suit seeks compensation for the "substantial monetary loss" the black workers allegedly have suffered as a result of the company's discriminatory practices as well as injunctive relief to stop the company from continuing its alleged racially discriminatory action.

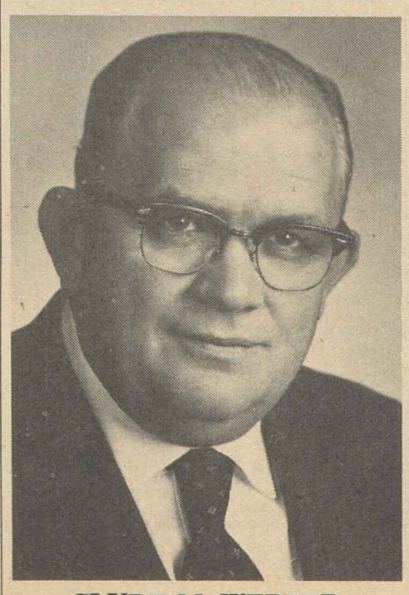
Russell Stover has followed a consistent pattern of thwarting the rights of employes to organize into unions, and has been found guilty of unfair labor practices.

The AFL-CIO has endorsed a product boycott against the company called by the Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

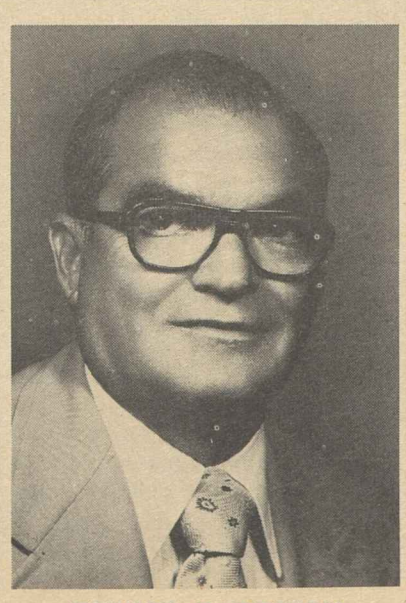
NLRB Regional Office Planned for Oakland

The National Labor Relations Board announced it will open a new regional office in Oakland, Calif., this fall to remove some of the pressure from its San Francisco regional office, NLRB's biggest and busiest.

The Oakland office will handle cases east of San Francisco Bay and from central California and northern Nevada, NLRB Chairman Betty S. Murphy said. The San Francisco office will retain jurisdiction over cases west and north of the Bay and in northern California and Hawaii.



CLYDE M. WEBBER



DENNIS GARRISON

Clyde Webber, 56, Dies, Led Government Union

Clyde M. Webber, president of the Government Employees and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, died of cancer June 15 at Holy Cross Hospital in Silver Spring, Md. He was 56.

Executive Vice President Dennis Garrison was sworn in the same day to complete Webber's unexpired term as president of the 325,000-member union. Elections will be held at the AFGE convention in September.

Webber, who also was treasurer of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., succeeded the late John F. Griner to the presidency of the AFGE in 1972. He was elected to a full term without opposition in 1974.

In messages to Garrison and Webber's wife, Marie, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said that Webber's death would be a loss to the AFGE and the labor movement.

"He was a dedicated trade unionist and a gifted leader whose efforts contributed immeasurably toward improving the lives of all government workers," Meany and Kirkland said.

President William H. McClennan of the Public Employee Dept. said that Webber will be greatly missed. "His counsel is reflected in the goals and objectives adopted by the PED."

A telegram from President Ford termed Webber "a credit to the labor movement and the nation." Ford said the AFGE leader had demonstrated "concern for public welfare" while serving "his membership, all federal employes and the country well."

Webber had been a member of AFGE since 1949, and served as a vice president of the union representing five western states from 1960 until he was elected executive vice president in 1966. He was elected to the AFL-CIO Executive Council at the federation's convention last year.

Webber represented the AFGE on the Federal Pay Council and the Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee, two governmental groups that recommend pay schedules for federal workers.

In addition to his wife, Webber is survived by a son, Robert, and two grandchildren. Services wer held June 18 in Silver Spring, Md., and will also be held in Ogden, Utah, on June 20. Interment will be in Ogden.

Garrison has served as a vice president of the AFGE from 1967 until he succeeded Webber as executive vice president in 1972.

Financing Health Care

AMERICA REMAINS the only western nation without a national health insurance program.

The United States spent on health care $118 billion in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1975, or 8.3 percent of the gross national product. Yet, this enormous expenditure left 38 million Americans without insurance coverage for their health care expenses. Much of the insurance coverage Americans do have is inadequate.

Canada spends 7.3 percent of its gross national product on health. Yet for this smaller percentage Canada provides comprehensive health care for virtually its entire population. The major reason Canada achieves more health care for less expense is that it has a social insurance health program rather than a private insurance system.

America can afford a comprehensive national health insurance program.

What the U.S. cannot afford is to continue to spend health care dollars in the same old way; that is, through a private insurance that cannot control costs or provide quality care since its sole function is to pay bills.

The key to controlling the escalating cost of medical care is control of financing. The current system of private insurance, supplemented with public funds for Medicaid for the poor and Medicare for the aged, is too diffuse to have the leverage necessary to force economies.

The current system is also wasteful; in 1974, private insurers took $3.6 billion out of the $28.4 billion paid in premiums for administrative costs. This represents 12.8 percent of premium income; in contrast, Canada spends less than 4 percent on administrative costs.

Private health insurance carriers have little incentive or will to use the leverage of benefit payments on health care providers to control costs. Only a social insurance program, which channels all payments for health services through a single government agency, can contain escalating costs.

THERE HAVE BEEN a number of proposals made to meet the problem of financing health care.

An effective national health insurance program for America should include the following elements:

- A comprehensive single standard of benefits.
- Universal coverage.
- Access to health care as a matter of right.
- Incentives for reform of the delivery system.
- Built-in quality control.
- Strong cost control.
- Minimum administrative overhead cost.
- Equitable and progressive financing.
- Strong consumer representation.

Of the major national health insurance programs submitted in the 94th Congress, only one—Health Security, introduced by Congressman Corman and Senator Kennedy with bipartisan support—provides all nine of these essentials.

—From the AFL-CIO presentation to the Democratic and Republican platform committees.

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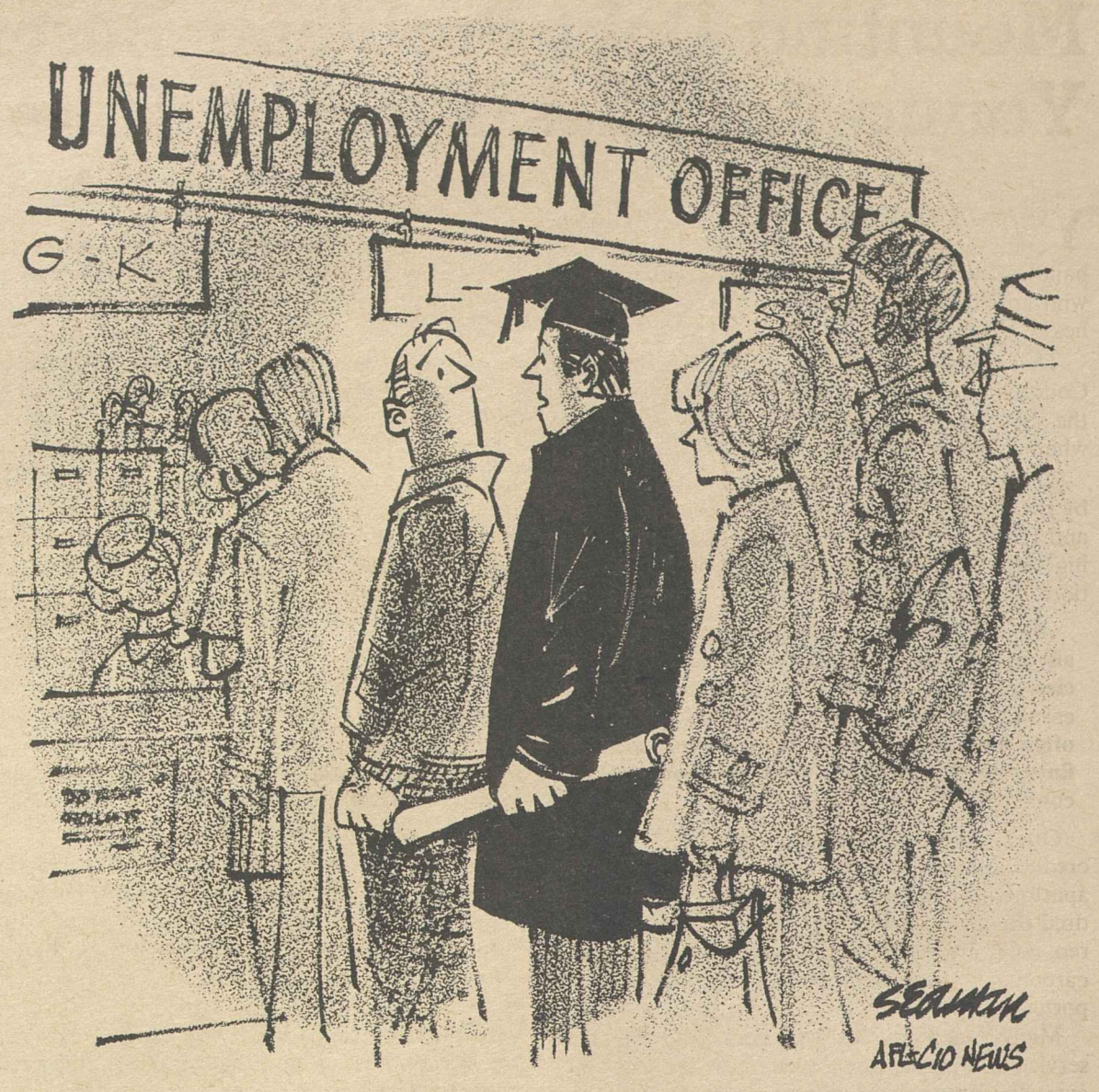
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'Hi, Dad!'



A Word Edgewise:

Sophisticated Leftists Mount Drive to Disrupt Bicentennial

By John P. Roche

IN THE MID-1930s, the American Communists were the biggest American flag-wavers in town. Earl Browder announced that "communism is 20th Century Americanism" and offered to shake hands with J. P. Morgan—a difficult feat since Morgan had already gone where good capitalists go. Indeed, the Communists made the American Legion and the Daughters of the American Revolution look like bush-league patriots. Howard Fast, then a party hack, turned out novels glorifying the revolutionary tradition, and Jack Hardy wrote an official Communist history with the suggestive title, "The First American Revolution."

The thrust of Hardy's book is summarized in the following paragraph: "The American Revolution was fought and won by the humble and underprivileged masses who took up arms to secure freedom. They found themselves caught in the countless oppressions and constrictions of class society and sought some measure of release . . . through revolt against the English system of restriction and oppression. These people were the forerunners of the working class and its allies of the present period in American history."

This volume is now a museum piece, but much to my surprise I recently encountered a far more sophisticated version of the same theme, "America's Birthday: A Planning and Activity Guide for Citizens Participating in the Bicentennial Years," sponsored by an outfit called the People's Bicentennial Commission (PBC).

I have been interested in the PBC precisely because its New Left leadership is far better attuned to Madison Avenue advertising techniques than the blundering old Communists ever were. What they have done is quite cunningly to disguise anti-Americanism as Americanism.

You may recall these sportsmen went public last year when President Ford came up to Massachusetts to celebrate the "shot heard 'round the world." Arriving the night before, they organized a midnight to 8 a.m. rally for the "working class." No sensible proletarian would spend the night in the mud and drizzle, but a number of permanent floating rads were entertained by folksinger Pete Seeger (who thoughtfully dedicated a number to the Khmer Rouge, the Cambodian Communists who were brutally driving the population of Phnom Penh into the wilderness) and a speech by Prof. George Wald designed to frighten Wall Street. When the President did speak, the PBC strike force made a minor nuisance of itself, heckling from canoes, but its biggest contribution to the day was the incredible shambles it made of Minuteman Park. It took about two weeks to clean up the garbage, rubbish and assorted detritus. Indeed, the citizens of Concord decided the PBC contingent were Tories getting symbolic revenge.

In an interesting historical sense, the Concord folks were right. The colonials fought a War of Independence to maintain the status quo, that is, the tradition of American self-government that had grown up over two centuries while the British were looking the other way. It was the Tories who were the rebels against the American social system and they were summarily disposed of. The PBC, which wants to alter the American status quo today, would have been attainted and shipped to Nova Scotia by the Massachusetts patriots, who were fighting to prevent a change in their "constitution."

HISTORY, HOWEVER, is not the PBC's long suit. What they are trying to do is revile and mock the official bicentennial celebrations in order to raise our revolutionary consciousness. I'm not lying awake nights worrying about the revolutionary consciousness of the American masses, but I am disturbed at the prospect of disruption in Washington and Philadelphia on July 4th.

According to the PBC's scenario, the demonstration in Washington will be eminently nonviolent, but a wild collection of lefties, including some pretty hard characters, will assemble in Philadelphia. Although the PBC has no announced connection with this "National July 4th Coalition," both organizations have the same Chicago address and telephone number.

Because of its shrewd facade, the PBC has lured a number of innocents into its orbit. Without suggesting for a moment that the PBC Tories be deported to the wilds of Canada, I think Americans should be aware of their left-wing, anti-American connections and provenance. Those interested in details should ask their congressman for a copy of the Senate Judiciary Committee's thoroughly documented study, "The Attempt to Steal the Bicentennial."

Medical Costs a Major Factor:

Mounting Debt Problems Beset Young Families, Elderly Alike

By Sidney Margolius

YOUNG FAMILIES are the most likely to become mired in more debts than they can handle. But nowadays so do many older people who are squeezed between rising living costs and heavy doctor bills.

That warning comes from the Consumer Credit Counselling Service of Pinellas County. This is the St. Petersburg-Clearwater area of Florida where many older people retire.

The service is a nonprofit organization directed by two former housing counselors, Joan Benjamin and Patricia Nurse. It is one of 150 debt-counseling services sponsored by the National Foundation for Consumer Credit.

Most families that come for assistance, usually at the suggestion of other community agencies, creditors and lawyers, are under 30 and earning about $10,000 to $12,000 a year. They often have succumbed to the frequent vision of financing the good life even on moderate incomes by the use of credit cards.

Often the young husband and wife both have credit cards. "Today's youngsters want to live in apartment complexes with pools at several hundred dollars a month, and go into debt for a stereo, color TV, elaborate furniture and wall-to-wall carpeting," counselors Nurse and Benjamin reported.

Many young couples, who come into the credit service in a panic, don't even know the total they owe. The counselors have to sit down with them and add up their debts and the total monthly payments for which they are obligated.

Some also buy clothes on revolving credit accounts without keeping track of how much debt they are accumulating. One young wife who sought guidance from the counselors had a department-store bill of $700 for what she described as "a few things I needed."

Persistent unemployment, especially in the construction business, also has added to the debt squeeze on some young families. The counselors report that they find some skilled operators of heavy-duty equipment, who used to earn over $200 a week, now working in service stations.

The older people who come are the most pathetic cases, Mrs. Nurse and Mrs. Benjamin related in an interview with this writer. They often had enough money on which to live modestly when they came to Florida. Then inflation struck. Even small unpaid bills tend to panic the seniors. But serious debt problems often are triggered by large medical expenses which are not covered by insurance.

One elderly man was left with a $14,000 debt when his wife died of cancer. She was just under 60, so was not covered by Medicare.

All debtors seeking counseling have medical bills—young and old. Anesthesiologists have become especially prominent among doctors for their charges, the counselors find.

Mrs. Benjamin and Mrs. Nurse are both trained in psychology, and they feel that subtle pressures to buy on credit are increasing. One example was a TV ad by the sponsors of Master Charge credit card one recent Christmas. It showed children running to their father and saying "Thank you, Dad." Mom, too, thanks him. At the end of the commercial he says, "Thank you, Master Charge."

ANOTHER EXAMPLE is the advertising by a local department store chain in the area which features the slogan, "Credit cards are better than money." Visiting shopping centers has become a form of entertainment for many families.

Boating, too, has become a debt trap for people who buy more expensive boats than they can afford. One finance company features on its letterhead a picture of a boat with the slogan, "For the good life now."

People are now buying groceries with credit cards at some stores, these two commercial counselors report. They find that families using credit cards for food spend more.

The main effort of debt counseling services like this one is to try to get creditors to accept reduced payments from debt-overloaded families. They also try to get the families to go on reduced budgets for a while to provide more margin to pay debts. Some agencies charge nominal fees; other, none.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services has a leaflet called *Debt Counseling* describing debt dangers and how counseling services operate. It's available for 5 cents a copy or $4 a hundred from Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO, Room 205, 815 16th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Not all cities have such services. If you need one you can ask for the address of those in your area from the National Foundation for Consumer Credit, 1819 H Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. If none is available, you can consult your union community services representative, credit union, a family service agency or other community agency for help in locating debt counseling.

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Abel Cites Benefits of Pact:

'73 Agreement Helps Reduce Volume of Basic Steel Imports

PRESIDENT I. W. ABEL of the Steelworkers said that a substantial cut in imports of basic steel has been one of the major gains achieved under the union's Experimental Negotiating Agreement shaped three years ago.

Pointing out that steel imports reached a peak of 18.3 million tons in 1971, the last year the industry stimulated competition from foreign producers by stockpiling in anticipation of a strike, Abel said the rate has now dropped to 12 million tons and continues to fall. He noted that under ENA about $56 million saved on the former costs of stockpiling "goes to the workers by way of a $150 bonus per employe."

Imports of specialty steels and nonferrous metals continue to be a problem for U.S. producers and USWA members who have lost jobs because of the influx of foreign-made materials.

Abel, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and chairman of the federation's Economic Policy Committee, was questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Abel acknowledged that the ENA provision, which provides that economic issues not resolved in bargaining go to "a panel of arbitrators that we have already agreed to," has been misunderstood by some to be a no-strike agreement. But he rejected that interpretation, stressing that ENA provides that "our local unions, for the first time in the history of our relationship, now have the right to legally strike over local issues." And, he added, in the last round of bargaining, more than 16,000 local issues were raised and resolved.

Turning to the outlook for resolution of national economic problems that have brought the nation to the "most prolonged and deepest recession since the Great Depression," Abel pointed out that the AFL-CIO has spelled out a number of proposals to stimulate economic recovery, but they have been largely ignored by the President and Congress. He scored the failure to go forward in such areas as urban renewal, slum clearance, rebuilding of low-cost housing, the building of hospital facilities and other "programs greatly needed by the country, not only to provide services," but to create jobs and job opportunities as well.

"We have to attack the economic problems head-on," he declared. "We can't continue to operate a free society, a free economy, with very high rates of unemployment and wasted industrial capacity."

Reporters questioning Abel on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. News Conference is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP, an association of liberal members of the House of Representatives, recently examined the record of the Nixon-Ford Administrations in an effort to clarify the difference between spending deficits and unemployment deficits.

The last federal budget to show a surplus was the Johnson budget in Fiscal 1969, the DSG noted. Unemployment then averaged 3.5 percent.

"Since then," the DSG report pointed out, "unemployment has averaged nearly 6 percent and there have been budget deficits in every year of the Nixon and Ford Administrations—unemployment deficits, not spending deficits."

In the past eight years, DSG said, the Nixon-Ford Administrations will have accumulated a deficit of $235 billion. If the Administration had simply maintained unemployment levels at the 1969 rate, it would now be boasting of a surplus of $10 billion.

The DSG report explained that unemployment affects the federal budget in two ways. Tax revenues go down because people out of work and not earning wages do not pay income taxes. Second, expenditures automatically go up for unemployment compensation, food stamps and other income maintenance programs—built-in stabilizers intended by Congress to prevent a recession from becoming a depression.

Economists agree on the calculation that every 1 percent rise above the "full employment" rate of 4 percent costs the federal government about $17 billion. And this does not count welfare and other costs to the state and local governments nor the costs to the private sector.

The DSG report charged that "economic mismanagement" has pushed the economy into two recessions, including the worst recession in 40 years. The official rate of unemployment has been stuck between 7 and 9 percent for the past year and a half.

Even the New York Times now accepts labor's view that the "true" jobless rate is about 10 percent when one counts those forced on part-time and those who have given up the futile search for work.

THE IRONY OF THE 1976 election year is that things would have been even worse if the Ford Administration had its way. The Democratic Congress forced tax cuts on the Administration, but job-creating programs have been frustrated by presidential vetoes.

The congressional Joint Economic Committee has already had its say about the economic incompetence of the Nixon-Ford Administrations. The JEC, in a report issued in March, pointed out that even with a moderate recovery, the current recession will cost the economy $1 trillion in lost goods and services through 1980. An unstable recovery will cost the nation an additional $300 billion.

The severe recession "is a direct result of economic misunderstanding and mismanagement by the Administration and the Federal Reserve," the JEC said. It connected double-digit inflation not to government spending but chiefly to the grain, oil and dollar devaluation issues.

So it is that, after bringing the economy close to rock bottom, the Ford Administration heralds every ray of economic sunshine.

President Ford is counting on the gradual uptrend to salvage his nomination and win election in his own right. In trying to exploit an apparent anti-government mood, he declares: "I forced the Congress to abandon or to severely cut back reckless federal spending programs. One of my most important weapons is the veto."

Ford—and challenger Ronald Reagan—can be expected to attempt to pin blame for the nation's troubles on Big Government and federal spending.

But people are unlikely to swallow this line. They seem to be bothered by something else. When CBS-New York Times interviewers talked to voters around the nation, only a third of those responding said they expect to be better off a year from now; in some places, more than half the people expect to be worse off.

They know from experience.



REDUCTION OF IMPORTED basic steel has been a major gain achieved under the Steelworkers Experimental Negotiating Agreement signed three years ago, USWA President I. W. Abel, center, said on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO vice president was questioned by Dale McFeatters, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Robert Cooney of Press Associates Inc. The public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

House Retains Davis-Bacon Loophole

Under the federal revenue-sharing program, construction contracts using less than 25 percent federal funds don't have to meet the prevailing wage requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act. The House on June 10 rejected, 218-174, a labor-supported amendment by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) that would have applied the Davis-Bacon Act whenever any portion of the project is financed by federal funds.

Right votes (R) to tighten the prevailing wage requirement were cast by 163 Democrats and 11 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) against the amendment were 119 Republicans and 99 Democrats.

Numerals show districts; AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) W
4. Bevill (D) W
5. Jones (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) W

ALASKA
AL Young (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) A
4. Conlan (R) A

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Clausen (R) W
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton John L. (D) R
6. Burton, Phillip (D) R
7. Miller (D) R
8. Dellums (D) R
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) R
11. Ryan (D) R
12. McCloskey (R) R
13. Mineta (D) R
14. McFall (D) R
15. Sisk (D) A
16. Talcott (R) W
17. Krebs (D) R
18. Ketchum (R) W
19. Lagomarsino (R) W
20. Goldwater (R) A
21. Corman (D) R
22. Moorhead (R) W
23. Rees (D) R
24. Waxman (D) R
25. Roybal (D) R
26. Rousselot (R) PW
27. Bell (R) A
28. Burke (D) R
29. Hawkins (D) R
30. Danielson (D) R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D) R
32. Anderson (D) R
33. Clawson (R) A
34. Hannaford (D) R
35. Lloyd (D) R
36. Brown (D) A
37. Pettis (R) W
38. Patterson (D) R
39. Wiggins (R) W
40. Hinshaw (R) A
41. Wilson, Bob (R) W
42. Van Deerlin (D) R
43. Burgener (R) A

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) W
2. Wirth (D) R
3. Evans (D) W
4. Johnson (R) A
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Dodd (D) W
3. Giaimo (D) A
4. McKinney (R) W
5. Sarasin (R) W
6. Moffett (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) PW
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Kelly (R) W
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) W
8. Haley (D) W
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) R
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) W
2. Mathis (D) PW
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Levitas (D) W
5. Young (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. McDonald (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) PW
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Russo (D) W
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Fary (D) R
6. Hyde (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Mikva (D) W
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Hall (D) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Shipley (D) R
23. Price (D) R
24. Simon (D) A

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Fithian (D) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) W
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Evans (D) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Hayes (D) R
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Sharp (D) W
11. Jacobs (D) W

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) R
2. Blouin (D) R
3. Grassley (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Harkin (D) W
6. Bedell (D) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Keys (D) W
3. Winn (R) A
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Mazzoli (D) W
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Breckinridge (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) R
2. Boggs (D) A
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) PW
6. Moore (R) W
7. Breaux (D) W
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Emery (R) W
2. Cohen (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) W
3. Sarbanes (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Spellman (D) W
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Early (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Tsongas (D) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Vacant
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. VanderVeen (D) W
6. Carr (D) R
7. Riegle (D) R
8. Traxler (D) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Brodhead (D) R
18. Blanchard (D) R
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Hagedorn (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) PW
4. Karth (D) PR
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Nolan (D) R
7. Bergland (D) W
8. Oberstar (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) W
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) PR
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Litton (D) W
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) W
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Baucus (D) R
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Smith (R) W

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) R
2. Hughes (D) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) PR
5. Fenwick (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Maguire (D) W
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) PR
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Meyner (D) R
14. Daniels (D) PR
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Downey (D) R
3. Ambro (D) R
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) R
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Scheuer (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Solarz (D) R
14. Richmond (D) R
15. Zeferetti (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Abzug (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (R) R
24. Ottinger (D) R
25. Fish (R) W
26. Gilman (R) R
27. McHugh (D) R
28. Stratton (D) R
29. Pattison (D) R
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) W
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) R
34. Horton (R) W
35. Conable (R) W
36. LaFalce (D) W
37. Nowak (D) R
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Lundine (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Andrews (D) W
5. Neal (D) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Rose (D) W
8. Hefner (D) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) W

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) A
7. Brown (R) W
8. Kindness (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. W. (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) A
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, J. V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Mottl (D) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Risenhoover (D) R
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (R) W
6. English (D) W

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) W
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Duncan (D) W
4. Weaver (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Vacancy
2. Nix (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Schulze (R) W
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Edgar (D) R
8. Biester (R) PR
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Murtha (D) A
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Myers (R) W

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Beard (D) PR

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) W
2. Spence (R) W
3. Derrick (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Holland (D) W
6. Jenrette (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Pressler (R) W
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Lloyd (D) W
4. Evins (D) W
5. Allen (D) W
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) W
8. Ford (D) W

TEXAS
1. Vacancy
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Steelman (R) W
6. Teague (D) PW
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Hightower (D) W
14. Young (D) A
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Krueger (D) R
22. Paul (R) W
23. Kazen (D) W
24. Milford (D) PW

UTAH
1. McKay (D) W
2. Howe (D) W

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) A
2. Whitehurst (R) A
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Harris (D) R
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Fisher (D) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Bonker (D) A
4. McCormack (D) W
5. Foley (D) W
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohon (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Baldus (D) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) PR
8. Cornell (D) W
9. Kasten (R) PW

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) PR

Government Report:

Impact of Recession Bears Hardest on Blue-Collar Jobs

Blue-collar workers in cyclically sensitive industries have borne the brunt of the nation's sixth post-World War II recession, repeating the experience of previous downturns, an Administration review of employment and unemployment in 1975 discloses.

The blue-collar workforce fell by 2.3 million jobs between the first quarter of 1974 and the second quarter of 1975 in contrast to a generally stable pattern for white-collar employment during the same period, the report observed.

Within the blue-collar group, craft workers were not as severely affected as less-skilled workers in general, the study found.

"Industries registering the steepest declines were those specializing in production or marketing of 'big-ticket' items—cars and homes in particular," the review noted.

"Especially hard hit were transportation equipment, durable metals, and rubber and plastic products within the manufacturing industries, as well as all phases of construction."

The report, prepared by the Labor Dept.'s Employment & Training Administration as required by the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act of 1973, was forwarded to Congress by President Ford.

Exploring trends in productivity, wage rates and earnings, and employment, the study found that 1975 job losses were concentrated among adult men, including many household heads.

The employment of women workers was considerably more stable than that of men last year, the report said, largely because of the concentration of women in the service-producing industries.

However, because of their consistently increasing rate of participation in the labor force, women also experienced a significant degree of increased joblessness, the report noted. Female labor force participation reached an all-time peak of 46.2 percent in 1975, the study reported.

It found that the relative employment impacts of the recession were about equal on both black and other minority group workers and on whites.

The report also discusses the major problems that beset the unemployment insurance program during 1975 as a result of the recession; examines the economics and labor-force characteristics of the construction industry, and details the first full year of operations under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act.

Unemployment was higher in 1975 than at any other time during the postwar era, as layoffs and sharp declines in employment brought joblessness to 8.1 million persons at the second-quarter peak, representing 8.7 percent of the civilian labor force, the government observed.

The situation eased slightly in the second half of 1975, as unemployment levels moved down to 7.9 million persons and the rate to 8.5 percent by the last quarter. By December, unemployment still was high at 7.7 million persons and a jobless rate of 8.3 percent.

Nearly half of all unemployed workers in mid-1975 were between the ages of 16 and 24, including about 1.8 million teenagers and 1.9 million persons in their early twenties, the report said.

Consistent with historical patterns, black teenagers suffered by far the highest incidence of unemployment in this period, the report said: "About 350,000, or 2 out of every 5 who were in the labor force in the second quarter of the year, were jobless."

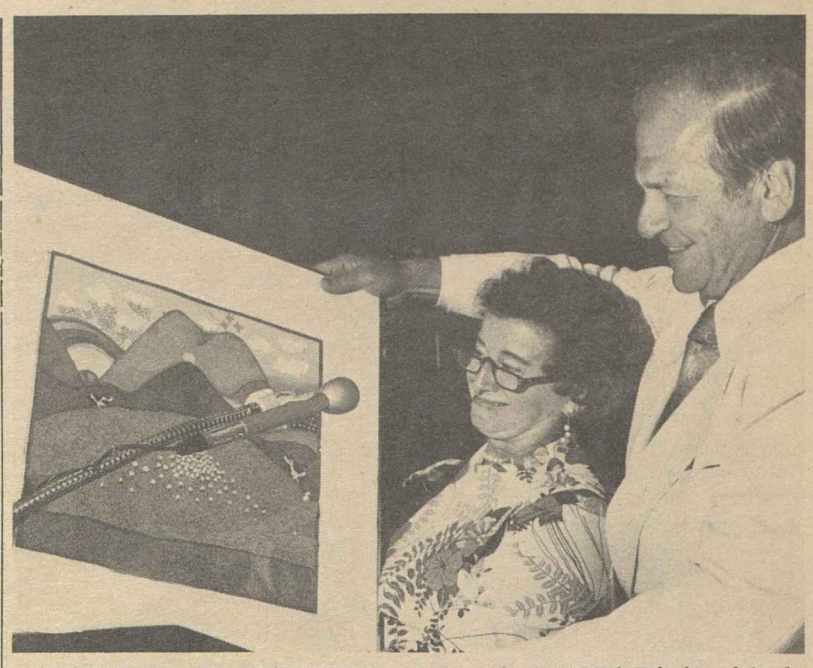
The severity of unemployment in 1975 stands out when compared with that of previous postwar recessions, the Administration study noted.

"The total rate of unemployment during the second quarter of 1975 was 8.7 percent. During the next most serious recession, that of 1957-58, unemployment in the trough quarter did not exceed 7.4 percent.

"The third worst, 1960-61, saw unemployment no higher than 7 percent."

Among industries, construction experienced the most serious impact of the recession in the 1973-75 period, the report said, with more than 1 in 5 workers out of work at one point. Manufacturing unemployment also grew substantially, rising to a postwar high of 11.9 percent in the second quarter of 1975.

"Blue-collar joblessness expanded by a large margin during the recession, from a low point of 5.2 percent during 1972 to a second-quarter 1975 peak of 12.6 percent, with operatives and laborers lacking work considerably more often than craft workers," the report noted.



CONSUMER FEDERATION of America's 1976 Distinguished Public Service award is presented to Sen. Frank Moss (D-Utah) by Evelyn Dubrow, legislative director of the Ladies' Garment Workers and a member of CFA's executive board.

Rubber Workers' Strike Gains Overseas Support

Akron, O.—The Peruvian National Rubber Workers Union has voted to call a 48-hour sympathy strike to show its support for the United Rubber Workers' nationwide strike against the Big Four tiremakers in the United States.

URW President Peter Bommarito said the date for the Peruvian strike has not yet been set but is thought to be imminent. The action is the latest expression of international support for the eight-week-old U.S. strike, he noted.

Bommarito said that in a telephone call to the headquarters of the International Chemical & General Workers' Federation in Geneva, Switzerland, he was informed by ICF Sec.-Gen. Charles Levinson that activities in support of the URW walkout are developing momentum.

Levinson told Bommarito that overtime bans are now in effect at all Big Four plants or subsidiary operations in Sweden, Norway, Germany, Turkey, Italy, the United Kingdom and Ireland. In addition, he said, Dutch and Belgian unions affiliated with the ICF have agreed to boycott any trans-shipment of tires to replenish supplies of the struck U.S. companies — Firestone, Goodyear, Goodrich and Uniroyal.

Bommarito said Levinson also reported that Japanese affiliates of the ICF have warned their government and Japanese rubbermakers that the unions will take immediate action against them if they move to assist the struck American firms.

Latin-American ICF Rep. Herbert Kemmsies reported that consumer boycott activities also have begun in Ecuador and are expected to spread soon to other Latin-American countries, Bommarito said.

He described the international display of labor solidarity as unprecedented, adding that it serves notice on all multinational companies that "free labor has developed a global capacity to respond to the economic pressure these giants bring to bear on workers and national economics."

The ICF is one of 15 international trade secretariats with which over half of all AFL-CIO affiliated unions have joined to gain an international voice.

URW negotiations with Firestone in Cleveland, meanwhile, continued to go forward with assistance from the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, but little progress was reported.

In Cumberland, Md., URW members employed by the Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., a subsidiary of Goodyear, approved a three-year agreement covering 1,900 workers. The terms of the agreement are contingent upon settlement of the URW strike against the Big Four.

Another unit, however, some 1,000 members of URW Local 17 in Mansfield, Ohio, went on strike June 16 at the expiration of its three-year contract with the Mansfield Tire & Rubber Co. The workers returned to their jobs later the same day when negotiations on a new contract resumed.

Senate Passes Public Works Bill, Big Margin Challenges Veto Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

state and local governments to maintain basic public services during times of high unemployment. In general, the higher the unemployment rate, the more funds would be available.

- A $700 million authorization for construction of wastewater treatment facilities.

During debate on the conference report, Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.) cited a 12-city survey by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. that listed more than $2.9 billion in public construction projects that are ready to start whenever financing is available.

Both the House and the Senate had full legislative agendas, and the House was making a mammoth effort to act on appropriation bills in accordance with new Budget Act deadlines.

The House renewed the basic revenue-sharing program, but amendments that the AFL-CIO had strongly urged to tighten up and improve the program were beaten.

One setback came on a labor-urged attempt to close a loophole that had allowed communities to evade the Davis-Bacon Act requirement that prevailing wages and benefits be paid to employes of private contractors on projects using federal funds.

Under the present revenue-sharing program, the Davis-Bacon Act applies only when more than 25 percent federal funding is involved.

Building trades unions reported that some cities were juggling their funds to avoid compliance. Thus, only 23 percent federal funding might be used in a construction project that would be subject to Davis-Bacon, while federal funds for other purposes would free local money for the balance of the construction financing.

An amendment to apply Davis-Bacon to all projects using revenue-sharing funds was beaten, 218-174. **(Rollcall, Page 6.)**

The Davis-Bacon amendment and other labor-supported changes that the House also rejected had the endorsement of the Government Operations Committee.

In another area, the Senate passed a bill to clear up some problems that have arisen regarding health maintenance organizations (HMOs) which provide prepaid group medical care in many communities. A similar bill passed the House and the measure will be put in final shape by a conference committee.

The Senate bill, as did the House bill, makes it clear that a union can act on behalf of the members it represents in rejecting the option of HMO coverage that an employer is required to offer if he provides health benefits to his workers.

Labor also supported measures to allow HMOs to be more competitive with other health insurance programs by easing some of the requirement of the 1973 law. The Senate bill would modify and the House-passed bill would repeal outright a requirement that HMOs have annual open enrollment periods. And the House bill, but not the Senate version, would remove a requirement that HMOs offer treatment for alcohol and drug abuse.

Supporters of easing the requirements agreed that all of these features are desirable, and most established HMOs are able to offer them. But they contended that the added cost, which would be passed on in higher premiums, would put prepaid group programs at a disadvantage in competition with the less comprehensive insurance programs.

On the Senate side, after two weeks of filibuster-prolonged debate, approval was voted for a compromise antitrust bill that includes authority for states to sue companies guilty of price-fixing or other illegal practices on behalf of all of the residents of the state who were adversely affected.

The bill passed, 65-19, after sponsors agreed to drop some provisions of the bill that had drawn the sharpest attacks from business groups. It now goes to conference with a House-passed measure.

CONVENTIONS

The North Dakota AFL-CIO convention will be held Aug. 26-28 in Dickinson.

The Georgia AFL-CIO convention will be held Oct. 13-15 in Savannah.

Meany Fellow Named By Dystrophy Group

New York—The Muscular Dystrophy Association has awarded its annual George Meany Postdoctoral Fellowship to Dr. Francois Rieger of the neuroscience department of the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston.

The fellowship was established in 1968 to honor the AFL-CIO president, a corporate member of the association, by encouraging research on the causes and treatment of muscular dystrophy.

ITU Members Return Bevis To Presidency

Colorado Springs, Colo. — A. Sandy Bevis was re-elected president of the International Typographical Union, but Thomas Kopeck of New York unseated incumbent Sec.-Treas. James S. Schell by a narrow margin in the union-wide referendum. The terms are for two years.

Bevis led a slate of four Progressive Party candidates elected to the five-member executive council. Kopeck is the first Independent Party member to serve on the council in 32 years.

The Independents also elected one of three trustees to the Union Printers Home and one of five delegates to the 1977 AFL-CIO convention.

Official results of the elections released June 7 by the ITU canvassing board showed Bevis outpolled C. B. Hughes 35,984 to 33,285. Kopeck defeated Schell 34,379 to 33,954.

In vice presidential contests, Progressives Joe Bingel was re-elected first vice president and Allan J. Heritage was elected Mailers' vice president. Robert S. McMichen was re-elected second vice president without opposition.

Rights Leaders Protest:

Ford Urged to Drop Anti-Busing Tactics

Representatives of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, in a 90-minute meeting with President Ford, urged the Administration to abandon its efforts to limit court-ordered busing, or run the risk of violence and defiance of the law in September.

The 16-member delegation, which included AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William Pollard and Legislative Director Andrew Biemiller, presented Ford with eight proposals, starting with a request that he publicly reaffirm his belief in the Brown decision of 1954 "and its progeny."

In the Brown case, the Supreme Court held as unconstitutional the "separate but equal" doctrine that had permitted racial segregation of schools and other public facilities.

Biemiller gave the President a copy of the message AFL-CIO President George Meany conveyed to a national conference last month on "Desegregation Without Turmoil: The Community's Role in Preparing for Smooth Transition."

The message, which Ford promised to read, declared that the right to equal access to quality education, and not busing, is the real issue in cities faced with court-ordered school desegregation.

"If a federal judge finds the Constitution is being violated and orders busing as the only way to obtain quality education, Meany said, "then there must be busing."

The civil rights group told Ford that his recent statement and actions on the school busing issue were "hurting integration and helping segregation," according to Joseph L. Rauh, counsel for the leadership conference.

Vernon Jordan, executive director of the National Urban League, said the President supported several of the points in the list of requests given him, but gave no commitment that he would abandon plans to introduce antibusing legislation or withdraw his directive to Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi that he find an appropriate case to challenge busing before the Supreme Court.

The group also asked Ford to do the following:

- Issue a "national call for obedience to the rule of law and orders of the courts."
- Condemn violence as a means of challenging court orders.
- Withdraw his policy directive to Levi to seek out an appropriate case for the high court's review.
- Abandon his search for "legislative alternatives to remedies already approved by the Supreme Court."
- Cease "judicial and legislative efforts aimed at limiting proof of violations, and restricting the scope of remedies for unconstitutional segregation."
- Call on state legislatures, educational bodies and local school boards to act to eliminate segregation in urban schools.
- Direct the Office of Civil Rights in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to move immediately to help state and local boards of education comply with provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act banning discrimination in schools or other federally supported institutions.

The White House reported that Ford had scheduled a meeting with congressional leaders on legislative strategy involving school busing, and planned to meet June 19 with "constitutional experts."



CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS, meeting with President Ford at the White House, urged the Administration to drop its attempts to limit court-ordered school busing aimed at achieving desegregation. The 16 members of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights included AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William Pollard and Legislative Director Andrew Biemiller, at far end of table facing Ford.

Senate Lobbying Bill Seen Curb On Local Contacts with Congress

The Senate approved a "compromise" lobbying disclosure bill that labor and public interest groups warned would have a chilling effect on grassroots communications with Congress.

Some of its harshest features were toned down before passage by an 82-9 vote. But unless further modified by the House, many union locals, central labor bodies, and local affiliates of civil rights, environmental, religious and citizen groups will be burdened with detailed reporting requirements.

A coalition of public interest groups, including the AFL-CIO, had sought to get the Senate to make a clear distinction between national organizations and local affiliates that from time to time are asked to help a legislative program by urging members to write to Congress, circulating a petition or sending a delegation to Washington.

As AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller stressed in a letter to all senators, national organizations "carrying on substantial lobbying activities should be required to register and file reports that give a fair picture of the extent and nature of their lobbying."

He asked senators, however, to avoid discouraging local groups from communicating with Congress because of burdensome paperwork and the risk of penalties for unintentional noncompliance.

A group of amendments that Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) would propose to the bill, he said, would meet the most serious faults of the bill sponsored by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.).

Otherwise, Biemiller warned, "in the name of 'reform,' it would cripple legitimate grassroots communication with Congress."

When the Metcalf amendment was on the floor, however, four senators proposed as a "compromise," which the Senate adopted, a modification which they said would bring only the larger or more politically active local bodies under the reporting requirements. In fact, the "compromise" did little to correct the defects of the Ribicoff bill.

As finally passed by the Senate, an organization with one or more paid officers or employes would have to register and report in any quarter it retained for $250 or more a law firm or lobbyist to represent it, if it spent at least $5,000 on a campaign to solicit letters to Congress, or if it made at least 12 phone calls or visits to congressional offices. Lobbyists would also have to report their expenditures in considerably more detail than present law requires. And lobbying organizations would be required to detail the issues on which they lobbied, the identities of those who did the lobbying and an account of funds spent.

Registrations and reports would have to be submitted to the General Accounting Office, which would issue regulations and refer violations to the Justice Dept. for action. The present lobbying registration law requires less detailed reports to be filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House.

Under the "compromise" that was adopted, a national organization would be able to include in its report the lobbying activities of its state and local affiliates, unless the local unit had at least 12 personal contacts with members of Congress in any quarter. In that case, the local would have to file a separate report on its lobbying activities.

The modification to the original Metcalf amendment was sponsored by Senators Bill Brock (R-Tenn.), Dick Clark (D-Iowa), Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.).

A House Judiciary subcommittee has held hearings on lobbying reform bills and is in the final stages of putting together its version.

High Court Limits Reach Of State R-T-W Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

The facts of the case were not in dispute. The tanker fleet carries petroleum products from Beaumont, Tex., to New York and other Atlantic ports. Most of the seamen ship on at Beaumont and their personnel records are kept there. But the bulk of their working time is at sea or in other ports.

Justice Thurgood Marshall, writing for the Supreme Court majority, agreed with the union that the jobsite governs the applicability of state "right-to-work" laws. That view was taken by the National Labor Relations Board in a brief filed with the Court.

Marshall asserted that federal policy clearly "favors" allowing union security agreements "unless a state or territory with a sufficient interest in the relationship expresses a contrary view via right-to-work laws."

But a "right-to-work" state can't reach out beyond its borders, he stressed. His decision rejected the reasoning of a lower court that the Texas law should apply since the seamen involved had more ties to Texas than to any other single state.

The U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals had divided on the issue. First a three-judge panel had supported the union position on a 2-1 vote. But a rehearing by the full appellate court brought an 8-6 verdict in favor of the company's "right-to-work" argument.

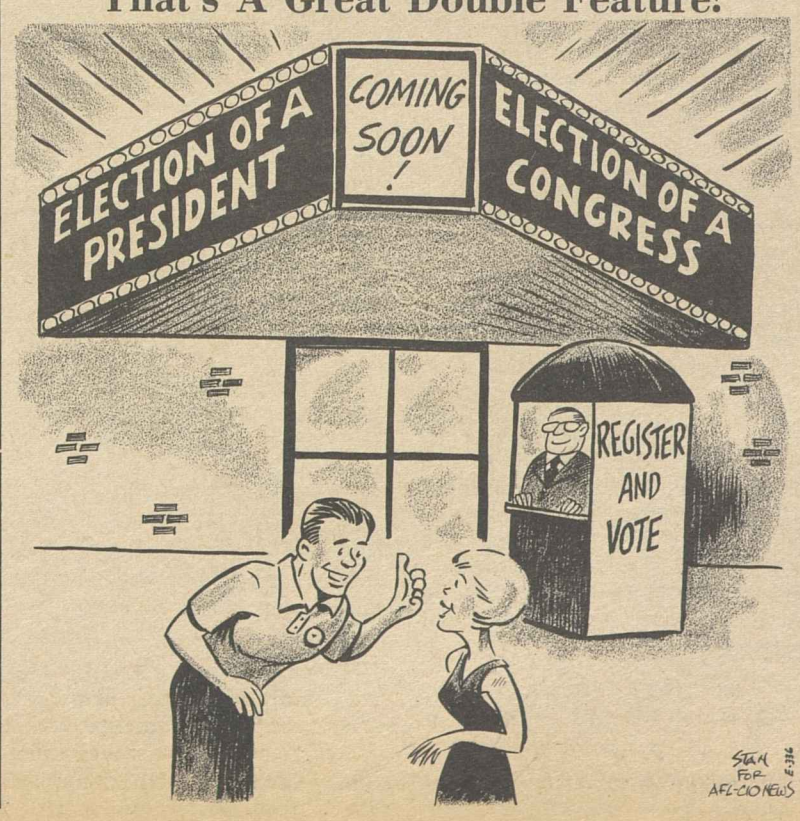
Two Supreme Court justices—Potter Stewart and William H. Rehnquist—supported the lower court reasoning that the laws of the state where most of the hiring takes place should apply.

Justices Lewis F. Powell, Jr. and John Paul Stevens concurred with the majority decision but not with the entire arugment. Stevens took exception to what he termed the opinion's "suggestion that federal policy favors permitting union shop and agency shop agreements." And Powell contended that it wasn't necessary to decide whether the job site test should be binding since seamen are basically governed by maritime law and not state laws.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

'That's A Great Double Feature!'



Tax Reform Fight Reaches Senate Floor

(Continued from Page 1)

of investments in order to avoid regular income taxes.

- Strengthen the minimum tax, so that the very wealthy could not entirely escape paying some tax.
- Move more quickly to abolish DISC, the export subsidy program that costs taxpayers $1.5 billion a year and "has provided virtually no jobs."

"These amendments are compromises, but they are important steps toward genuine reform," Biemiller said. "They will help save U.S. jobs and help economic recovery."

The tax reform bloc in the Senate and the AFL-CIO also strongly urged that the individual tax reductions now in effect, including the individual tax credit, be extended through 1977. The Senate bill would end the recession-fighting credit in mid-year.

As part of a detailed critique of the Finance Committee bill, the Senate's bipartisan tax reform coalition released a statement by 17 prominent economists, including former members and chairmen of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. All are now at universities or associated with the Brookings Institution.

"Recovery of the economy and reform of the tax system go hand in hand," they declared.

Elimination of "inefficient tax expenditures like DISC and tax deferral for multinational corporations" and the consequent reallocation of federal resources "could actually increase overall employment, production and purchasing power."

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High Court Switch Erases Public Worker Wage Floor

New Jobs Bill Faces Veto Threat

Congress completed action on a job-creating public works and anti-recession bill that Republican opponents said faces a presidential veto.

Both the House and Senate voted final approval to the $4 billion package by margins safely over the two-thirds majorities that would be needed to override a veto. The House passed the bill by a 328-83 vote after the Senate a week earlier had voted 69-25 approval.

The spending ceiling — the amount available if unemployment stays high and the program is fully funded—is $2 billion less than the bill President Ford vetoed last February. That veto was overridden by the House, but not the Senate.

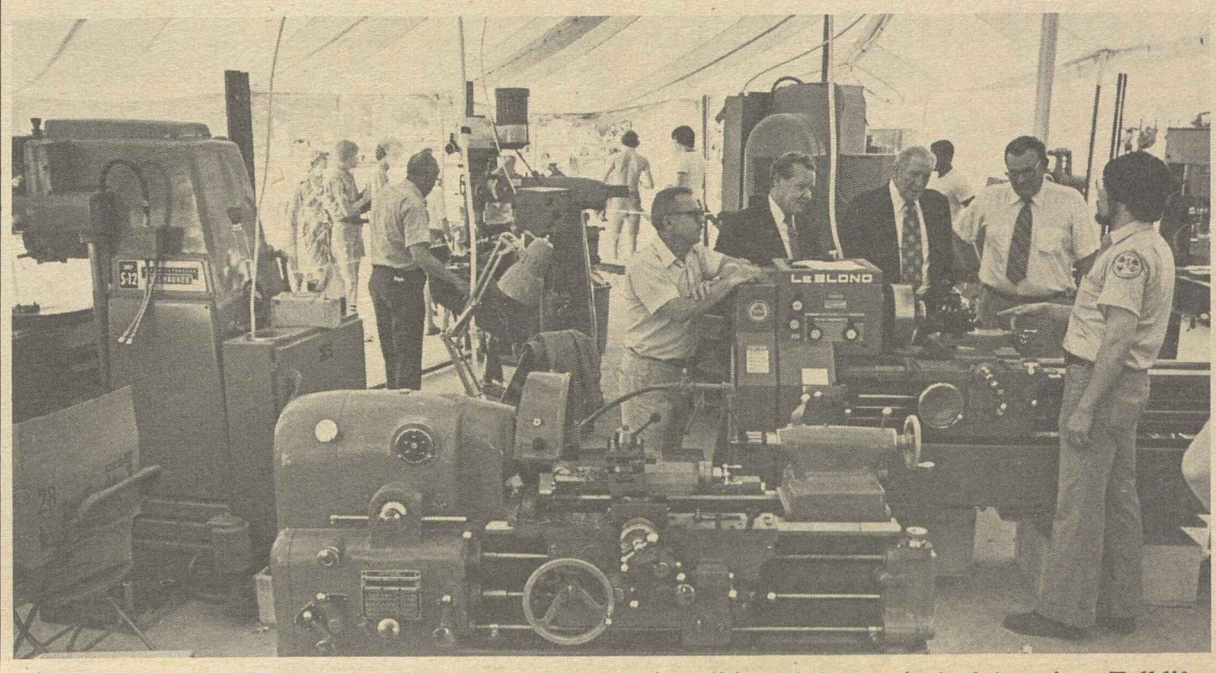
Despite the cutback, Rep. Delbert Latta (R-Ohio) told the House that Ford is "sure" to veto it.

House Democratic Leader Thomas P. O'Neil, Jr. (D-Mass.) said the bill must become law because, with unemployment over 7 percent, "we need jobs and need them now."

The bill is high on labor's legislative agenda and would finance an estimated 300,000 jobs directly. Other jobs would flow from an economic ripple effect.

The bill sent to Ford authorizes up to $2 billion for state and local public works projects that can be quickly started. It would allow an additional $700 million for wastewater treatment facilities, and it

(Continued on Page 7)



WORKING AMERICANS exhibit at the Bicentennial edition of the Festival of American Folklife includes this working tool and die shop. Machinists President Floyd Smith, Sec.-Treas. Eugene Glover and Vice President Tom Ducy are shown discussing the operation with some of the IAM members demonstrating their skills. The festival, which opened June 16, will display the work of members of 55 unions during its summer-long run in Washington. **(Story, Page 7.)**

Meany Hits Anti-Union Turnabout

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO assailed a Supreme Court decision withdrawing federal wage-hour protection from millions of public workers, and President George Meany called on Congress to take other steps to protect state and local employes.

Congress has the right to require cities and states to comply with fair labor standards as a condition of receiving federal funds, Meany said.

He declared the AFL-CIO will use "every resource at its command" to urge Congress to attach such conditions to "every federal grant to the states and cities."

The Supreme Court acted by a 5-4 majority to nullify portions of both 1974 and 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act that extended coverage to employes of local, county and state governments.

In doing so, it specifically overturned a 1968 Supreme Court decision that upheld by a 6-2 majority the extension of the wage-hour law to nearly 2 million state and local workers — nonprofessionals employed at public hospitals and schools.

The only dissenter from that decision still on the court, Justice Potter Stewart, was on the majority side this time. But the turnaround came with the votes of all four appointees of former President Nixon, who made up the new majority.

Meany noted that the reversal of the 1968 decision in effect over-

(Continued on Page 6)

'Time Running Out':

GE Warned on Lag In Contract Talks

AFL-CIO President George Meany, meeting with leaders of the Coordinated Bargaining Committee of General Electric and Westinghouse Unions (CBC), expressed "deep concern" that little progress has been made toward agreement with GE after two full months of negotiations.

Meany, who is CBC chairman, warned GE management that the federation and its member unions are fully prepared to support the workers if a strike is forced upon them.

"I am assured by the CBC unions that a new contract could easily be negotiated if GE management cooperated," Meany said. "The workers have been trapped for three years under a capped cost-of-living clause that has held their earnings far behind the pace of inflation. Many of their other benefits are below accepted standards.

"On the other hand, despite the recession, GE profits have been close to record levels throughout the period. The workers' needs and the company's ability to meet them should put an agreement within easy reach.

"Therefore it is with deep concern that I have learned that little progress has been made toward any of the major contract goals. Time is now running out.

"I hope there will be no need for a strike but, if the union is forced to strike, it will have the full support of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates."

The key contract being negotiated in New York City is a national agreement between GE and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The IUE negotiating committee includes members of other CBC unions. Eight other AFL-CIO unions are negotiating

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Votes Deal Blow to Tax Reforms

The Senate backed away from meaningful tax reform in early voting on a bill that would allow wealthy individuals and multinational corporations to keep most of the special advantages they now enjoy.

Instead of strengthening a modest tax reform bill the House passed last December, the Senate appeared to be following the lead of its Finance Committee in weakening the House version.

In its first significant vote, it rejected, 46-33, a labor-supported amendment that would have limited the tax shelter investments that wealthy taxpayers make to shield high incomes from the tax collector. The rejected amendment was similar to a provision in the House bill.

The next setback for the reform group came on a challenge led by Senate Budget Committee Chairman Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) to the maneuver used by Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.) to evade a congressional mandate for tax reform.

The congressional budget resolution included in its revenue estimate a clearly-stated assumption that $2 billion would be raised through tax reforms for the 1977 fiscal year. But the bill Long brought to the Senate floor, a complex 1,536-page measure, would raise only half that amount of new revenue.

Long maneuvered to get around that obstacle by proposing in his

(Continued on Page 3)

Administration Blocked On Slashes in Food Aid

Two federal courts thwarted Ford Administration attempts to bypass Congress and cut back food assistance to needy families and individuals.

In one courtroom, Judge John L. Smith, Jr., extended indefinitely an order blocking the Agriculture Dept. from changing its food stamp regulations so as to disqualify nearly five million persons and make millions of others pay more for their food stamps.

He said allowing the Administration to go ahead with its legally dubious maneuver could result in "hunger and deprivation."

In a separate case, Federal District Judge Oliver Gasch ordered the Agriculture Dept. to nearly double its spending on a special nutrition program for pregnant and nursing mothers and children under five.

Since last October, when President Ford vetoed a bill that carried funds for the child nutrition program, the Administration has sought to avoid spending the full amount mandated by Congress.

The presidential veto was overridden by a one-sided 397-18 vote in the House and 79-13 margin in the Senate.

Ford later tried to get Congress to defer part of its appropriations for the program, but the House re-

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Price Surge Touched Off By Food, Gas

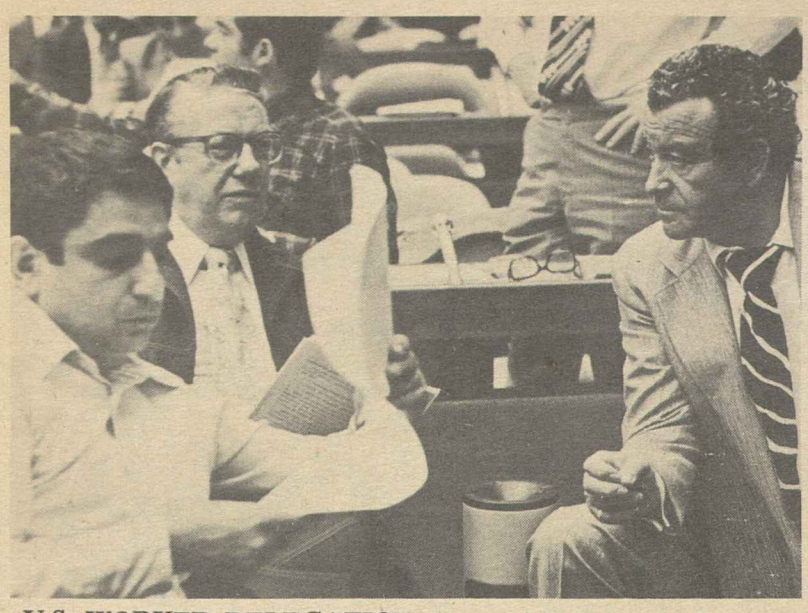
Sharp increases in the retail prices of food and gasoline fueled a six-tenths of 1 percent jump in the Consumer Price Index in May, the steepest monthly rise since last November.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that consumer prices were 6.2 percent higher than a year ago, but the new surge in the nation's inflation rate last month works out to an annual rate of 7.2 percent.

During the first four months of 1976, the monthly rise in the CPI was four-tenths of 1 percent or less, seasonally adjusted.

BLS also reported that the aver-

(Continued on Page 8)



U.S. WORKER DELEGATION that took part in the International Labor Organization's annual assembly and employment conference included from left, David Brombart of the AFL-CIO's African-American Labor Center, Vice President Pat Greathouse of the Auto Workers and President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Soviets Hit on Job Claim Based on Forced Labor

Geneva — The real objective of economic expansion throughout the world is not "growth for its own sake but for the development of man as a free and independent being," Irving Brown, U.S. worker delegate to the International Labor Organization, told the ILO's employment conference here.

Brown found an "unforgiveable deficiency" in the report prepared for the conference by ILO Director Gen. Francis Blanchard in isolating the "problems of unemployment from human rights as defined in the ILO constitution and conventions."

These internationally-ratified pacts uphold freedom of speech and association and the right to collective bargaining and ban all resort to forced labor and other practices contrary to human dignity.

In his principal address to the two-week session of 1,300 trade union, employer and government delegates Brown criticized the report's acceptance of Soviet-bloc boasts of having eliminated unemployment.

"No doubt other countries could be relieved from the burden of unemployment if they, too, were to resort to forced labor and collectivization resulting in the extermination of a part of the rural population," said Brown, who is the AFL-CIO European representative.

He emphasized, however, that although the ILO could not hope alone to create jobs for the world's estimated 300 million unemployed, the "tripartite" principle on which the organization was founded provides the "route through which solutions to unemployment can be determined."

This principle of bringing together trade union leaders, employer representatives and government delegates makes the ILO a unique arena, Brown commented, for "negotiation, not confrontation." But central to all this, he continued, is the "precept of free trade union movements: worker participation in basic economic decisions but with the guarantee of free collective bargaining."

Brown urged the conference to recognize agriculture as the area holding the "key to employment and industrial development everywhere but especially in the developing world."

With some 75 percent of the world's population engaged in agriculture this "certainly is the priority area for any attempt to deal with the problems of basic needs and mass unemployment," he said.

Brown's underscoring that Communist regimes have nothing to offer to the workers of the developing nations upset Soviet delegate Gennadi P. Lissov, who demanded the floor to exercise his "right of reply." But the gist of his rambling statement that filled some 20 pages of the stenographic record was that the "so-called" U.S. worker delegate was a servant of the "thieving interest of the capitalist monopolities" who was given to "gross slander."

The conference concluded its session by adopting by consensus a 24-page document consisting of a "declaration of principles" and a "program of action." But it was a consensus that covered a vast array of reservations.

The program outlines virtually every kind of measure that nations can possibly take alone or together to promote employment and the "satisfaction of the basic needs" of all peoples.

As Brown commented when the document was completed in committee for submission to the conference's formal ratification, the draft was acceptable because "you can take what you want out of it and reject what you do not want."

The AFL-CIO representative made clear that a provision calling on the industrialized nations to open wide their doors to the products of the developing countries without getting anything in return was unacceptable to the American labor movement.

International economic cooperation, he said, calls for negotiation and consultation with the participation of labor and management, but it comes more directly within the competence of other international bodies than the ILO.

Brown also objected that the recognized right of workers to "freely chosen" employment should have been enshrined in the opening principles of the document instead of being relegated to the second part.

No accord was reached on the role of multinational corporations in promoting employment in developing countries. While accepting the principles concerning the operations of such firms as enunciated by the governments of developing countries, Brown and other free workers disagreed with their proposals on action to be taken.

This was a matter, Brown said, to be considered by the ILO Body on the basis of the expert study it had commissioned.

Major Convention Theme:

Musicians Press for Rights In Legislative, Court Action

By Rex Hardesty

Miaimi Beach—A determination to press the fight for musicians' rights on both the legislative and legal fronts was a major theme as the 79th annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians opened here.

Describing a 4-3 House subcommittee vote that sidetracked an amendment to the copyright bill sought by the union, President Hal C. Davis urged the convention's 1,500 delegates to show the congressmen that "musicians know how to express their displeasure in ways that any politician clearly understands."

And on the legal front, Davis announced the union had filed suit in federal court in New York to seek "injunctive relief and monetary damages for bringing fraudulent and unfounded law suits against us."

Davis said the suit had been filed against Charles Peterson, the National Association of Orchestra Leaders, the Musicians' Right to Work Committee, Allied Musicians Union of New York and a performer known professionally as Dell Castile. He said the suit charges violations of federal law on several counts.

On other matters, Davis reported two major trust funds established with the recording industry had produced almost $23 million for musicians in the year ending April 30.

One fund, the Music Performance Trust Fund, turned back $12 million with which musicians put on 66,315 free performances for the public during the year. That fund also received $1.7 million from contributing sponsors, Davis said, and consequently local unions have been able to "provide better programming and to reach their communities with various types of music."

The other fund for special payments reached $10.5 million and surpassed the record set last year. Checks will go out to some 40,000 performers Aug. 1, Davis said. Before 1975, that fund had not surpassed $8 million in one year.

In urging strong political action because of the setback on royalties for musicians for their work, Davis said the loss was due to pressure from broadcasters. Their influence is "extremely difficult to overcome," Davis said.

"Many members of the Congress either directly or through their family connections totally own or control majority interests in radio stations," Davis noted. "And all members of Congress rely on these stations for free air time during their campaigns for re-election."

He said the watering down of the copyright bill made it immaterial to the Musicians whether it passed this year or not, but vowed that the union would be back with the proposal. He likened the fight to the repeal of the federal cabaret tax, which took a long time to win.

Sec.-Treas. J. Martin Emerson reported to the convention that the union's Political fund, TEMPO-PCC, had a balance of more than $100,000 going into the 1976 elections, an increase of $20,000 over the previous year.

Reporting on a successful legislative venture, Davis said 44 states now have some type of law against the pirating of performers' work through illegal tapes. He cited several successful prosecutions for such actions and said the union was active in all seven jurisdictions in which anti-piracy legislation is still being sought.

The problems with new technologies like "disco" music and new devices that simulate live performances are shared by union musicians in England, two guest speakers told the convention.

John Patrick and John Martin, officers of the British Musicians Union, thanked the AFM for its cooperation in reciprocal collections due members of the two unions for international tours.

Martin noted that the British union's 36,000 members make it second in size in the world to the AFM's 330,000 and noted that other nations don't approach that size because they organize musicians by the type of music they play rather than in one big union.

New York City Bargaining Stalls As Contract Deadline Approaches

New York—Collective bargaining between New York City and unions representing 160,000 of its employes reached a dead impasse with less than a week remaining before June 30 contract expirations for police, fire, sanitation and civil service workers.

Negotiators for the State, County & Municipal Employees' 100,000-member District Council 37 broke off talks June 23 and Council Director Victor Gotbaum warned that a strike vote would be taken July 1 if no agreement is reached by then. Gotbaum is chairman of the Municipal Labor Committee, which includes all the city employe unions.

He charged that the city's position was "part of an orchestrated effort to choke off collective bargaining and break municipal employe unions."

The likelihood of a continued deadlock grew as the unions' strike warning was matched by escalation of outside pressure on the city administration to deny its workers wage increases and reduce fringe benefits.

First, the Emergency Financial Control Board (EFCB) which oversees all New York City finances, ruled in May that any pay hikes including cost of living adjustments must be funded through gains in productivity. Nevertheless, the Transport Workers reached agreement with the City Transit Authority under the EFCB requirements earlier this year, and the municipal employe unions have stated their willingness to settle on similar terms. That agreement increases the cost of living adjustment formula from 2.5 cents to 3.3 cents for each one point rise in the consumer price index.

Then, Senate Banking Committee Chairman William Proximer (D-Wis.) called on the city to "hold the line" on wages and reduce fringe benefit costs. And unless the city takes such actions, Treasury Sec. William Simon has threatened to withhold $1 billion in federal loan money which the city needs by July 2 to avoid bankruptcy.

In response to Simon's threat, the Municipal Labor Committee warned the city administration that the three-year fiscal plan that has thus far saved the city from default depends also on loans totaling $3.5 billion from employe pension funds.

The calls for fringe benefit cuts were based on a study issued by Mayor Beame's temporary commission on city finances which analyzed the cost of employe fringes and recommended sharp cuts. The report was blasted as "lies and distortions" by the unions. Gotbaum called its author, Prof. Ray Horton, "an anti-labor academic gun-for-hire."

The study based all cost figures on theoretical maximum salaries instead of actual average wages, thus inflating the wage basis for all further calculations by a much as 26 percent. Similarly, pension costs used were 70 percent higher than the actual city payments into the pension funds, Gotbaum pointed out.

He noted, too, that the report calculated the cost of sick leave and vacations as if the city hired replacements for all absent employes when in fact none are hired except in a limited number of vital positions. The report also claimed that union-administered health and welfare funds have excessive administrative costs, but it counted legally required reserves as administrative costs.

Gotbaum said the position of the municipal employe unions is that they have given enough. More than 47,000 jobs have been lost since Jan. 1, 1975—25,000 by layoff last year.

A 6 percent wage increase was deferred last year, employe pension contributions were increased and city welfare fund contributions were cut. The total contribution from employes has totaled over $1.1 billion not including the pension funds loans. "No group has been more responsible to the needs of New York City in its crisis than the unions," said Gotbaum, "but the city cannot survive on the backs of our members."

Business Groups Plan for Merger

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers have announced a tentative agreement to merge.

Under the merger plan, expected to be made final this year, Chamber of Commerce President Richard L. Lesher would be president of the combined organization, and the Chamber's building would be the headquarters.

Most of the NAM's 13,000 member companies are also members of the Chamber of Commerce, which has 56,000 business affiliates and 3,500 affiliated local, state, regional and international affiliates.

New Leadership Urged:

CWA Keynote Hits Government by Veto

Los Angeles—President Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers told delegates to the union's 38th annual convention here that labor's top political priority this year must be to achieve new national leadership in the White House.

We must "elect a real President and get rid of this business of government by veto," Watts said to rousing applause from the more than 2,500 delegates, alternates and guests.

"And to do that, in my opinion, we have to send a Democrat to the White House in the November elections," Watts added.

While the delegates had not taken action to endorse a presidential candidate at the mid-point of the convention, Watts said in his opening address that Jimmy Carter "certainly" appears to have the Democratic nomination locked up.

On the Republican side, Watts said, "I don't think that the working people of this country, or the poor and elderly can stand another four years of Ford's vetoes, and I shudder to think of four years of Ronnie Reagan."

Turning to internal CWA problems, Watts told delegates that the union has seen "a number of very rough strikes, some of which went on far too long because of the rigid unyielding attitude of management."

He specifically cited the CWA strike against General Telephone Co. of Kentucky, which continued for some 200 days and ended only last week.

Watts also called the current strike by the Rubber Workers a critical situation and forecast rough bargaining for labor this year and next. CWA's major bargaining—with AT&T and the Bell System—comes up next year in national negotiations.

Despite the problems, Watts assured delegates that "CWA will settle for nothing less than the finest contracts obtainable in the next round of negotiations."

Later in the opening session, delegates adopted a report dealing with CWA collective bargaining and ratification procedures with one amendment. It calls for the union to provide daily taped reports on the progress of negotiations.

In other action, Richard W. Hackler was elected unanimously and without opposition as one of the union's three executive vice presidents. The election became necessary following the death May 6 of George E. Gill, who had been a CWA Executive Vice President since 1967.

Hackler had been serving as assistant to the president and his elevation to the office of Executive Vice President led to Watt's appointment of James B. Booe, one of CWA's 12 vice presidents, as the new assistant to the president.

Activities later in the week were to include action on a dues increase recommended by the union's rank-and-file finance committee, consideration of a number of constitutional amendments, and consideration of a variety of resolutions, economic and foreign policy positions, a savings and retirement trust fund, and a special report on the Joseph Anthony Beirne Memorial Foundation.

The foundation was created by delegates at the 1975 convention to honor the memory of the late president-emeritus, who died on Labor Day 1974.



A CORPORAL'S GUARD of the Republican Platform Committee, with most member's not yet chosen, held sparsely-attended hearings in Washington with Iowa Gov. Robert D. Ray presiding. AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, at the podium, summarizes the detailed platform recommendations which the AFL-CIO presented to both the Democrats and Republicans.

State Workers Mark Progress, End 3-Day Massachusetts Strike

Boston — A three-day strike by nearly 50,000 Massachusetts state employes brought "considerable progress" at the bargaining table and an agreement to return to work in compliance with a court order while negotiations continue.

The strike was called by the Alliance, the coalition formed by state affiliates of the Service Employees and the State, County & Municipal Employees to bargain for 43,000 state workers. It won bargaining rights last year in a series of representation elections held under a collective bargaining law enacted in 1974.

State workers haven't had a general pay increase since 1969, and their last cost-of-living adjustment was made at the close of 1973.

It was the deadlock in subsequent bargaining that brought the first walkout of state employes in Massachusetts history. The Alliance members were joined by a number of employes who hadn't joined the union or were represented by unaffiliated associations.

At the time of the election, Massachusetts had dropped to a poor 21st place in wages paid state employes and the continued wage freeze has pushed its ranking still lower.

Bargaining came to halt when negotiators for Gov. Michael S. Dukakis rejected the Alliance's proposal for a $3,600 wage increase over two years. Dukakis's top limit was $2,175 over three years. The average state employ's salary is now $9,360 a year.

Despite the low wage scale, the proposed state budget calls for only a 6 percent increase in the fund for state employe salaries. In contrast, a committee of the state legislature has proposed increasing the salary for legislators by 22 percent, the Alliance pointed out.

Dukakis labeled the strike illegal and sought an injunction in state Superior Court to force the strikers back to work.

Judge Thomas Morse issued a temporary restraining order against the strike. He also directed both sides to agree on a mediator to help bring the negotiations back on track, paving the way for subsequent intensive bargaining. Earlier, the governor had said talks would not be resumed until the strike was called off.

The state pressed for punitive fines against the union and each striking worker, and Judge Morse ordered a $200,000-a-day fine against the Alliance and a $5,000-a-day fine against its two leaders — President Howard Doyle of AFSCME and Sec. Paul Quirk of the SEIU — if the strike wasn't promptly ended. The walkout was called off at the deadline after an all-night bargaining session brought eventual agreement within sight.

The return to work was directed, Doyle said, "in consideration of the progress that has taken place." Meanwhile the governor announced that no disciplinary action will be sought.

Before the strike was called off, the Alliance had arranged for a return to work by employes at two sewage treatment plants in order to halt a flow of raw sewage into Boston Harbor.

President Joseph A. Sullivan and Sec.-Treas. James P. Loughlin of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO had pledged the full support of state federation to the strikers.

They assailed Dukakis for widening the dispute through anti-union public statements. The governor was elected with the support of organized labor.

"We cannot stand idly by and listen to the unfair criticisms of the public employes," Sullivan and Loughlin said. They pointed out that the state workers were denied a 11 percent cost-of-living increase last year when a state law providing for the raises was repealed.

"We believe that public employes have been extremely patient," the statement said, "and they are entitled to he simple justice they are currently demanding."

The Alliance is currently composed of about 25,000 AFSCME members and 22,000 SEIU members.

Bakers Win 2-1 Vote At Russell Stover Plant

Marion, S.C.—Workers at the Russell Stover Candy plant here voted by a margin of more than 2-to-1 for representation by the Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

With all but 40 of the 639 eligible workers casting ballots in the National Labor Relations Board election, the vote was 410 for the B&C and 177 for "no union." The company challenged 10 ballots of union members who had been fired prior to the election.

The B&C said that the union achieved the overwhelming victory despite the personal involvement in pre-election activities of Louis L. Ward, president and board chairman of the Stover corporation. The company is the target of a nationwide consumer boycott launched by the B&C with the full support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

In the two weeks before the election, Ward toured the plant, speaking to the workers, sent them personal letters and addressed them during the showing of a film depicting "labor violence." A barrage of anti-union literature was also directed at the workers.

Additional attempts to sway the workers against the union came in the form the company's claims that it had received anonymous telephone bomb threats at the plant, the B&C said.

On two occasions, work was halted and the employes were led out of the plant while police searched the facilities. No "bombs" were found.

Earlier this year, the B&C also won representation rights for workers at the Ward Paper Box Co. here, a major supplier for Russell Stover operations, owned by the company's president and chairman.

Meanwhile at Lincoln, Neb., where Stover workers had formed a B&C local in 1974, the company's first wage offer after months of delay was rejected as inadequate.

Surge in Corporate Profits Exceeds Early Estimates

Corporate profits during the first quarter of this year climbed even higher than the government first estimated, the Commerce Dept. reported.

Corrected figures issued by the department's Bureau of Economic Analysis showed profits before taxes running at an annual rate of $142.8 billion. That's $2 billion more than the initial estimate and $45.7 billion more than the same period a year ago.

After-tax profits, at $85.7 billion, were $1.4 billion higher than the first report indicated and $26.1 billion more than the comparable rate in 1975.

In comparison with the last quarter of 1975, the first three months of 1976 showed a 9.9 percent increase in corporate profits from current production. And the "real" gross national product, adjusted for inflation, rose at an 8.7 percent rate as contrasted to the previous month's 8.5 percent estimate.

Senate Actions Signal Retreat on Tax Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

bill to extend the present $35-per-person tax credit only through part of the next fiscal year. If that were actually done, the ordinary taxpayer would be paying the extra billion dollars that Congress had intended be obtained through closing loopholes.

It was generally accepted that Congress would extend the present individual tax rates a full fiscal year forward as assumed in the budget resolution. But Long contended that his committee bill was within the letter of the budget requirement.

A any rate, Long conducted a mini-filibuster while rounding up the votes and forced abandonment of the Budget Committee attack on the bill by winning a pair of procedural votes.

Pending were a number of major reform amendments backed by the AFL-CIO. Some, such as a tightening of minimum tax provisions for persons whose income is largely tax free, would raise substantial revenue. And others, such as the attempt to end the tax deferral on overseas corporate earnings, would bring back jobs as well as tax revenue to the United States.

Also pending, however, were some further tax giveaways including several amendments proposed by the Finance Committee after it had initially cleared the tax bill for the Senate floor.

If Congress took no action by June 30, the anti-recession tax cut would expire, withholding rates would rise and a fragile economic recovery would be pinched by withdrawal of purchasing power.

That's because a compromise shaped in the aftermath of a presidential veto last December extended the tax cuts only through June.

But almost certainly, the House and Senate will rush through a temporary extension of present withholding tax rates while work continues on the comprehensive tax bill.

The Forgotten Workers

THE RIGHT OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, including the right to strike, is a fundamental right of all workers. Public employes have been enjoined, harassed, dismissed, and otherwise mistreated in their attempts to organize and bargain collectively with their employers. Unfortunately, continued efforts by public employes to change intolerable conditions through union organization and collective bargaining are too often limited by repressive legislation and judicial decisions.

The AFL-CIO continues to support legislation which would guarantee the right of all public employes to organize, bargain collectively, and would insure the right to strike.

Furthermore, the AFL-CIO supports provisions to protect the job rights, employment conditions and other benefits of workers involved in any federal, state and local legislation to reorganize or consolidate the delivery of public services.

The AFL-CIO also urges enactment of federal legislation as soon as possible to provide effective and appropriate protections for the pension rights of employes of state and local government agencies.

* * *

THE FEDERAL EMPLOYE is the forgotten worker in U.S. labor relations policy.

Legislation is needed which will clearly recognize the rights of federal government employes and the responsibilities of labor and management. Such national policy must also include the employes paid through nonappropriated funds and those employed by the Government Printing Office.

The present labor policy applicable to federal government employes is administered by the Executive Branch on general authority contained in Executive Order 11491, as amended.

This policy presently rests on a one-sided employer imbalance of power. Federal government workers are entitled to and must receive the same equity and justice enjoyed by those employed in private enterprise.

Most importantly, federal employes should have the statutory right to organize and bargain collectively with their employer.

Some fringe benefits available to federal workers are presently less than those enjoyed by many workers in private enterprise. It is time that federal employes received employer-paid life insurance, health insurance, and dental care. When federal employes are required to work on a holiday, they should be paid for the holiday plus time and one-half for the time worked. These are conditions enjoyed by the workers in major private enterprises.

The AFL-CIO opposes any tampering with the wages and benefits established under the prevailing wage rate system which has provided a measure of equity to blue-collar federal workers.

Each of these areas would be a proper subject for good faith collective bargaining, but until that goal is achieved we urge the immediate attention of Congress to correct these inequities.

—From the AFL-CIO presentation to the Democratic and Republican platform committees.

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'While You're at It...'



A Word Edgewise:

Talk of 'Coalition' Government No Longer Heard from Hanoi

By John P. Roche

ABOUT 10 YEARS AGO the academy was full of Southeast Asian experts who confidently asserted that in Vietnam the United States was interfering in a "civil war," that the people of South Vietnam, down in their hearts, were supporters of the National Liberation Front (NFL) against the "repressive, unrepresentative Saigon clique." People of good will were called upon to recognize the NFL (later the Provisional Revolutionary Government; PRG) as the legitimate governors of South Vietnam. As the so-called peace negotiations proceeded, a number of variations on this theme surfaced, the most popular of which was that we should dump Thieu, replace him with General "Big" Minh, and watch the love-feast as all the South Vietnamese rallied around a coalition government.

The Southeast Asian experts have now changed their venue and, as Middle Eastern experts, are busy suggesting alternative ways for Israel to commit suicide ("Recognize the PLO" is the current phase but somewhere some unsung prophet is doubtless meditating on an Arab-Jewish coalition government based on the exclusion of such "imperialist stooges" as Rabin, Dyan, Meir, Peres and Allon). Meanwhile, in the period since these self-styled sages lost interest in Vietnam, a number of interesting things have happened.

First, the Hanoi politburo has completely confirmed the position of Americans like myself who argued that we were not dealing with a civil war in the South, but an externally led insurgency—in the old parlance, a North Vietnamese "Fifth Column." Those nations that had been simple enough to recognize the PRG were politely told that eventually they might send consuls to Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon), but all business is now conducted in Hanoi. In fact, the last foreign diplomats—the French—have just been given orders to close down in Saigon. The officials of the PRG must be around somewhere: perhaps at the Hotel Continental playing "Diplomacy."

Second, Hanoi has made it clear that all the nonsense about "Big Minh" and coalition governments that was peddled around Paris and in left-wing circles worldwide was precisely that—nonsense. The North was bent on total military conquest of the South and these fairy tales were simply peddled to weaken anti-Communist morale. Moreover, they have quite frankly attributed their victory to overwhelming military power—there was no "general rising;" merely a surplus of T-54 tanks, 122 mm rockets, and other assorted Soviet hardware. Reading between the lines, one gets the distinct feeling that Hanoi's army did not expect to be loved by the locals—one reason why the South has been put under military administration.

There is evidence that life is anything but placid. The Catholics, numbering perhaps a million, fled the North in 1955 and cannot be expected to enjoy a reunion with the Lao Dong (Communist Party). The big sects—Cao Dai and Hoa Hao—were always distinctive for their dislike of rule from Saigon, whatever brand. The Montagnards, who are opposed to all Vietnamese, have revived their guerrilla organization FULRO. And what provides all these groups with clout is that "dictator" Thieu passed guns out like salt tablets to the rural population. Finally, whatever Dr. Spock may think, Cochin Chinese Southerners do not like Tonkinese Northerners.

SO FAR WE HAVE been examining the countryside. What about urban unrest? Radio Saigon has been busy denouncing the black market, hoarding, and—significantly—"the comprador mentality." This is a code phrase found in different areas of Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines) to define the activities of the resident Chinese. Here Hanoi may have its hands full: whereas there are virtually no Chinese in Hanoi and Haiphong (a fair estimate is 50,000), there are over a half-million concentrated in Cholon, Saigon's twin city.

If there is any economic action, the Chinese are into it, from smuggling to a virtual monopoly on haberdashery and usury. The Indonesians could brutally stamp out Chinese entrepreneurs in 1965, but the Red Chinese Army could not walk on the water. In Cholon, the Chinese must be treated with kid gloves.

A sign of their collective survival sense was that every house in Cholon greeted Hanoi's victorious troops with the flag of the Chinese People's Republic. Hanoi's problems in the South may just be beginning.

Placement Role Stressed:

Modernized Job Agency Urged To Link Vacancies, Applicants

The following is excerpted from AFL-CIO testimony at a joint hearing by subcommittees of the House Education & Labor Committee and the House Ways & Means Committee.

WE WANT THE U.S. Employment Service to become the recognized source of free service for all workers who need jobs and for all employers who need workers. We want the Employment Service to stop its focus on low wage jobs at the bottom of the job ladder and to start serving all job-seekers. We again urge federalization of the U.S. Employment Service so that it will be a truly national labor exchange. And we urge action to require all employers—except where there are established referral systems—to list all job vacancies with the Employment Service so that the USES labor-exchange purpose will be better achieved.

To make sure that its manpower services are utilized to the fullest, there must be significant changes in the current procedures of the U.S. Employment Service. Until it is federalized, USES must modernize, reorient, redirect its current operations, and make basic changes to eliminate its weaknesses and shortcomings.

For example, we are concerned that the USES office is the place where workers eligible for unemployment insurance go when they are unemployed, just to qualify to collect their unemployment compensation checks. While this is supposed to show that they are looking for work, the basic job-finding role is minimized. Because of lack of personnel, there is not adequate follow-up on the job-finding purposes which these offices are supposed to perform. We believe the job-finding and job placement functions must be substantially enlarged and improved.

One key step forward in reform and improvement of the Employment Service would be action by Congress to require all employers—including federal, state, and local government employer units and contractors—to list all job openings with the Employment Service, except where there are existing established referral systems as there are in the construction industry and the maritime industry.

Such requirements and enforcement in no way prevent private employers from using private, fee-charging employment agencies, but strict enforcement would significantly increase the information and the opportunities available to job-seekers at the local employment service offices and it would enhance the labor-exchange role and function of these employment service offices.

In fact, the U.S. Employment Service simply cannot function effectively if a large proportion of job openings are not reported and therefore these jobs and local labor market conditions are not known to the staff of the local employment service offices.

Another important step forward for the employment service would be a significant improvement in operation of the much balleyhooed, oversold computerized job bank system. Since 1968 the Employment Service has developed some 200 separate job banks throughout the nation producing daily listings of job openings. But there is still a long way to go before the job bank system fulfills its potential for matching job-seekers with job-openings and for providing useful, up-to-date labor market information.

We note that the Secretary of Labor recently announced a new plan to set up a computerized job matching system which will operate nationwide within five years. This "Employment Security Automation Plan"—if it works as it should—will match job-seekers with job-openings much faster and more effectively. It will make possible development of the now limited and localized job bank system into a genuinely national system.

Unfortunately, high-technology computerized job banks don't make much difference to job-seekers if the majority of the jobs available through the employment service are low-wage, low-skill, high-turnover jobs at the low end of the labor market in the day labor or domestic service.

This underscores the need for comprehensive and accurate listing of all job openings in an area. Furthermore, it should be obvious that the job bank does not open up jobs that don't exist and it does not prepare unskilled workers for high-skill jobs.

WE DON'T EXPECT improved job banks to bring fast or easy solutions to the employment service. But we do want computerized labor market information quickly available to employment service staff and to the job-seekers using the employment service so that the matching process of getting qualified workers into available job openings takes place much faster and with much less hardship for the people who are supposed to benefit from the computerized job banks.

We recognize that the problems and challenges facing the U.S. Employment Service are many-sided and complex. We recognize the diversity of the job-seekers who come to the Employment Service. We know there are no easy answers. But we believe that action along the lines proposed by the AFL-CIO is urgently needed and will significantly advance the process by which the U.S. Employment Service helps unemployed American workers find jobs.

Another Study:

Further Delay Seen in Updating Workers' Compensation Laws

THE ADMINISTRATION'S creation of a so-called task force to make yet another "study" of the shortcomings of state workers' compensation laws is just further foot-dragging to stall congressional action to update and reform the system.

That charge was leveled by James O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, who stressed that the task force report is already six months late and, according to recent statements of Administration spokesmen, won't be ready for Congress until well into next year.

He pointed out that four years ago, the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws—created by Congress and named by the White House—made a comprehensive report to the President and Congress covering the same areas. He said the commission listed 84 recommendations on revamping workers' compensation, singling out 19 as so essential that if the states did not meet them by July 1975, Congress should, "without delay, mandate federal standards" to implement them.

Yet today, a full year past the deadline, the same chaotic situation that prompted creation of the national commission persists, O'Brien declared. He said that legislation that would end many of the flaws is now in the final stages in the appropriate committee of the Senate and House.

But with the Administration's injection of the task force and its urging that Congress not act until the long-delayed report is made next year, "the pattern is pretty clear that the Administration is using the task force to thwart or to create barriers to the enactment of legislation in this area," he asserted.

Appearing on Labor News Conference, O'Brien said that despite the strong case for federal action laid out by the national commission four years ago, "47 states still limit benefits to survivors in death cases, seven states still limit medical care, 35 states still have benefits below the levels recommmended by the commission, 21 states have failed to provide compulsory coverage for all wage and salary workers and 41 states still deny coverage to farm workers.

"Without strong federal leadership—and that means enactment of minimum federal workers' compensation standards—state laws just will not meet the needs of a modern industrial society," O'Brien declared.

$64 Billion Swing:

Cure for Red Ink Lies In Full Employment

By Gus Tyler

IN THE MINIMAL discussion, this election year, about the nation's No. 1 problem—the economy—it is popularly assumed that there are only two ways to balance the federal budget: either lower spending or raise taxes. If we refuse to do either, then we must borrow, go into debt.

Yet neither logic nor experience support this widely accepted conclusion. We can balance the budget without lowering expenditures and without increasing our tax levels. All we have to do is move the nation toward full employment.

Consider a few simple facts. In the President's budget (see U.S. Budget, Fiscal Year, 1976, pages 44 and 46), in which he assumes a 7.9 percent jobless rate, the estimated income is $297 billion and the outlay is $349 billion, resulting in a deficit of $51.9 billion.

Now, let us suppose full employment, leaving everything else unchanged. The income would rise to $358 billion and the outlays would fall to $340 billion, leaving a surplus (yes a surplus) of $12 billion.

The difference between the present budget and a full employment budget is about $64 billion dollars, which is the price we are paying for our present recession terms of dollars lost to the federal treasury.

The reasons for the vast difference in the two budgets are double: first, with full employment, more money comes in because people are earning more; second, with full employment less money goes out in the form of unemployment insurance, food stamps, welfare. In 1969, when the jobless rate was 3.5 percent, unemployment compensation totaled $2 billion; in 1976, with the jobless at 7.6 percent, compensation ran to $18 billion.

The cause of our deficits is the weak economy. We are in the red because we are in a recession.

WANT FURTHER PROOF? Then take a look at the size of the deficits in the years from 1947 to 1968, when Democrats were in the White House most of the time, as contrasted with deficits from 1969 to 1976, when Republicans Nixon and Ford were the Chiefs Executive.

In the 22 years from 1947 on, the public debt grew by only $100 billion. In the eight years since, the debt grew by $270 billion.

In the earlier years, the debt went up at a snail's pace: at about 1.5 percent a year. In the recent years, the debt has risen at an annual rate of 11 percent.

The irony is that it has been in these Republican years, when the Chief Executive has been decrying deficits, that the red ink has been splashing shamelessly across our federal ledger. And it was in the Democratic years, the days of the "big spenders" that the deficits were negligible.

The reaons? The earlier years were periods of relatively high employment: the recent years have seen high unemployment.

These sobering facts—along with other bits of economic enlightenment—are part of the modest, but very meaningful output of a group in the nation's capital, called the Council on National Priorities & Resources. In some two dozen mimeographed pages they tell us more about our most vital national problem than you are likely to learn from the election campaign between now and November. (Address is 1620 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.)

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ADMINISTRATION FOOT-DRAGGING to stall improvements in workers' compensation has taken a new turn in a so-called task force to make yet another study of state law shortcomings, Assistant Director James O'Brien of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, center, charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Robert Cooney, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Robert Dobkin of the Associated Press. The AFL-CIO produced public service interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



40TH ANNIVERSARY convention of the State, County & Municipal Employees hears AFSCME President Jerry Wurf pledge in a keynote speech that the union won't allow public employers to turn the clock back on hard-won gains.

Scapegoat Role Rejected:

State-County Vows No Retreat on Goals

Miami Beach—The 40th anniversary convention of the State, County & Municipal Employees affirmed the union's bargaining, organizing and legislative goals, and served firm notice that public workers won't accept the role of scapegoat for the financial woes of local governments or let the clock be turned back on their hard-won gains.

The 2,000 delegates re-elected President Jerry Wurf and Sec.-Treas. William Lucy by wide margins and approved a higher per capita tax aimed at maintaining both membership services and the rapid organizing pace that has pushed the union close to the 750,000 mark. Two years ago, AFSCME listed 675,000 members.

A message from AFL-CIO President George Meany congratulated the union for its "continued devotion to organizing the unorganized, even in the face of hostile administrations, a hostile press and a polyglot of state laws, few of them any good."

Meany associated the AFL-CIO with the goals of "a national collective bargaining law for all public workers" and mandatory coverage under all federal social legislation.

"The labor movement will never abandon public workers to the political scavengers who seek to falsely blame them for the economic troubles of New York and other cities," Meany wrote. "The attack on public employes is an attack on the entire labor movement and the principle of free collective bargaining."

In the convention balloting, Wurf polled 517,764 votes to a combined total of 30,318 for two opponents, and Lucy defeated one opponent, 530,026 to 16,289. Terms of office are four years.

Delegates approved a 50-cent increase in the per capita payment, effective Jan. 1, 1977, which will bring it to $2.90 a month.

Jimmy Carter, front-runner for the Democratic presidential nomination, addressed the convention by a telephone hook-up and won AFSCME's endorsement. After an extensive floor debate, the delegates gave a strong voice vote approval to a motion to endorse Carter both for the Democratic nomination and the presidential election.

A major policy resolution urged Congress to consider the general revenue-sharing program as a supplement to state and local government tax revenues and not as an alternative to the system of categorical grants—funds earmarked for specific programs.

The resolution said funds should be targeted to jurisdictions that provide a high level of public services and contain large numbers of low-income residents. It urged that states be rewarded for progressive tax structures when revenue-sharing funds are apportioned, and that both civil rights and fair labor standards be strongly enforced.

The convention called on Congress and the Administration to make economic recovery the top budget priority and urged countercyclical assistance to help cities and states maintain services during recessions.

It urged a federal collective bargaining law, mandatory coverage of public workers under state unemployment and workers' compensation laws, and under the social security system.

Delegates endorsed child care legislation and declared that child care should be a negotiable item in public as well as private sector bargaining.

The convention affirmed support for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, directed a union educational program on sex discrimination and called for continued efforts to end discrimination in public employment.

Among the major speakers at the convention were Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), Machinists President Floyd E. Smith, Mrs. Coretta Scott King, Mine Workers President Arnold Miller, Elisio Medina of the Farm Workers and Executive Director Terry Herndon of the National Education Association.

Ruling Kills Pay Floor For Public Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

turned the reasoning of a "line of unbroken precedents" on which that decision had been based.

"This cavalier disregard of settled constitutional doctrine demonstrates once again that the present majority is composed of activists of the right and not of 'strict constructionists,'" Meany said.

He saw the turnabout as on a pattern with the Supreme Court rulings of the 1920s and early 1930s that held child labor laws and other progressive legislation unconstitutional.

"Those decisions could not stand the test of time and of reasoned consideration," Meany said, "and this decision will not be able to do so either."

The 1974 amendments had extended minimum wage coverage and various degrees of overtime pay rights to about 3.4 million local and state workers who had not previously been covered.

They were challenged by the National League of Cities and the National Governors Conference, representing the public employers affected.

The states and cities contended that compliance with the law, particularly its overtime provisions, would be so costly as to affect the type of programs they can carry out and thus impair the sovereign rights of the states. They sought to get around the 1968 Supreme Court decision by making a distinction between jobs that are clearly comparable to jobs in the private sector protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act—such as hospital workers—and jobs exclusively in the public sector covered in the 1974 amendments, such as fire fighters.

A three-judge federal court said the argument couldn't stand up against the binding precedent of the 1968 decision. In effect, the Supreme Court agreed.

Justice William H. Rehnquist, writing the new majority opinion, declared the court is "therefore persuaded" that the earlier decision "must be overruled."

There were two stinging dissents.

Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., joined by Justices Byron R. White and Thurgood Marshall, viewed the court majority as having rejected the doctrine of federal supremacy established 152 years ago in a historic decision by Chief Justice John Marshall and reaffirmed repeatedly.

"I cannot recall another instance in the court's history when the reasoning of so many decisions covering so long a span of time has been discarded roughshod," Brennan declared.

He saw the reasoning of the justices on the majority side as merely "a transparent cover for invalidating a congressional judgment with which they disagree."

The court's newest member, Justice John Paul Stevens, was equally blunt in a separate dissent:

He found it "difficult to perceive" the reasoning of the Supreme Court majority "that the federal government may not interfere with a sovereign state's right to pay a substandard wage to the janitor at the state capitol," even though it can keep the governor's limousine from going more than 55 miles an hour.

Meany noted that the Supreme Court last year upheld the right of the federal government to impose a freeze on the wages of public workers, on the same basis as it had frozen the wages of private sector workers.

This new decision, Meany suggested, apparently interprets the Constitution as allowing "federal action detrimental to public employes but not federal action that would protect them."

Unions representing public workers affected by the Supreme Court decision expressed anger and shock at the court's about-face.

President William H. McClennan of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. saw the new restriction on federal authority as "a dangerous precedent" that threatens the validity of a broad spectrum of social legislation.

Recalling that the Supreme Court had once upheld race segregation, McClennan predicted that a future Supreme Court, "comprised of far wiser justices, will overturn this decision."

President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees termed the action a tragic "rollback of basic, humane protections" for government workers.

"If the federal government can offer no minimum wage protection to these workers, then can it protect their safety and health? Can it provide them unemployment compensation?," he asked. "It is a very far reaching, very bad decision."

Teachers President Albert Shanker saw the decision as part of the high price public employes and the nation as a whole are paying for the Nixon presidency.

Social Security Escalator Sets 6.4% Increase

Persons on the social security benefit rolls will receive a 6.4 percent increase, starting with checks mailed in July, under an automatic cost-of-living escalator provision.

That will bring the average monthly benefit for a single retired worker to $218, the average payment for an elderly couple to $372, and the average for a widow with two minor children to $510.

The cost-of-living increase also applies to the supplemental security income payments that go to low-income persons who are either over 65, blind or disabled. The maximum federal payment for this group will rise to $167.80 for an individual or $251.80 for a couple. However, SSI recipients who live in a state that supplements the federal payment will get an increase in their total check only if the state acts to pass along the higher federal payment. It is not obligated to do so.

Persons drawing railroad retirement benefits will receive the 6.4 percent increase only on the social security portion of their two-tier benefit system.

Supreme Court Further Restricts Legal Rights of Public Employes

A conservative Supreme Court majority continued to take a restrictive view of the "due process" rights of public employes.

A week after it ruled against the job rights of a North Carolina policeman who was abruptly fired without a hearing, the Supreme Court held that a local school board in Wisconsin was within its right in firing striking teachers.

Although Wisconsin law prohibits teacher strikes, the highest state court had ruled that the school board was too deeply involved in the grievances that had led to the strike to provide the impartial forum it said is required by the "due process of law" clauses of the 14th Amendment.

The firings stemmed from a 1974 strike by a unit of the National Education Association at Hortonville, Wis. The teachers were fired as a group two weeks after they struck and told they could reapply for jobs as individuals. Only one teacher did so, and the others were permanently replaced.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court said the school board had the right to hire and fire teachers but, because of its direct involvement in the dispute, should not have the final say. In the absence of an impartial state administrative body, it added, any of the fired teachers should have the right to a full hearing on the merits of the dismissals before a "court of record in the country."

The U.S. Supreme Court, in its 6-3 ruling, reversed the Wisconsin high court, declaring that the involvement of the local school board in the events preceding the strike "is not enough to overcome the presumption of honesty and integrity" on the board's part.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger was joined by Justices Byron R. White, Harry A. Blackmun, Lewis F. Powell, Jr., William H. Rehnquist and John Paul Stevens.

Dissenting were Justices Potter Stewart, William J. Brennan, Jr., and Thurgood Marshall. They said the local school board would not be a proper body to evaluate its own role in the dispute if such a determination is properly a factor in deciding whether to discharge the teachers. They would have asked the Wisconsin Supreme Court to clarify the state law interpretation on this point.

President William H. McClennan of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. criticized the Supreme Court's narrow interpretation of the 14th Amendment and expressed the hope that it would be altered in future years.

He cited the limitation on due process rights as further evidence of the need for Congress to enact a collective bargaining law for public workers.

American Federation of Teachers President Albert Shanker noted that five of the six justices who made up the Supreme Court majority were appointed during the Nixon-Ford Administrations.

"What we're experiencing here," Shanker said, "is a clear case of Nixon's revenge."

Ford Veto Threatened:

Public Works Bill Sent to President

(Continued from Page 1)

would divide up to $1.25 billion in grants to state and local governments so as to maintain needed public services during periods of high unemployment.

Before voting final approval, the House rejected by a 259-153 vote an attempt to delete the anti-recession "countercyclical" funding which the Senate had added to the House-passed bill. Part of the opposition to the provision stemmed from a dispute over committee jurisdiction.

If the President should veto the bill, the White House is expected to bring heavy pressure to get Republicans to sustain the veto. The Senate, which supported the President on his earlier veto, will be the first to vote on whether to override a veto of the new bill.

In other congressional developments:

● The Democratic caucus picked and the House elected Frank Thompson, Jr., a highly regarded 11-term congressman from New Jersey, to replace Wayne Hays as chairman of the House Administration Committee.

Under prodding from the Democratic leadership, the caucus also endorsed a number of reforms that will reduce travel and expense allowances for members of Congress and subject accounts to stricter scrutiny.

● An Administration proposal to lift price and allocation controls on home heating oil, diesel fuel and other "middle distillate" petroleum products was opposed by the AFL-CIO in letters to the House and Senate Commerce Committees.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller warned that shortages next winter could result from a combination of cold weather and increased economic activity — and spark an "unnecessary rise in price" if controls are lifted. He cited a study showing that home heating bills could rise by $1 billion under decontrol.

● Despite a massive lobbying campaign by the oil industry, the Senate Judiciary Committee voted 8-7 to send to the floor a bill that would force the breakup of the biggest oil companies.

The labor-supported measure would require companies that engage in production, marketing, refining and transportation to divest themselves of all but one of these operations. The Senate appears closely divided on the issue and a filibuster is likely if opponents don't have the votes to defeat the measure.

● The House voted to increase funds for summer jobs in early action on an appropriations bill for the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and related agencies. As the AFL-CIO News went to press, liberals were trying to protect the bill from amendments that would cut back education funds and weaken coverage of the Occupational Safety & Health Act.



TOP SERVICE AWARD of the Workers Defense League is presented to Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman, right, of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. by IUD President I. W. Abel at the league's 40th anniversary dinner in New York.

Workers Defense Group Honors IUD's Clayman

New York—Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. was honored with the David Clendenin Award at the 40th anniversary dinner of the Workers Defense League.

The award, for distinguished service to labor, was presented by Steelworkers President I. W. Abel, who heads the IUD. Abel described Clayman as a "labor leader's labor leader" and praised his integrity, dedication, and sense of social justice.

The award cited Clayman for his contributions to the advancement of workers' rights and "exemplary devotion" to the interests of the IUD's seven million members.

Clayman, in responding, paid tribute to the Workers Defense League as an institution that with meager resources has done much to extend workers' rights and human rights. He said that it was the responsibility of the labor movement and groups like the WDL to insure that "man's inclination for injustice never outweighs man's capacity for justice."

Jacob Sheinkman, secretary-treasurer of the Clothing & Textile Workers, in an address to the dinner audience, declared that the battle for workers' rights "is far from over." He pointed out that union organizers and workers continue to suffer abuse from employers and that the Workers Defense League is still needed.

The Clendenin Award is given in commemoration of the co-founder of the league. Since its formation in 1936 the WDL has defended strikers, thwarted labor spies, and won freedom for union leaders imprisoned on framed charges. It has aided striking farmworkers, publicized the plight of migrants, and prosecuted cases of peonage in rural areas. The league also established a historic commission of inquiry into forced labor in the USSR, colonial Africa, and South America.

The WDL has played an important role in the civil rights movement by providing legal assistance in cases that contributed to the elimination of the poll tax, the abolition of the chain gang in Georgia, the outlawing of segregation in public accommodations, and the banning of Jim Crow in the military.

More recently, the league helped launch the Recruitment & Training Program, which has trained and placed thousands of minority workers in union jobs in the construction industry.

Today the WDL is active in protecting the rights of servicemen and veterans and in assisting workers who have been wrongfully denied unemployment insurance benefits.

President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers and President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing & Textile Workers were co-chairmen of the dinner.

Federal Courts Bar Cutbacks In Food Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

jected the President's proposal.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February meeting sharply criticized the Administration's hostility to the program and its foot-dragging on implementation.

Because of this, the council charged, "the program has reached only a tiny fraction of the 4.6 million eligible women and children."

Judge Gasch said the Agriculture Dept. acted "contrary to congressional mandate" in refusing to expand the special nutrition program as called for by law.

He ordered that $125 million in held-back funds be added to money approved by Congress for the next two fiscal years, resulting in a total of $687.5 million to be spent at an even pace over a 27-month period.

The court challenges in both the child nutrition and food stamp programs had been brought by the New York-based Food Research & Action Center.

Joining in the food stamp case was a coalition that included 26 state governments, 53 unions, 22 church groups, the U.S. Conference of Mayors and civil rights groups.

The Agriculture Dept. had originally sought to impose its food stamp regulations on June 1, but a series of short-term restraining orders prevented it.

In barring action indefinitely, pending a full court trial on the merits, Judge Smith noted that Congress is in the midst of legislating changes in the program. The Senate has passed a bill much less restrictive than the Administration seeks and the House Agriculture Committee is marking up its bill.

He said it is "apparent" that any "substantive" changes in the food stamp program should come from Congress and not through administrative action. Therefore, the "public interest clearly demands" that the Agriculture Dept. rules change be held up, he ruled.

Union Crafts Featured As Folk Festival Opens

The Bicentennial version of the Festival of American Folklife opened on the National Mall in Washington June 16 featuring the exhibits of union craftsmen.

The Smithsonian Institution, sponsor of the annual event, and the National Park Service estimated that 17 million persons coming to Washington to help celebrate the nation's 200th anniversary will visit the festival, which runs until Sept 6.

Grouped under the banner of Working Americans, union craftsmen from all walks of life will be on hand to demonstrate their job skills, exchange personal experiences and stories, and present labor songs and the music of working people.

The festival, with its more than 5,000 participants, will also feature musicians, dancers, cooks, various ethnic cultures, and the folklore of native and early Americans.

Union participation in the first two-week segment of the 12-week festival encompasses workers who "extract and shape." They include:

● Five members of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers from Lehigh Valley, Pa., who are demonstrating laboratory equipment used in testing rock samples, the setting of charges for quarry blasting and the operations of a working model cement plant.

● Four members of the Glass Bottle Blowers from Baltimore demonstrating the glass blowing process. An appraiser from Dearborn, Mich., is also on hand to appraise old bottles visitors bring along.

● Four members of the Flint Glass Workers showing how they craft special shapes for chemical glass while a master engraver from the Tiffin Glass Works in Ohio practices his delicate art on some of the finest glass produced in the country.

● Two members of the Horse Shoers, one from Boston and the other from Philadelphia, demonstrating fitting and shoeing skills on standard and throughbred horses.

● A dozen members of the Machinists from Chicago who explain the work of skilled tool and die makers and detail the development of a product from inception to completion.

● Four members of the Molders from Sealy, Ohio, demonstrating the casting of small aluminum products.

In the remaining weeks of the festival, 55 unions will have their members participating in various demonstrations and performances.

Workers involved in all phases of construction will be featured July 1-11; clothing and textile workers, July 14-25; communications, arts and recreation, July 28-Aug. 8; professional and technical workers, Aug. 11-22, and agricultural, food and transportation workers, Aug. 25-Sept. 6.

Senate Adopts Program On Energy Conservation

The Senate voted 57-37 approval of a labor-supported energy conservation bill under a procedure that brought it directly to a House-Senate conference committee.

It would provide a variety of federal financial assistance to help reduce conventional fuel consumption for heating and air-conditioning homes, commercial buildings and industrial plants.

The energy conservation proposals, sponsored by Senators Edward M. Kennedy and Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.), were added to a House-passed bill to extend the life of the Federal Energy Administration beyond its scheduled June 30 expiration date.

The House bill does not contain any energy conservation measures. Last year, the House approved a similar program of energy conservation but that bill and a broader Senate-passed measure have been deadlocked in another conference committee.

Supporters of the Kennedy-Hollings measure hoped that the early deadline for congressional action on extension of the Federal Energy Administration would bring about a conference agreement and final approval by the House and Senate.

The deadline pressure remained as the House defeated, 216-194, a bill that would have continued the FEA an additional three months on the assumption that a conference agreement would not be reached during the next week. The FEA was originally set up as a temporary agency. The House approved an 18-month extension; the Senate bill would continue it for 15 months.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said modification of existing space heating and air conditioning systems could significantly lower national energy consumption.

The provisions adopted by the Senate include grants to help insulation of low-income housing, subsidized loans to encourage home- and small business firms to convert to energy conservation devices, and federal loan guarantees for larger industrial establishments.

Biemiller said the industrial loan guarantee has "the greatest potential" for energy savings through new technologies, including solar heating and methods of heat recovery. In the process, he noted, jobs would be created for presently unemployed workers.

Studies have estimated that almost half a billion barrels of oil a year could be saved by 1985 through an accelerated energy conservation program in residential and commercial buildings, Biemiller noted.

AFGE Names Swain to Executive Vacancy

The executive council of the American Federation of Government Employees has appointed Thomas Swain to fill a vacancy as the union's executive vice president until the AFGE convention in September.

Swain, who has been an AFGE vice president for four years, had announced his retirement last month at a nomination caucus of the district he represented, covering the states of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Swain is a former border patrol officer.

The executive council named him to fill out the term of Dennis Garrison, who automatically became president on the death of Clyde M. Webber on June 15.

'Intolerable Delays' Scored:

Economic Impact Price Tag Ignores Noise Curb Benefits

By John R. Oravec

A Labor Dept. study that puts an $18.5 billion price tag on the cost of reducing occupational noise to safer levels is fuzzy on the dollar value of offsetting benefits that could be derived from an accompanying drop in damage claims and improved productivity.

The "economic impact analysis" released by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration is another step in the agency's drawn-out process of promulgating workplace noise controls that have been pending since October 1974.

This is the third "impact" study the Administration has issued on occupational noise in the past two years — reflecting "the intolerable delays OSHA and the Office of Management & Budget have built into the standards development," said George H. R. Taylor, the AFL-CIO occupational safety economist.

Last year, OSHA estimated the cost of a 10-year noise reduction program at $31.6 billion. In another study, the Environmental Protection Agency said a similar program would cost $11.7 billion.

There is no provision for "economic impact" studies in the 1970 federal job safety law, but they are now required under a presidential executive order before safety and health standards can be applied.

Organized labor views the "impact" studies as an unnecessary and illegal step, and is suing the Secretary of Labor for violation of the safety act in delaying the standard.

The federal job safety law requires the Secretary of Labor to issue or reject a standard within 60 days after public hearings are held.

OSHA conducted 22 days of hearings on the proposed noise standard last summer, during which hundreds of representatives of labor, industry, government and the medical and scientific communities testified.

Now that the "impact" study is out, OSHA has called for another round of hearings to begin in August. The agency is also asking that written comments on the proposed standard be submitted before the end of July.

And if the Labor Dept.'s position on noise controls prevails after the August hearings, the allowable level of noise in the workplace will remain at 90 decibels, the current interim standard. However, few workplaces now conform to that limit.

To bring employers into compliance with the 90-decibel limit, the "impact" study estimates the cost to industry will be about $10 billion.

Organized labor, along with a number of medical and safety experts, is pressing for a reduction to 85 decibels. The study estimates this would cost $18.5 billion

The 5-decibel difference in the industrial noise range is far greater than the number indicates. Noises recorded at 90 decibels are considered to be almost twice as loud as those at 85 decibels. Some experts compare 90 decibels to the roar of a 20-ton truck or a subway train and 85 decibels to the noise of a busy street corner.

Labor safety experts point out that while industry has been vehemently opposed to either full compliance at 90 decibels or the reduction to 85 decibels, it often ignores the cost savings that could be gained through reduced disability, accident and fatality claims.

The impact study commissioned by the Labor Dept. touches lightly on the benefits industry could derive from lower noise levels—not only from the reduction in liability claims, but also from improved worker performance and production increases.

The study notes that the cost of compensation claims for partial or total hearing loss alone could be reduced $16 million at the 85-decibel level.

Although the study concedes that "documentation of occupational injury due to workplace noise is virtually nonexistent," it stresses that "a noisy working environment is hazardous."

Claims for hearing damage have increased sharply in recent years, a group of acoustical engineers told OSHA last year. Focusing on a four-year study in Oregon, it found that such claims rose from two in 1971 to 25 in 1972, 700 in 1973 and to 1,500 in 1974.

"Noise may result in a loss of more money to industry than any other portion of OSHA standards, simply because noise seems to affect more workers," the acoustical engineers warned.

While the Labor Dept. favors holding the compliance line on industrial noise to 90 decibels, it would require testing and monitoring when workers are exposed to noise greater than 85 decibels—a 90/85 standard.

The Environmental Protection Agency is supporting labor's position for at least an 85/85 standard. The National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health has recommended the 90-decibel standard for existing workplaces and an 85-decibel standard for new workplaces.

The legal action accusing the Secretary of Labor of delaying the standard-setting process—not only on noise controls, but also on arsenic and a group of other toxic substances — was initiated by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

A brief filed by the AFL-CIO and the Industrial Union Dept. with the U.S. District Court in Washington in support of the OCAW suit cites the failure of the Secretary to conform to two key points of the federal safety law:

"First, the 60-day mandatory time limitation for promulgating standards after the completion of hearings was not met; and second, to compound this fatal flaw, the justification upon which the Secretary now relies—i.e. the delay was needed in order to obtain time for the preparation, submission and consideration of an inflationary impact statement—creates a wholly independent basis for setting aside his actions."

The brief notes that while there is flexibility in the standards process prior to a hearing, "no such discretion exists once the hearing has been completed. At that juncture, according to explicit statutory language, the Secretary is obliged to promulgate a standard (or make a determination that one should not issue) within specified limitations."



Food, Gasoline Set Off New Price Explosion

(Continued from Page 1)

age weekly real spendable earnings for a worker with three dependents —take-home pay adjusted for price increases since 1967—rose 1.2 percent over the month to $91.86. Although real take-home pay was 60 cents more than in May 1975, it was still below the average rate of 1971 and considerably under the peak of $96.64 averaged in 1972.

After seasonal adjustments, BLS said that the food index rose a full percentage point in May, following an increase of six-tenths of 1 percent in April and declines in the first three months of the year.

Beef prices, up sharply last month, recorded their first increase of the year. Pork and poultry price increases were larger than in April and coffee prices continue to climb —up 4.8 percent last month—rising 35 percent above May 1975. Fresh vegetable prices dropped 7.4 percent after rising 7.2 percent in April.

The price of food eaten at home was up 4.7 percent over the year, compared with an increase of 6.9 percent for restaurant meals and snacks away from home, the BLS report showed.

The commodities index climbed six-tenths of 1 percent in May after rising an average of about three-tenths of 1 percent in the eight previous months, BLS said.

Gasoline and motor oil prices were up nine-tenths of 1 percent, the first increase since October. Used car prices advanced sharply for the fourth consecutive month, climbing 1.9 percent in May. Apparel prices were up five-tenths of 1 percent.

While the composite service index rose four-tenths of 1 percent last month, gas and electricity rates jumped 1.1 percent after showing smaller increases in April. Mortgage interest rates were down slightly, the first seasonally adjusted decline since last October.

The BLS report showed that on an unadjusted basis, the index for used cars increased 18 percent from May 1975, transportation services were up 15.2 percent, utilities and public transportation up 10.2 percent, medical care services up 9.9 percent and dairy products up 9 percent. The only over-the-year decline was for cereals and bakery products, down 3.3 percent.

Overall, the CPI has climbed nearly 70 percent since 1967. With the index at 169.2 last month, this means that goods and services which could be purchased in 1967 for $100 cost $169.20 in May.

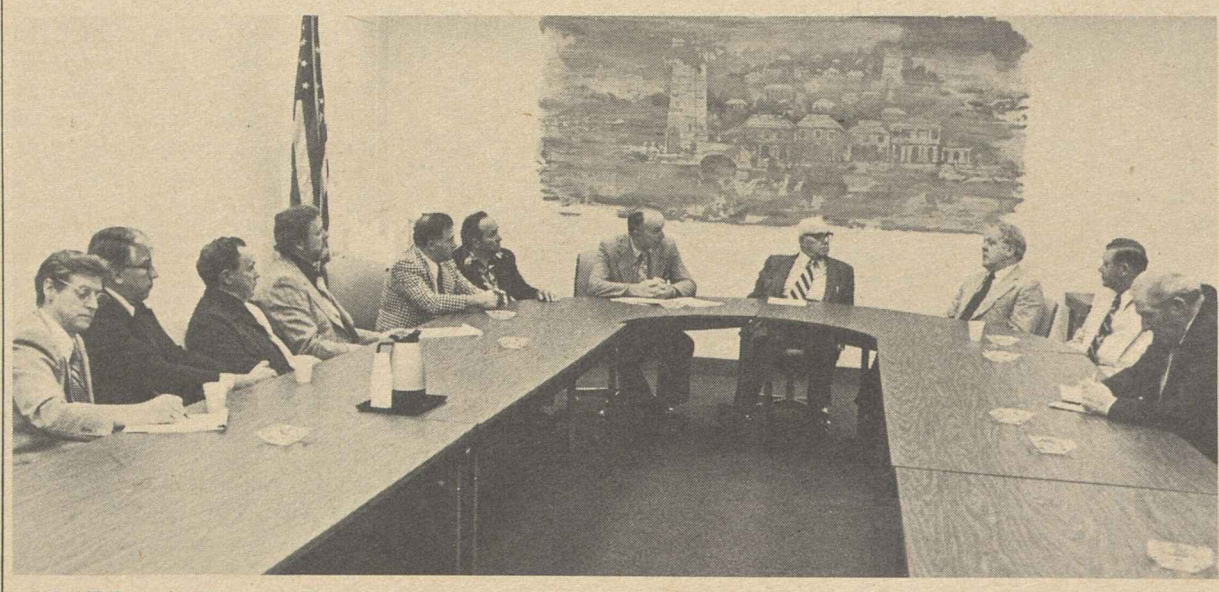
Meany Warns GE Over Lag In Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

separately, also on a coordinated basis. Most GE contracts expire June 27.

Westinghouse contracts generally expire July 11. Talks have been going on in Pittsburgh, without result. Westinghouse traditionally waits for a GE settlement.

Besides the IUE, AFL-CIO unions participating in the coordinated bargaining effort with GE and Westinghouse are the Machinists, Steelworkers, Sheet Metal Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Plumbers, Firemen & Oilers, Carpenters and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Unaffiliated unions taking part are the United Electrical Workers, Teamsters and Auto Workers.



COORDINATING BARGAINING COMMITTEE of General Electric and Westinghouse unions meets in a strategy session at AFL-CIO headquarters as contracts with the two giant electrical companies near expiration. Federation President George Meany and President David J. Fitzmaurice of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers discuss the lack of progress in negotiations with GE, the present focus of the CBC's bargaining efforts.

Labor Board Order Slaps Westinghouse

The National Labor Relations Board has found Westinghouse Electric Corp. guilty of illegally refusing to bargain with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and to honor its national contract with the IUE at the company's Wire Division plant in Abingdon, Va.

The board ordered Westinghouse to negotiate with IUE and to include Abingdon within the national agreement, effective Apr. 11, 1975.

The board in effect upheld the certification of IUE that followed the union's victory in a representation election Apr. 2-3, 1975. IUE won the election with 139 votes to 97 for "no union."

Westinghouse had refused to bargain on the grounds that an NLRB ruling setting aside a 1974 election, which the union lost, was improper. The board previously had rejected this claim, clearing the way for the April 1975 vote. Westinghouse contended that during litigation over the first election, the board improperly refused to supply the names of certain supervisors accused of misconduct and the times of certain events and conversations.

While it did not figure in the NLRB decision, the IUE had offered to give the company this information, but Westinghouse refused the offer on the grounds that it was entitled to the informaion from the board.

The IUE currently is negotiating a new national contract with Westinghouse.

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GE Union Coalition Wins Catch-up Pay, New Gains



GOVERNMENT WORKERS converged on the Capitol to bolster efforts by the Government Employees and other federal workers to win pay and pension equity, and to lobby for revision of the Hatch Act and expanded collective-bargaining rights. The June 23 rally had the support of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. **(Story, Page 7)**

Tax Reform Thwarted In Senate

The Senate refused to close a major tax loophole that encourages American firms to shift production and jobs to other countries.

Because it involved jobs as well as tax revenue, it was highest on labor's priority list of a series of tax reform amendments a group of liberal senators have proposed to the Senate Finance Committee bill.

The amendments, by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), would have phased out the provision in the present tax law that enable American-controlled multinational companies to avoid paying taxes on profits from their overseas operations until the money is actually returned to the United States.

As long as the money is kept abroad—for further investment in overseas operations in most cases—it goes untaxed. The hundreds of millions of dollars each year that escape taxation through that loophole, Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) told the Senate, amount to interest-free loans to the companies.

A government study, cited during the debate by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), attributed the loss of 1 million U.S. jobs between 1966 and 1973 to the foreign operations of multinationals.

As has been the case with most of the other tax reform proposals, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long had the votes to defeat the reformers. He first weakened the Hartke proposal significantly with his own amendment, then won a motion tabling the amended proposal, and finally beat back by one vote a motion to reconsider the tabling action—the last faint hope of the reformers.

As originally introduced, the reform proposal would have taxed earnings from overseas operations in the same manner as earnings from domestic sales with the reform being gradually introduced over a five-year period.

With the Senate still working on tax legislation—as part of a two-track system under which other bills are considered during part of each day—emergency action was needed to keep withholding taxes from rising on July 1, when the anti-recession tax cut expired. Both the House and Senate quickly rushed through a bill continuing the present rates until Sept. 1, when Congress hopes to complete action on a longer extension.

The Senate also rejected an amendment that would have brought the Treasury an estimated $1 billion additional next year without imposing any new taxes.

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ILO Rebukes Soviets for Labor Policy

Geneva—The International Labor Organization's annual assembly of member states sharply rebuked the Soviet Union for failing to abide by its pledge to eradicate forced labor.

At the concluding stage of its three-week session, the assembly approved a report by its watchdog committee that noted with "grave concern" cases where governments were found guilty of "continued failure to implement fully" ILO conventions they have ratified.

It listed the Soviet Union in this special blacklist of delinquent members. The committee on the application of conventions said it wanted to see Moscow "come to grips" with

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House, Senate Actions:

Congress Cuts Back Job Safety Coverage

The House voted to slash coverage of the Occupational Safety & Health Act, and the Senate only partly repaired the damage.

Under the House version, establishments, worksites and farms with 10 or fewer employees would in effect be exempt from safety and health inspection.

The 10-worker exemption was added as an amendment to an appropriations bill carrying funds for the job safety program.

When the bill reached the Senate floor only a few days later, the AFL-CIO strongly urged that the exemption be deleted—as the Senate has done on some other occasions when the House caved in to a highly vocal small business lobby.

The Senate did delete the House-added language, but replaced it with a compromise that dulls the enforcement of the law.

Under the Senate-passed bill, only farms with an average daily employment of five or fewer persons, and no more than 12 hired workers in any day, would be totally exempt.

However, no penalty would be assessed against any employer for "non-serious" violations found on a first inspection. The exemption from fines would apply to large as well as smaller establishments. Only conditions that carry a "substantial probability" of causing death or serious physical harm are "serious" under the law's definition.

While the Senate version is considered preferable to the House curtailment of the program and was passed, 90-1, it is likely to weaken the self-enforcement incentive of the law. Since the odds are against any establishment being inspected, the lack of any penalty for violations makes it risk-free for an employer to ignore his legal obligation to provide a safe and healthy workplace.

The House-passed exemption was sponsored by Rep. Paul Findley (R-Ill.), who in past years has pressed for exemption of firms with 25 or fewer workers. His 25-worker

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'Best' Pact Ratified by IUE Locals

New York—More than 70,000 workers represented by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers overwhelmingly approved new national agreements with the General Electric Co. that provide initial wage boosts of at least $24 a week, cost-of-living increases and substantial pension and other benefit gains.

The agreements, reached in New York just hours before the expiration date of the union's old contracts with the giant firm, were announced by the Coordinated Bargaining Committee of General Electric & Westinghouse Unions. Terms of the new pacts also were accepted by the unaffiliated United Electric Workers, representing another 17,000 GE employees.

In addition, the same terms will be voted on by the members of 10 other unions that have contracts with GE. The 12 unions coordinated their bargaining with the company in the nine weeks of negotiations that led to the settlements.

Unlike IUE and UE, which have national contracts embracing all their units in the company, the other unions have individual agreements for each plant where they represent workers.

IUE President David J. Fitzmaurice, at a news conference announcing membership ratification of the settlement by a 30 to 1 margin, described the agreement as "the best contract I have ever seen

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Senate Votes Debs Citizen Rights Bill

The Senate voted unanimously for a labor-urged bill to restore posthumously the citizen rights of Eugene V. Debs, the former railroad union leader who was five times the presidential candidate of the Socialist Party.

Debs lost his citizenship rights when he was jailed for his active opposition to World War I. His sentence was commuted in 1921 and his home in Terre Haute, Ind., is now a national historical landmark.

The AFL-CIO convention last year urged restoration of citizenship rights as a tribute to the memory of Debs. The Senate-passed resolution, sponsored by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), now goes to the House.

Supreme Court Bars State Intrusion To Tilt Labor-Management Balance

A state cannot tilt the balance of labor-management relations by prohibiting union conduct that is lawful under the National Labor Relations Act, the Supreme Court ruled.

Its 6-3 decision came in a case that stemmed from deadlocked contract negotiations between a Machinists' local and a Milwaukee firm that was trying to get the union to agree to lengthen the basic workweek. The employer wanted to scrap the 37.5-hour week that had prevailed for the previous 17 years and move to a 40-hour week.

During months of negotiations before a new contract was negotiated, both sides resorted to "self-help" measures to bring economic pressure on the other party.

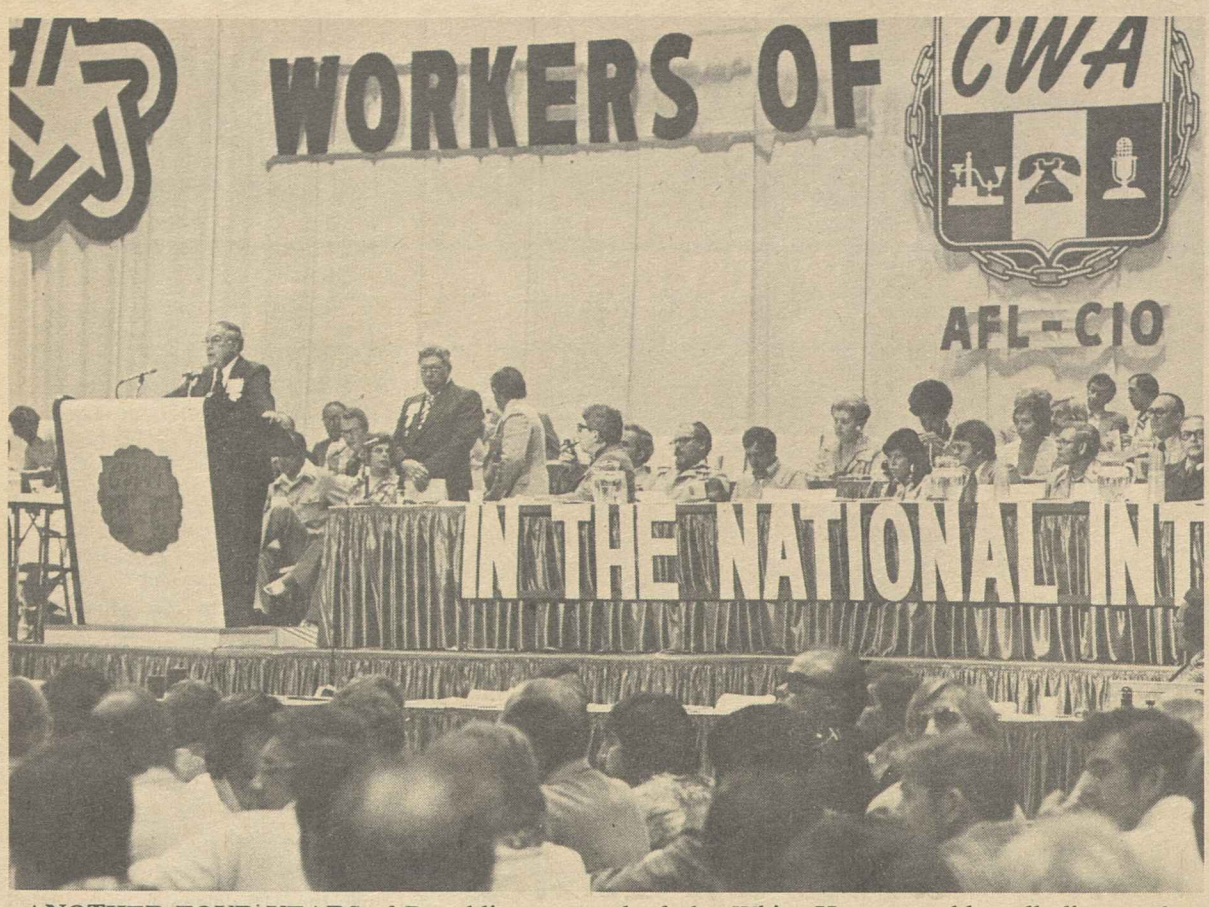
Thus, the company unilaterally stopped the dues checkoff and eliminated the union's office at the plant. It announced that it would impose the 40-hour week, but backed off and did not carry out that threat.

A union membership meeting responded by voting unanimously to require members to refuse overtime work until a new contract agreement was reached.

The employer filed an unfair labor practice charge with the National Labor Relations Board, which the NLRB regional director dismissed since no violation of federal law was involved.

But the employer had better luck with the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission. The commission and two state courts held that refusal to work overtime violated a section of Wisconsin law that prohibits employees from "any concerted effort to interfere with production except by leaving the premises in an orderly manner for the purpose of going on strike."

The state courts rejected the un-



ANOTHER FOUR YEARS of Republican control of the White House would spell disaster for workers, the poor and the elderly, President Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers told CWA convention delegates in Los Angeles. He said labor's top political priority must be to "elect a real President and get rid of this business of government by veto."

Supreme Court Decision Upholds 'Color-Blind' Disciplinary Action

The Supreme Court upheld a position urged by the AFL-CIO that civil rights laws protect blacks and whites alike, and that disciplinary action against workers must be color-blind.

It unanimously reversed a lower court that had dismissed a discrimination suit filed by two white workers who had been fired by the Santa Fe Transportation Co. on charges of theft on the job. The suit alleged the firings were discriminatory and therefore illegal under the 1964 Civil Rights Act and an 1866 equal rights law. It based the claim on the assertion that a black worker who was equally implicated in the thefts wasn't fired.

A federal judge, subsequently backed by an appellate court, said a worker who was guilty of criminal misconduct and was fired for that reason couldn't use the 1964 law to claim discrimination. And the judge ruled that the 1866 law was intended only to protect the rights of newly-freed Negroes and did not confer any legal rights on white persons.

Justice Thurgood Marshall spoke for a unanimous court in holding that the 1964 Civil Rights Act could properly be invoked by whites as well as blacks, and that an otherwise legal firing could be found discriminatory if race or color determined who was fired.

If the same standards of conduct aren't applied equally to all races, the law is violated, Marshall said. The case would be no different, he stressed, if the fired workers were black and the employee who kept his job were white.

The AFL-CIO brief noted that in comparable circumstances governed by the National Labor Relations Act, courts have held that an employer can't fire a union activist for misconduct that it tolerates in workers who don't support the union.

Marshall also held that the 1866 law protected equally the rights of whites and blacks, and six members of the court joined him on that point as well. Dissenting from that part of his opinion were Justices Bryon R. White and William H. Rehnquist.

Both the AFL-CIO and Marshall quoted at length from the congressional debate at the time the 1866 law was being considered and revised. Thus, the chairmen of the Senate Judiciary Committee answered a critic who contended that the bill was unfair to whites by declaring: "Sir, this bill applies to white men as well as black men . . . the very object of the bill is to break down all discrimination between black men and white men."

Neither the Supreme Court nor the AFL-CIO brief expressed any opinion on the merits of the case or the truth of the allegations. That would be left for the trial court to decide. The effect of the Supreme Court action is to assure that the claim of unequal treatment based on race will be examined on its merits.

Two other cases decided by the Supreme Court were of interest to groups of workers, even though there was no direct trade union involvement:

- The court ruled 5-3 that rank-and-file government workers can't be replaced for political reasons—in effect striking down the patronage system that once was commonplace in public employment. The suit was brought by Republicans who were fired from their jobs in the Cook County, Ill., sheriff's office when a Democrat was elected sheriff in 1970.

- A Massachusetts law requiring uniformed state police officers to retire at age 50 was upheld as a "rational" exercise of the state's power. Justice Marshall dissented.

9% Pay Hike Proposed In Massachusetts Pact

Boston—Negotiators for the Alliance, a coalition of unions representing a majority of Massachusetts state employees, accepted a mediator's proposal to boost the wages of some 46,000 workers by an average 9 percent a year.

The settlement followed a three-day statewide walkout that ended only when the workers were ordered back to their jobs by Suffolk Superior Court Judge Thomas E. Morse. Morse appointed mediator Eric Schmertz of New York to work out a satisfactory agreement.

The terms of the agreement, which now must be ratified by the general membership of each of the seven bargaining units that make up the Alliance, were announced June 30 following an all-night mediation session.

The three-year pact calls for across-the-board pay increases totaling $2,450 over the life of the agreement. The average employee's salary is now $9,360 a year.

Alliance President Howard V. Doyle noted that the agreement is the first statewide contract that Massachusetts state workers have ever negotiated through collective bargaining. Previous agreements were by individual units with state departments.

"We have obtained most of our objectives," Doyle said. "We have a contract we can live with." The Alliance's leadership has recommended approval of the pact. Ratification is expected to take at least a week.

Besides general wage increases, the new agreement would give workers three days of personal leave. They currently do not receive any personal leave time. The state also agreed to pay 80 percent of the premium for health-insurance coverage, compared to the present 75 percent.

In addition, the Alliance was successful in beating back the state's attempts to end annual step increases for its employees.

Amnesty for striking workers also was won. Disciplinary and grievance procedures and an arbitration process were agreed upon, and a wage inequity committee will be funded with $3 million to handle existing cases of inequitable pay.

The Alliance was formed by state affiliates of the Service Employees and the State, County & Municipal Employees. About 25,000 of its members come from AFSCME's ranks, the balance from SEIU.

In Convention Action:

CWA Adopts Plan To Boost Finances

Los Angeles—The 38th annual convention of the Communications Workers approved a series of steps to strengthen the union's finances in the face of inflationary pressures that had threatened to curtail CWA programs.

The plan approved by the delegates would:

- Raise the per capita tax by 50 cents a month immediately. It had been $3.50 a month with an additional 50 cents per member going into a separate Defense Fund.

- Divert the 50 cents a month for the Defense Fund into the union's General Fund for a six-month period. The earmarking for the Defense Fund would be resumed in 1977.

- Provide annual step-ups in per capita until the total reaches $5 a month. The per capita would rise 25 cents on July 1, 1977 and annually thereafter, unless contrary action is taken by the CWA's rank-and-file Finance Committee or by a future convention.

The financial restructuring plan approved by the convention was shaped by a special study committee elected at the 1975 convention and by the union's Finance Committee.

Salary increases for national officers were also approved—over the objections of President Glenn E. Watts and Sec.-Treas. Louis B. Knecht. The president's annual salary went from $51,210 to $52,710; the secretary-treasurer's from $42,990 to $44,490. Similar raises were voted for other elected officials.

Throughout the four-day convention, Watts, other officers and delegates repeatedly hammered at the theme of protecting jobs.

After lengthy debate, the convention approved a resolution supporting an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for a standard 32-hour work week without a reduction in wages over a period of years.

This resolution was not among the 15 reported out by the convention resolutions committee, causing Watts to say in his closing address:

"Now, there was a resolution adopted here, somewhat over my objection, the one dealing with the shorter work week. God knows that I would like to use such a device to protect jobs and increase jobs, but that is a very complicated area.

"But it does impel me to say to us: we must be inventive and ingenious. We have to look at every conceivable way that we can to protect the work of people in this country, not just to make jobs, not to throw sand into the cog wheels of progress, but to be sure the productivity of our nation is put forward for the benefit of all of us and not for the few. That we insist upon. That we have said this week, I think, loud and clear, to the country and to the industry. . . ."

Other resolutions included:

- Support for an amendment to the National Labor Relations Act that would allow unions the clear right to represent the interests of their retired members, and establishing this item as a CWA legislative priority.

- A call for amendment of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act to provide for the right of management and labor to bargain freely for agency shop provisions.

- Support for the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill.

- Endorsement of the principle of a public law that would protect CWA members and all citizens from abuse of telephone privacy and that would prohibit all telephone monitoring except in those cases where prior notice is given and consent granted.

- Adoption of a statement offered by the CWA Executive Board endorsing the candidacy of Jimmy Carter as President. The statement also pledged that the union would work "unstintingly" for Carter's election. Watts told Carter of the endorsement in a telephone conversation amplified to the 3,000 delegates and guests.

Captive Nations Rally Set July 11

New York — Captive Nations Week will be observed here with a rally at the Statue of Liberty on July 11.

Area labor and civic leaders are helping arrange the event with the National Captive Nations Committee, of which AFL-CIO President George Meany is honorary chairman.

After a morning mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, the celebrants will move to the statue for a 1 p.m. rally, which will feature representatives from various captive nations.

Captive Nations Week was instituted by congressional action in July 1959 and is observed each year in a week designated by presidential proclamation.

House, Senate Reduce Safety-Health Coverage

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exemption amendment passed the House in 1974, but was killed in the Senate that year. Last year, Findley's amendment lost in the House, 231-186.

This time around, Findley sought only a 10-worker exemption and won on a 231-161 vote. Both the AFL-CIO and the Dept. of Labor had opposed the amendment, warning that it could endanger the entire job safety-health program.

A House-Senate conference committee has the job of reconciling the two versions.

The maneuver of amending the appropriations bill means that the change finally adopted will be in effect only for the 1977 fiscal year. It expires at the end of the appropriation period, unless Congress renews it in the next appropriation or amends the permanent law.

Ironically, while reducing enforcement activity, both the House and Senate increased funds for the job safety and health program.

The Senate bill, the most generous, would finance 250 additional industrial hygienists to focus on high-hazard industries, 74 more safety compliance officers, 39 additional laboratory technicians and 80 other supporting jobs.

A committee report on the bill estimates this would allow a total of 120,000 inspections — 20,000 over last year's level and 5,000 more than the budget estimate. The House funding level is lower but still above last year's level.

Broken Promise:

ILO Report Scores Soviet Forced Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

the failures that an impartial panel of ILO-appointed jurists had found in the way the Kremlin observed an ILO pact abolishing forced labor.

The committee reported that despite some changes the Soviet Union had made in its laws under ILO prodding, the group remained unconvinced that farm workers are free to quit collective farms for other employment or that persons who fail to meet the Communist concept of good citizenship are not subjected to forced labor.

Edward J. Hickey, Jr., the legal expert on the U.S. workers delegation, denounced Communist moves to abolish the blacklisting of governments for failing to live up to the ILO standards they undertake to observe.

Speaking on behalf of the free workers who served on the watchdog committee, Hickey said that the spotlight of publicity in which governments find themselves when placed on the special list serves to goad them into corrective action. He bluntly warned the ILO secretariat against lending any support to moves that would tend to reduce the committee's role to that of an "innocuous debating society."

Hickey was sharply critical of procedures by the committee's Dutch chairman, former social affairs minister Gerhard Veldkamp, that enabled Czechoslovakia to escape being placed on the blacklist.

Veldkamp closed the committee's discussion before action could be taken on a proposal to condemn Czechoslovakia for violations of the ILO pact that bars job discrimination on political, racial, religious and other grounds. Evidence had shown that workers were fired as security risks under legislation imposed by the Soviets following the invasion of Prague in 1968 to oust the "soft" regime of Alexander Dubcek.

Hickey deplored the failure to blacklist the Czechoslovak Communist government. He noted that for "precisely the same reason" of political discrimination against workers the committee had taken such action against the military dictatorship now ruling Chile.

This was seen by the U.S. delegation as an example of the "appallingly selective concern" in the ILO's dealings with human rights violations that Sec. of State Henry Kissinger cited when the United States gave notice last November of its intention to withdraw unless the ILO became less politicized.

Irving Brown, AFL-CIO European representative who is the U.S. worker delegate to the ILO, indirectly condemned the "double standard" approach the Communists have to human rights issues when he supported an unsuccessful attempt to unseat the so-called worker delegation sent to the assembly by Chile's military rulers.

To refuse to recognize this delegation, the U.S. worker delegate told the assembly, is to support the great majority of Chilean workers "who are not responsible for the errors and crimes of the present regime nor of those of the past." This was an allusion to the totalitarian abuses during the preceding Allende Marxist regime.

However, the motion to bar the Chileans was lost when the abstentions of government and employer delegates prevented a valid quorum from being reached.

Left to discuss among themselves the three propaganda resolutions they had introduced, Communist bloc "worker" delegates tossed in the towel by accepting that no action be taken on their motions by the assembly. The Communists were boycotted because they had broken a tacit accord that no resolutions would be submitted because of the heavy workload resulting from the concurrent two-week session on world employment problems under ILO auspices.

The Communist delegations also opposed an additional appropriation of $10.1 million for the ILO's 1976 budget to meet higher costs resulting from inflation and exchange rate fluctuations. However, the appropriation was adopted by a vote of 296 to 45, with 22 abstentions.



AFFILIATION CHARTER bringing the Pottery Workers into the Seafarers is presented to Potters' President Lester H. Null, Sr., right, by SIU Vice President Frank Drozak, representing SIU President Paul Hall. At the left is George R. Barbaree, secretary-treasurer of the Potters.

GE Union Coalition Wins Catch-up Raises

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiated with GE—and I have been dealing with them for over 26 years now. I think the vote of the membership confirms that."

Under the new three-year settlements, all workers receive an immediate 60-cent hourly general increase, effective June 28. Based on a normal workweek of 40 hours, the increase amounts to $24 a week. The basic 60-cent hourly boost will be supplemented by adjustments for highly skilled workers, ranging from 5 to 50 cents an hour.

A second general wage increase of $10 a week, or 4 percent of a worker's salary, whichever is greater, will be applied June 27, 1977. A similar increase will go into effect on June 26, 1978.

Beyond these wage boosts, cost-of-living increases will be provided at the end of November each year at the rate of 1 cent an hour for each rise of three-tenths of 1 percent in the national consumer price index. Previous contracts with the company limited the cost-of-living raises. While the new pacts do not place a ceiling on COL increases, they provide that when the CPI rises between 7 and 9 percent, no adjustments will be made.

Application of the COL provisions would resume, however, if the CPI went above 9 percent. In effect, the gap in coverage would amount to only 6.5 cents an hour each year.

The first COL payment will be made on Nov. 29 of this year, assuming a further increase in the CPI, and would be based on the June-through-October period.

Other significant improvements in the agreements include substantial gains in pension benefits. Basic minimums were raised from a range of $6.50-$9.50 per month per year of service to an $8-$12 range. Also, the penalty for early retirement was reduced.

The basic retirement age remains at 62, but the pension reduction for those who choose to retire at 60 or 61 is lowered from 6 to 3 percent of a worker's benefits.

The GE income extension aid program, a form of supplementary unemployment benefit, was improved to guarantee a qualified laid-off worker 60 percent of his previous earnings, up from 50 percent. Eligibility requirements also were eased.

In addition, a number of substantial improvements and extensions were added to workers' sickness and accident insurance programs. The agreements provide, too, that workers may accumulate and carry forward a maximum of 20 days, instead of 10 under the old pacts.

Workers with more than 30 years of service will receive six weeks of paid vacation beginning next year. The previous top was five weeks after 25 years.

AFL-CIO affiliated unions that make up the Coordinated Bargaining Committee of GE-Westinghouse Unions are the IUE, Machinists, Steelworkers, Sheet Metal Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Plumbers, Firemen & Oilers, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Carpenters. Unaffiliated members are the Teamsters, Auto Workers and UE.

All but the Carpenters hold contracts with GE. IUE represents the majority of workers also at Westinghouse Electric Corp., which is currently engaged in contract renewal talks in Pittsburgh. Again, the negotiations by the unions are on a coordinated basis.

Most Westinghouse contracts expire July 11. The company traditionally waits for GE to settle with the unions.

Pottery Union New Affiliate Of Seafarers

Denver—The Pottery Workers climaxed a weeklong business and educational convention here with acceptance of a charter of affiliation with the Seafarers.

The Potters had approved SIU affiliation at a special convention last year. The move was described by the Potters' leadership as essential to the union's survival and growth.

The addition of the union's 20,000 members puts SIU's total membership over the 100,000 mark. The Seafarers represents thousands of other workers in a diverse group of industries in addition to those in the maritime trades.

Under terms of the affiliation, the Pottery Workers retain their identity, autonomy and constitutional structure. Potters' President Lester H. Null, Sr., also becomes a vice president of the SIU.

During the educational conference, the 218 delegates participated in workshops and seminars on various topics, including union leadership, arbitration procedures, occupational safety and health, and practical political problems.

Court Curbs Intrusion on Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

ion contention that the federal government has pre-empted the regulation of labor relations in establishments subject to the NLRA. They cited a 1949 Supreme Court decision as a precedent for the state to act in an area not specifically dealt with by federal law.

The Supreme Court agreed to review the case, and the AFL-CIO filed a brief stressing a long line of other Supreme Court decisions that upheld the argument of federal pre-emption.

The Supreme Court's majority decision, written by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., adopts labor's reasoning and reverses the Wisconsin state courts.

It held that the refusal to work overtime was peaceful conduct and the type of activity that must be free of state regulation to ensure that the intent of federal labor relations legislation is not frustrated.

As for the 1949 decision on which the Wisconsin courts relied, the Supreme Court majority held that it had been so restricted by later decisions that it had been eroded to the point where it can no longer be used as a precedent.

A dissent from Justice John Paul Stevens, joined by Justices Potter Stewart and William H. Rehnquist, said he is "not persuaded" that economic pressure brought by a union short of an actual strike is "so essential to the bargaining process that the states should not be free to make it illegal."

ILO Stresses Tripartite Principle In Pact Covering World Standards

Geneva—The International Labor Organization has drafted a world pact to give new strength to its fight for better conditions for workers by insuring the cooperation of trade unions, employers and governments in each of its member states in support of its goals.

The 132-nation ILO's annual assembly adopted without a dissenting vote at its latest session here a convention designed to promote "effective consultations" on ILO matters within member states on the same "tripartite" basis that marks the organization itself.

This unique basis for an intergovernmental agency provides for member states to be represented in ILO bodies by spokesmen for their labor movements and employer associations as well as by government delegates. All have the right to vote.

The new pact, a form of international treaty, goes to governments for ratification. It reaffirms in its preamble the right of workers and employers to "establish free and independent organizations" and obliges ratifying governments to establish "tripartite" consultative procedures at the national level.

The consultations are to enable trade unions, employers and governments to work together for the effective observance of the standards on worker and human rights as well as on living and working conditions as set out in the ILO conventions and recommendations.

The consultations are also designed to facilitate the full respect by member states of their pledge under the ILO constitution to report fully and regularly on their efforts to make good on their ILO undertakings. The consultations would be held at least once a year.

In other actions, the assembly also prepared preliminary drafts of new international standards to protect workers against on-the-job hazards and on conditions of employment in the nursing profession. The drafts are to be put into final form by next year's assembly.

The standards on occupational hazards would cover both the technical and administrative measures necessary to protect workers' health and safety from the effects of pollution, noise and vibration.

When reporting to the assembly on behalf of the worker members of the committee that dealt with the health hazards problem, President J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers said that neither the workers nor the employers was completely satisfied with the draft. He predicted, however, that it should be possible to wrap up a "good" final text next year acceptable to all.

The proposed standards for nurses are to include provisions for adequate pay levels that take account of the "constraints and hazards" of the profession. A maximum workweek of 40 hours with no workday exceeding 12 hours, including overtime, is also stipulated.

Nursing staffs should be entitled to at least the same annuai paid vacations as workers in other jobs in their country but to no less than four weeks, according to the proposals.

Mendelsund Appointed To World Affairs Post

New York — Henoch Mendelsund has been named to head the newly reactivated international relations department of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Mendelsund has represented the union at meetings of various international labor bodies. ILGWU President Sol C. Chaikin said Mendelsund's new post would involve him in efforts by the union and the labor movement to assist emerging democracies as well as in efforts to raise work standards in other countries through unionization.

Jobs and Rights

THE VICTORIES we won (in the 1960s) in wiping out the legal sanctions of discrimination are still not secure. We are still faced, in some parts of the country, with massive resistance to school desegregation. We face the sorry spectacle of a President, in a desperate bid for votes, in effect challenging the U.S. Supreme Court's Brown decision of 22 years ago.

We find reactionaries working, in the name of equal rights, to reinstate discrimination on the job by robbing some workers—black and white—of the rights they have earned by long service in order to give their jobs to younger unemployed workers.

Above all, we see an Administration consciously and deliberately blocking economic growth and social progress, condemning millions to unemployment, perpetuating slums and poverty in the name of "fiscal responsibility."

Today, as throughout the last seven years of stagnation, recession and economic chaos, the AFL-CIO remains committed to affirmative action to give meaning to the promise of equality.

We continue to apprentice minorities and women in the skilled trades category through our apprenticeship and journeymen Outreach programs despite the fact that unemployment in the building and construction trades is over 14 percent, or about 2 percent higher than the unemployment rate for black workers.

As of today, we find that blacks make up 19 percent of all incoming apprentices in the building trades unions, a ratio that exceeds the percentage of blacks in the total population.

Proud as we are of this record and of the efforts our affiliated unions have been making to open the doors to minority workers, we are bitterly aware that this alone cannot begin to solve the problems of millions of black workers and their families.

THE SOLUTION, of course, is for America to adopt a policy of full employment and full production, along with full enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972.

Securing that policy is the AFL-CIO's highest priority. We are engaged in a major effort to secure passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act in order to see to it that there is a job for every American, black or white, male or female.

That was the goal set 30 years ago in the Employment Act of 1946. We intend to see that America achieves that goal now. And we are proud, once again, to be working shoulder-to-shoulder with the NAACP in order to achieve this goal.

From now until Election Day the AFL-CIO and its affiliates will be doing their utmost to see that all union members and their families are registered to vote, that they understand the issues, that they know the candidates and their platforms and voting records, and that they go to the polls and vote November 2.

I have every confidence that the members of the NAACP will be doing the same. Nothing is more important than to rally the strength of the labor movement and the civil rights movement at the ballot box if we are to secure the gains already in law but not in practice and to open the door to new progress.

If we do our job, America will take another long step toward a decent life and a decent living for all.

—From a message by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the 67th annual convention of the NAACP in Memphis, Tenn.

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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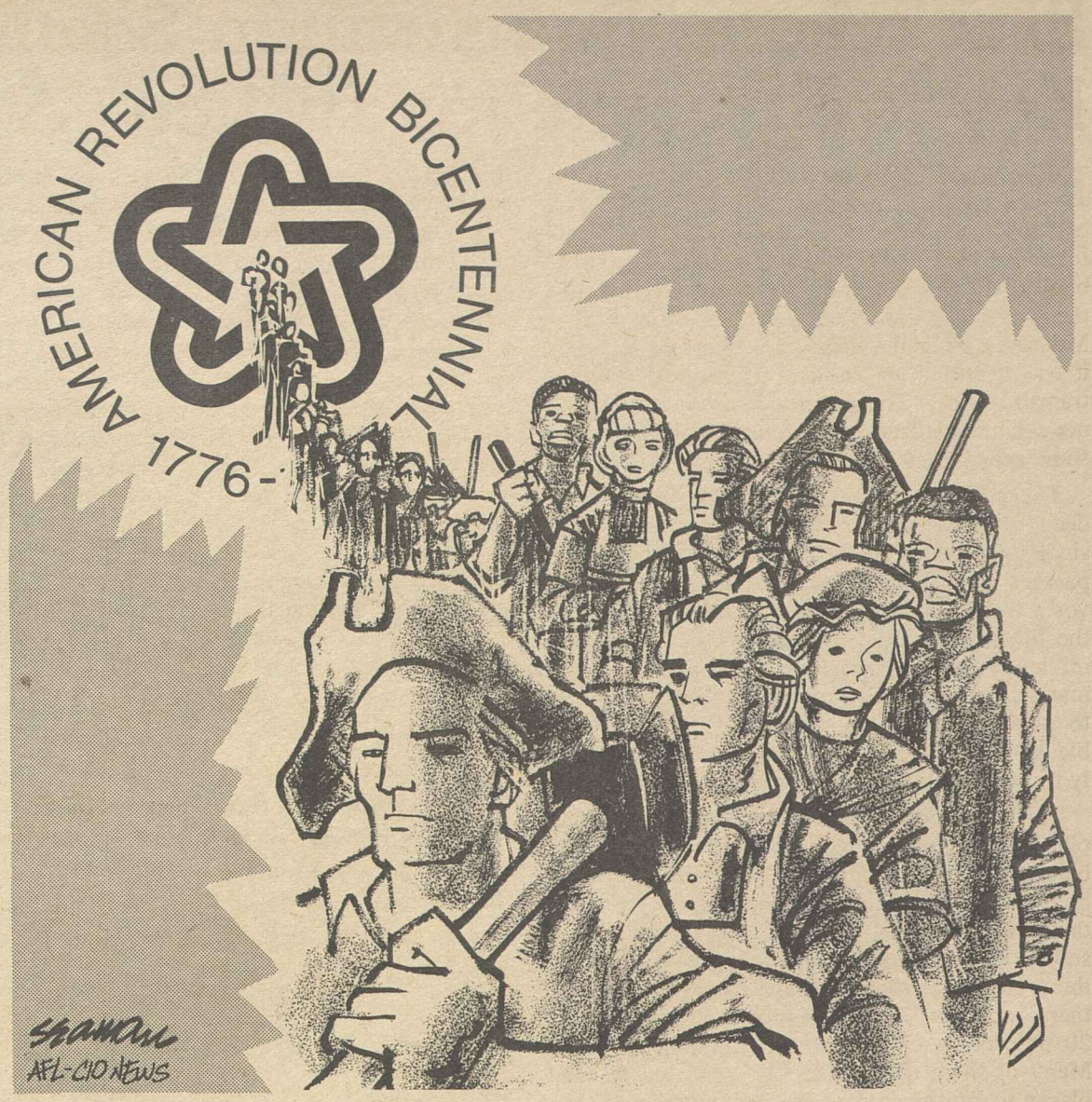
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We, the People



A Word Edgewise:

Despite Ups and Downs, U.S. Maintains Ideals of Founders

By John P. Roche

THE SOCIETY THAT DEVELOPED on this side of the Atlantic in the 17th and 18th Centuries was a unique phenomenon in world history. To put it oversimply, while the British were engrossed in continental wars (the so-called "Second Hundred Years War" with France only ended in 1763), English, Scots, Irish and a mixture of other stocks were engaged in a do-it-yourself enterprise in nation-building. (My research suggests that by 1750 the term "American" was in common usage vis-a-vis the British.)

The myth of "America" had early beginnings. Writing about 1535, the dour John Calvin, defending capital punishment for blasphemy, argued: "Some insist that since the offense consists only in words, there is no need for such severity. But we muzzle dogs, and shall we leave men free to open their mouths as they please? Those who object are like dogs and swine. They murmur they will go to America where nobody will bother them."

On the other hand, in 1685 John Locke cheerfully announced that in the beginning, "All the world was America," a congenial environment for the pursuit of life, liberty and estate.

Calvin and Locke were both right: Society here in the early years was open. The settlers left behind the feudal restrictions (based on the shortage of land) and virtually all the coercive institutions established by the Tudor monarchs.

However, this was not an anarchic operation: The locals had very strong views on law and order —provided they administered it. The communities were not "democratic" in the modern sense—women, slaves and indentured servants (as well as some convicts transported here until, after "American" objection, they were sent on the longer trip to Australia) did not participate.

Yet by 1765 we had clearly the most participatory society in the world. The colonies were used to the authority of their own elected assemblies, judges were local men, the population was armed, and direct democracy was guaranteed by the jury system. In short, the provinces were run by local elites who took their authority for granted. There was, it is true, a patina of British sovereignty, God help the Royal Governor who tried to fight the local political class. Most Royal Governors, 3,000 miles from His Majesty, (usually about a three-months round trip) adopted what was to become quoted as Sam Rayburn's philosophy: "The way to get along is to go along."

About 1765 the Royal Government, having finally disposed of the French at the cost of national bankruptcy, decided the time had come to bring those upstart Americans into line. It seemed a simple enough matter: Just show the flag, pass some taxes, enforce existing laws. What occurred fully vindicated Roche's Third Law: "In politics a straight line is the shortest distance to disaster." Every attempt to assert sovereignty was frustrated by Americans who took for granted their "constitution," their habitual self-government.

The British found that they were not just faced with suppressing some "tumults," but with breaking the back of an integrated social system. Indeed, Massachusetts Gov. Francis Hutchinson complained bitterly to London that he was unable to do anything about a "tumult" in Boston because the foreman of the grand jury had been its instigator. As the British began to play rough—striking at the provincial assemblies and trial by jury, the backbones of local power—the American elite responded. The top layer consisted of perhaps 200 men from the various colonies who had been in contact since the Stamp Act crisis of 1765, men of widely divergent backgrounds but sharing common values.

THEY WERE AN incredibly talented lot, fully documenting John Adams's later statement that "the Revolution was effected before the war commenced." The 55 members of the First Continental Congress had collectively put in almost 700 years of public service in their provinces. This elite was amazingly stable over time: Only one leader (Joseph Galloway) defected to the Crown.

Basically they wanted a continuation of the status quo: self-government. When this was denied, they reluctantly decided to break the British connection.

Thus the Declaration of Independence marked the formal launching of the first mass, participatory society in history. We have since had our ups and downs, but on this Bicentennial we can be proud that in the last quarter of the 20th Century a diverse, brawling industrial society has maintained and expanded the ideals of the Founders.

Bayard Rustin Says:

Black Voter Registration Seen Key to Struggle for Justice

FEW MEASURES have so changed the politics of the United States as the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The climax to a string of legislative victories for civil rights, it was symbolically crucial because by guaranteeing the right to vote it broke the image of blacks as being less than full citizens. Moreover, when the Voting Rights Act was passed it was heralded as inaugurating a great political transformation. The political transformation has not yet materialized in total, but blacks have won some magnificent political victories.

The political landscape of the South and, indeed, of the nation has been altered in the decade since its passage. In the first five years after the passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act black voter registration in the seven states covered by the bill nearly doubled, from 1.2 million to 2.1 million. A more important change was the dramatic increase in the number of blacks elected to public office in the South. In 1965 only 72 blacks held public office in the South. Today nearly two thousand do—27 times as many.

This explosion of blacks seeking and winning office is part of a great political awakening of blacks across the country. The number of blacks holding elected office across the country has more than tripled since 1969. And there is reason to suspect that it will continue to grow. Although there are fewer than 20 blacks in the Congress, there are over 75 congressional districts where 20 percent or more of the population is black. Many of these districts can be expected to send blacks to Washington in the near future.

The real significance of the Voting Rights Act is not limited to the increasing numbers of blacks elected to office. The black vote has made it possible, perhaps even necessary, for racial moderates and progressives like Jimmy Carter, Reubin Askew, and Dale Bumpers to emerge as the dominant political figures in the South. It has even turned rabid segregationists like Strom Thurmond into courters of the black vote. It is not much of an exaggeration to observe that the Voting Rights Act has virtually killed the old racial politics of the South.

But the Voting Rights Act has not brought the millenium of black political power. At the same time that more blacks are participating in politics by running for office, black registration and voting has been declining. There are 14 million blacks eligible to vote, but only half are registered.

ONE REASON that so many blacks are not registered is that the resistance has become more subtle. Moreover, many election laws and election officials are still guided by the middle-class bias that voting is a privilege to be earned by individual initiative, rather than a right which the government should actively extend to all.

Whether black or white, poor and working people often suspect—and frequently with good reason—that a rigged system has made them powerless. When unemployment among blacks is above 13 percent according to official statistics it is not easy to believe in the efficacy of the vote. Thus, an important reason for the disenchantment of blacks with politics, candidates have been failing to deal with the issues that are critical to blacks. When so many candidates are running against Washington, against the social programs which have benefited the poor and the minorities, it is hard to persuade people to register.

When so many of our friends have been wavering in their support of programs which we need desperately, we can send them a message by maximizing black registration and participation. The political system does not always work well for poor and working people or for blacks. Nonetheless, poor and working people and blacks can make the political system work for them.

For blacks, registering to vote is not an exercise in civic responsibility; it is a necessary and indispensable weapon in the arsenal of our struggle for justice, equality, and jobs.

I can understand why blacks might be apathetic or cynical about politics, politicians, and government. Those attitudes bred powerlessness and escapism. No matter how disappointed we might be we cannot afford to surrender to those negative moods that will only make things worse. We need to turn cynicism into properly directed anger and replace apathy with commitment.

Because blacks have traditionally been disenfranchised we have to go an extra mile to catch up. Instead of feeling content to register, we have to get our family, friends, neighbors, and coworkers registered. And we have to make sure they get to the polls. We need to give our active support and involvement to those groups in the black community which are right now engaged in registering voters.

The vote was once taken away from us and denied for many years by violence, fraud, and statute. Today the danger is that we will let it slip away through apathy, despair, and cynicism.

Legislation Faces Veto Threat:

Election Campaign to Focus On Battle for Full Employment

HOW BEST TO COPE with the "horrendous" unemployment level will be a central campaign issue in the 1976 elections, Kenneth Young, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, declared in a network radio interview.

Young predicted there is "a very good likelihood" that Congress will pass the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Economic Growth Act within the next several weeks, despite President Ford's threat to veto the bill when it comes to the White House. He said the AFL-CIO would make an all-out fight to override such a veto.

Young said the President's veto threat is no surprise. He said the Administration's statements have been "totally anti-full employment economy" and President Ford has killed "every major effort this Congress has undertaken to provide more jobs and to stimulate the economy."

Young, interviewed on Labor News Conference, scored as "absolute myth" the claim that the United States can achieve full employment "only at the cost of a high rate of inflation." He said that the record of the last 30 years proves that there is no "trade-off" between inflation and unemployment but that the record shows that just the reverse takes place—"when inflation goes down, unemployment goes down." And, he added, the Humphrey-Hawkins bill includes safeguards against inflationary pressures, with "mechanisms . . . ways to move in case the economy does get overheated."

He said he is sure that former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, the probable Democratic presidential nominee, "will speak out for the (Humphrey-Hawkins) bill—campaign for it." He said Carter is "committed to building a full employment economy," that he will "support the platform and the commitment to full employment." And he pointed out that "Humphrey-Hawkins is in the platform."

Reporters questioning Young on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview were Robert Dobkin of the Associated Press, and Dale McFeatters, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. Labor News Conference is broadcast Tuesdays over Mutual radio.

For Professional Care!



Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE have much in common. They have common problems and common hopes.

They have the Great Recession in common. Nearly 10 million people are out of work or too discouraged to look for jobs. Last year, there were an estimated 60 to 75 million people in families where someone was knocked out of work. Unemployment is a national problem.

They have undergone a period of inflation that has ravaged family budgets and undermined the standard of living of nearly every family.

With the nation producing only half the housing needed to keep pace with people's needs and new family formation, the people have endured the housing problem in common. The people have shared an inefficient and costly approach to health care.

But the American people also share hopes. They hope that, by working together, they can solve the problems they have in common.

Since the problems they have are national in scope, they have since the New Deal days accepted a national—or federal—approach to problem-solving.

Even though the greatest growth of government has been at the state and local levels, President Ford and challenger Ronald Reagan, particularly, have tried to exploit resentment and discontent by blaming the federal government for the nation's economic and social problems.

A SENSE OF PERSPECTIVE is badly needed and this was provided recently by Norman V. Lourie in his presidential address to the National Conference on Social Welfare in Washington, D.C.

Big government is people helping people who need help, said Lourie, who holds the post of executive deputy secretary of the Pennsylvania Dept. of Public Welfare.

"We should be proud," Lourie said, "that almost one-fifth of our gross national product is spent on social welfare—social insurance, education, public aid, health, veterans, social welfare services, housing, etc. . . . and that over one-half of our taxes go to finance social welfare expenditures. These are civilized, humane trends."

Were it not for the nation's massive social security, unemployment insurance, public financial aid, food stamp and health programs, Lourie said, "the effects of the present recession would have been monstrous in human terms."

Thirty-one million persons—one of every seven Americans—receives a monthly social security check for retirement, disability, or as a life insurance benefit. An estimated 25 million older Americans will receive $20 billion in Medicare benefits in fiscal 1977.

Big government also will be spending another $16 billion in 1977 for Medicaid—health services for low income Americans who otherwise would go without care.

The fiscal 1976 estimate for unemployment compensation is $16.9 billion. Millions of Americans who are on the streets today looking for work are the recipients of that money, but it's not going down a funnel somewhere.

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has grown to become Big Government's largest agency. This year it will spend, Lourie points out, over one-fourth of the federal budget—more than $125 billion.

"Whatever substantive and procedural differences one has with HEW . . . we should be proud of its accomplishments and cherish it as an institution, just as we should cherish the great state, local and voluntary social welfare institutions that also spend large sums and serve the American people well," Lourie says.

America is a vastly complex nation, with its people so dependent on each other and on "Big Government" in so many ways that to seriously consider a drastic reduction in government function is to be silly, naive or both.



CONTINUING BATTLE to reduce excessive unemployment shapes up as a major campaign issue in the 1976 elections, Kenneth Young, center, told reporters on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO assistant legislative director was questioned by Robert Dobkin, left, of the Associated Press and Dale McFeatters of Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



NEW TERMS for the nine-member executive board of the American Federation of Musicians begin at the swearing-in conducted by Treasurer Emeritus George V. Clancy. The union's four principal officers, including President Hal C. Davis and Sec.-Treas. J. Martin Emerson, were re-elected by acclamation while the five incumbent board members won in an eight-candidate election.

By Contract Enforcement:

Musicians Move To Protect Gains

Miami Beach—A series of actions to protect current collective bargaining gains and extend them to future performers was adopted as the American Federation of Musicians closed its four-day convention here.

The 79th annual convention also re-elected its four principal officers by acclamation.

Re-elected president was Hal C. Davis, who had no opposition for his sixth one-year term. J. Martin Emerson, who became secretary-treasurer in 1974, was also re-elected without opposition, as were Vice Presidents Victor W. Fuentealba and J. Alan Wood.

In an eight-candidate race for the five remaining seats on the executive board, incumbents Mark Tully Massagli, Max L. Arons, David Winstein, A. A. (Tony) Tomei and Eugene V. Frey were all re-elected.

With the exception of an endorsement of National Health Security, the convention's more than 60 resolutions dealt with internal affairs and contract enforcement, including such concerns as performers' collection of residuals and relations with booking agents.

The convention rejected a proposal by its Local 47 in Los Angeles that the union's bylaws be amended to allow local unions to hear cases involving violation of AFM international contracts. The locals already have such rights on locally bargained contracts.

The convention undertook a complete airing on that topic, with proponents called to the microphone to make their arguments after a copy of their local newspaper announced intentions to file charges against the AFM before the National Labor Relations Board. The local wants the AFM to go to court to seek payments for its members in alleged contract violations.

The issues involved include the use of canned music on TV shows, including Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman. Davis told the convention that a thorough legal review of the issues had determined there is no legal basis for the litigation.

The organization of vocalists who work directly for a band was rejected by the convention because of potential jurisdictional conflict with both the Television & Radio Artists and the Variety Artists.

The convention also heard an interim report from a committee appointed in 1975 to work with locals newly merged with previously all-black locals. Davis reported that committee members had visited approximately one-third of the union's 38 such locals.

The convention's emphasis on youth included introduction of the new AFM orientation slide show and instructions to the union's publication to carry guideline stories to help newer members with copyright laws and performers' rights.

Emerson thanked the locals for pledging enough scholarships to put the AFM Congress of Strings over the top for 1976. Some 120 aspiring string players are selected each year for eight weeks of intensive study under the nation's top teachers and conductors.

Designed to alleviate a long-standing U.S. shortage of accomplished string players, the program conducts the sessions for 60 students each at campuses in Cincinnati and Washington state.

The Congress of Strings received an eloquent testimonial from one of its 1961 graduates, John Mosley of Philadelphia, who has subsequently achieved a graduate music degree from Temple University.

Mosley is currently working on a program funded by the National Endowment for the Arts. While the convention cited the growth of the endowment from a $2.5 million program when passed by Congress in 1966 to $82 million last year, Davis pointed out that it still represents a U.S. cultural investment of 38 cents per capita compared to $2.42 in West Germany, $2 in Austria and more than $1 in Great Britain, Israel and Canada.

Consequently, the AFM has a legislative proposal for a voluntary $1 checkoff for the arts on income tax returns, similar to the funding mechanism for federal elections.

A final AFM youth program is designed to "bridge the gap between playing as an avocation and playing professionally" and allows youngsters aged 14 to 21 to take a trial union membership for 90 days.

Union Attendance Rule Backed in Court Test

A union has the right to set a meeting attendance requirement for candidates for office, the AFL-CIO argued in a brief to the Supreme Court.

The Labor Dept. wants to nullify a constitutional requirement of the Steelworkers that members seeking local office must have attended at least half the regular monthly meetings of the local during the previous three years.

Both the Steelworkers and the AFL-CIO told the court that such a requirement meets the test of the Landrum-Griffin Act that allows unions to set "reasonable qualifications uniformly imposed" for members seeking office.

In an earlier case, the Supreme Court voided another union's requirement that members serve in lower-level union offices before they can run for higher posts. But the AFL-CIO brief rejected the argument that the cases are the same.

Under a reasonable membership attendance requirement, the AFL-CIO argued, "any member willing to devote the time to union affairs prescribed by the rules can qualify as a candidate." Further, it does not by itself limit the number able to qualify "and it neither discriminates against dissidents nor favors incumbents."

The AFL-CIO acknowledged that a union attendance requirement could be so restrictive as to be unreasonable. But the brief stressed that the test of reasonableness should not be the percentage of union members that meet an attendance qualification, but rather the ability of union members to comply with the requirements if they wish to do so.

In the Steelworkers, members are excused if their work schedules do not permit attendance at a meeting or if they are absent on union business.

Further, the AFL-CIO brief notes, the candidacy rules were adopted by elected delegates to the Steelworkers' convention and were intended to establish uniform requirements.

Several district court decisions and a ruling by the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the reasonableness of the Steelworkers' elections rules. However, the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals held the meeting requirements to be invalid, and it is that decision the high court has been asked to reverse.

Pamphlet Collects Bicentennial Essays

The AFL-CIO has issued a bicentennial pamphlet, Unions in America, which is available in reasonable quantities without charge and is especially recommended for teachers and students.

The 56-page brochure is a collection of nine essays dealing with the American worker's role in the nation's history, with an introduction by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Unions in America, Publication 153, is available from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Funds Sought To Provide Meals for Aged

The National Council of Senior Citizens urged Congress to expand and directly fund the "meals-on-wheels" programs that provide home-delivered meals to elderly and frail persons in many communities.

Executive Director William R. Hutton said a national program would substantially reduce the number of elderly persons who are forced to enter costly nursing homes because they have difficulty caring for themselves.

He termed it a "tragedy" that huge sums are spent on hospitalization and nursing home services when less costly programs "might enable an elderly person to remain in his home and active in the community."

The Senate Select Committee on Nutrition is considering a bill that would provide $80 million a year for home-delivered meals, to be channeled where possible through existing community meals-on-wheels organizations. The measure is sponsored by Chairman George McGovern (D-S.D.) and co-sponsored by Senators Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Charles Percy (R-Ill.).

Hutton told the panel that there are 2.5 million homebound elderly "who know what it is like to be lonely, to be ignored, and to be hungry." He said the delivering of the meals would help keep them in touch with the outside world. And the persons delivering the meals could also keep check on the needs of the recipients and call in additional help if needed.

As many as one-fourth of the elderly who otherwise would require nursing home care could stay at home under such a program, Hutton contended.

Job Rally Highlights Indiana Convention

Indianapolis—Jobs and related economic issues were the main concerns of the more than 600 delegates at the 10th biennial convention of the Indiana State AFL-CIO here.

After adopting a resolution supporting the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, delegates joined other members of a coalition at a jobs rally at the Indiana Convention Center, where a panel of economists and labor leaders detailed the need for a full-employment economy.

Daniel J. Healy, director of AFL-CIO Region I, outlined the national federation's reasons for supporting the measure, which is now before Congress.

The rally was sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, the Committee on Humanities, the Auto Workers and the State AFL-CIO. Willis N. Zagrovich, president of the Indiana State AFL-CIO, indicated similar rallies would be held throughout the state.

In other resolutions, delegates to the three-day convention drew up a legislative program for the next two years and took positions on various state and national issues.

Zagrovich and Sec.-Treas. Max F. Wright were re-elected to new four-year terms, as were 20 vice presidents. Two new vice presidents were elected to replace two who had vacated the positions.

Speakers included President Edward J. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers; Al Barkan, director of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education; Norman Hill, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) and Indiana Sec. of State Lawrence Conrad.

High on the list of state legislation given priority by the convention in the coming general assembly are increased benefits and other improvements in unemployment and workers' compensation laws.

A $3-an-hour state minimum wage, tax reform and a collective bargaining law for public employees also are among key legislative goals. The delegates also called for modernization of the Indiana State Labor Division, including an increase in personnel.

Time, Inc. Accord Ends Guild Strike

New York — Newspaper Guild members employed by Time, Inc., ended a three-week strike with acceptance of a new two-year agreement providing for substantial wage increases, improved hours and overtime protections.

Under the agreement, employees earning less than $22,000 a year—approximately 59 percent of the staff—will receive general wage increases of up to $1,925 a year. Of those employees making more than $22,000 a year, 90 percent are guaranteed raises of at least $1,000 over the two-year contract period.

Harry Fisdell, executive vice president of the New York Guild, said the settlement was "the best contract obtainable without a very long strike." The pact was ratified by a vote of 411 to 31.

Federal Action Urged on Arab Trade Boycott

The Arab boycott of firms doing business with Israel should be dealt with by a single federal law, not separate state laws, the Longshoremen urged at House hearings.

Anthony Scotto, ILA vice president and legislative director, said attempts to force American commercial activities to serve the policy objectives of foreign governments infringe on U.S. sovereignty and "demand a federal response."

But Scotto, in a statement to the House International Relations Committee, contended that attempts by individual states to break the boycott merely divert cargo and jobs to ports in states without such laws. That's what happened in the case of New York state's anti-boycott law, Scotto said.

If the substantial export trade to the Arab nations is diverted to other ports, Scotto said, the impact on jobs in New York "could be devastating." He noted also that a similar law will take effect in Maryland next year and that shippers who may be affected are likely to divert their business from Baltimore to other ports.

Perlik Tells Delegates:

Guild-ITU Merger Effort Spurs Closer Working Ties

The Newspaper Guild and the International Typographical Union at all levels continue to move "into closer cooperation on a day-to-day basis" than the two unions have ever experienced before, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., told the opening session of the Guild's 43rd annual convention in Washington.

"The product of that togetherness cannot be anything but a union coalition with a vastly bigger clout at the bargaining table and, when necessary, on the picket line," he said.

Pointing to the 1975 Guild convention's directive to TNG to "move with all prudent speed toward eventual merger" with the ITU, Perlik emphasized that the key words are "prudent" and "eventual."

"Both those who have complained that we aren't moving fast enough and those who seem to fear that they'll wake up one morning to find an ITU card in their wallets have ignored those two words and what they convey," Perlik said.

"We want merger, not merger discussions; we want a unified union structure, not airy proposals; we want one big union, not one big pipe dream," Perlik said.

"We think the only way to get it is to build from the ground up, not from the roof down," he added, pointing to successful joint bargaining and other cooperative activities undertaken by locals of the two unions under the tutelage of a TNG-ITU joint task force established about a year and a half ago.

In the year ahead there will be "more joint bargaining, more cooperative organizing, more steps to break down the remaining barriers between our two memberships on the local level. More cooperation all along the line," Perlik said.

At the same time, he said, the task force will begin an examination of the two unions' constitutions, programs, policies, practices and procedures in bargaining "with a view toward codifying, dovetailing and meshing them where possible. The more policies, programs and procedures we have in common, the less obstacles there will be toward cooperation and to the merger we are working toward."

ITU President A. Sandy Bevis was scheduled to address the Guild's convention later in its week-long sessions, as he did in 1975.

Delegates also heard an opening-day call by TNG Chairperson Barney Peterson for renewal of a pair of special assessments to enable continuation of a Guild organizing push launched two years ago.

"That program has yielded important results," Peterson declared, "but the full gains are yet to be realized. The seeds are planted. We must cultivate them and reap their harvest."

"Except for unprecedented obstructions from the labor board and employers alike," he stated, "the past year would not only have been a good organizing year — which it was — but a very good one."

Delegates were to act later in the convention on a call from TNG's executive board for legislative reform of NLRB procedures, including a return of its power to hold prehearing elections where there is no substantial legal issue, with a provision for settling unresolved issues of unit composition through ballot challenges so that all representation elections would be held within 45 days of the filing of a petition.

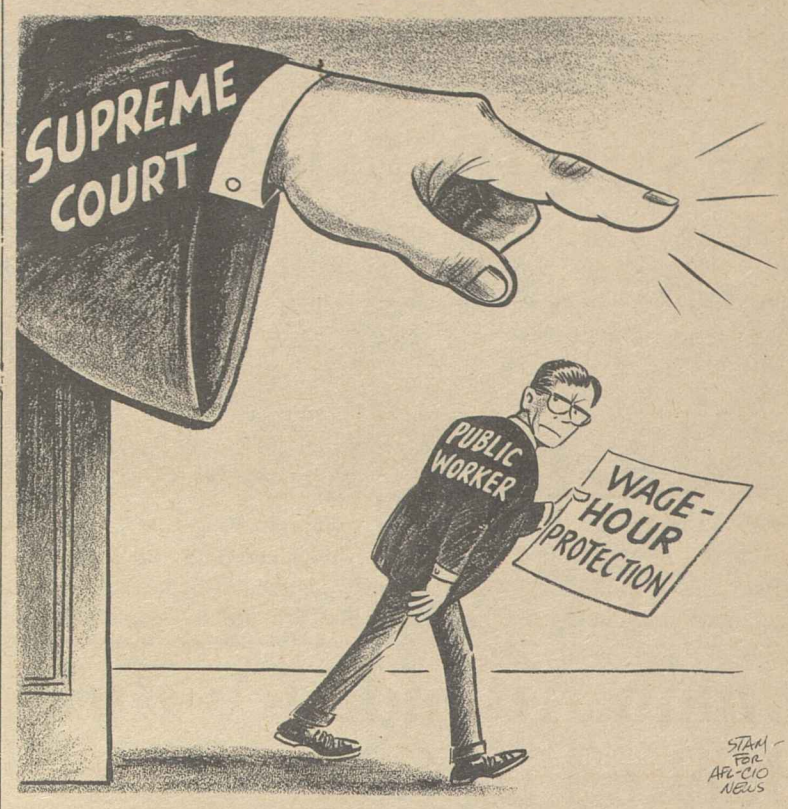
Perlik told the convention that delays by the board in organizing proceedings have turned organizing "into an endurance contest in which management has the iron pants and we have disposable diapers."

He pointed to the Nixon-Ford labor board, the remaining effects of the wage freeze and "a Supreme Court whose decisions have shown a disdain for labor and small regard for the First Amendment" as proof positive the Guild and its members must increase their involvement in political action in this Presidential election year.

Those who advocate "I-don't-want-to-get-involved" positions, Perlik stated, "ignore the fact that we already are involved, whether we want to be or not."

Other executive board proposals to the convention included establishment of a portable, industry-wide pension plan and a constitutional amendment to permit establishment of a separate local for the Washington Post Unit of the Washington-Baltimore Guild, where a majority of members worked behind picket lines throughout a printing trades strike that began last Oct. 1.

'Out!'



Federal Workers Seek Action from Congress

More than 3,000 federal workers, most of them members of the American Federation of Government Employees, rallied on the steps of the U.S. Capitol to present their grievances with the Ford Administration to Congress.

Earlier, a capacity crowd jammed a Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee hearing room as the union's leadership called for legislative action on six major priorities of federal workers.

Newly installed AFGE President Dennis Garrison, accompanied by most of the union's major officials, issued a call for proper pay comparability for all federal workers; an end to the Hatch Act restrictions on federal workers' political activity; collective bargaining by statute; reduction or elimination of the contracting-out of federal jobs; relief from the continued attacks on federal workers' retirement benefits, specfiically the cost-of-living 1 percent add-on formula, and improved merit-system protections.

Garrison, the successor to Clyde M. Webber who died only eight days earlier, noted that the priority items had been drawn up and reiterated time and again by Webber.

In his testimony, Garrison stressed that AFGE "will continue to be a bread-and-butter union," working to improve the economic position of its members. The union will continue to oppose those politicians who want "a foolish austerity program," he added, charging that many critics of federal pay and fringe scales are "either badly misled or are intentionally misleading the American public."

The theme of the rally, which was dedicated to Webber's memory, was "Let's Fight Back." Opening the rally, Garrison said that government should have learned its lesson but apparently won't until it realizes that federal employees can and will fight back.

He assailed the position of the Ford Administration, which wants to hold federal pay raises to 5 percent.

Participating in the rally were delegations from several other unions representing federal employees, including the Postal Workers, Teachers and Service Employees, as well as representatives of the AFL-CIO's Metal Trades and Public Employee Depts.

Seventeen congressmen and four senators addressed the rally, all proclaiming their support of the AFGE goals. Later in the day, officers and rank-and-file members of the union attended a White House meeting with three presidential aides to discuss AFGE's six-point priority program.

"Let's fight back," Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) told the rally. "I can assure you that some of us in Congress will be there with you. . . .

"We're all interested in having government respected," Humphrey said. "You want government services to be good and efficient, but the President and the Administration must give you their confidence."

Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.) told the workers: "The Administration continues to insist that you will be public servants instead of public employees. You must get control again. The only way we're going to win (the pay fight) is to stand tough."

Among other speakers, Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.) said he was tired of hearing federal workers being criticized. "Starting next year, we're going to have a Democratic president," he said. "We're going to do something about the Hatch Act."

Steelworkers Buy Site for New Center

Pittsburgh — The Steelworkers executive board has approved the purchase of a 785-acre facility near here, and President I. W. Abel said it will be developed as an education and recreation center for union members.

The center is known as Linden Hall and is situated in Fayette County, about 30 miles south of Pittsburgh. It was once a private estate, later used as a Byzantine monastery, and then became a public resort area.

Abel said the Steelworkers will add buildings and facilities to meet the union's needs. The property includes a main house, restaurant, golf course, swimming pool, picnic grounds and smaller buildings.

The center is in an area with a large portion of the union's membership. Abel said it will serve as a pilot program that he expects will lead to development of similar centers in other parts of the United States and Canada.

Senate Vote to Scuttle Key Tax Reform Goal

This 45-44 rollcall on June 29 killed off further Senate consideration of labor's key tax reform goal—an end to tax deferral privileges on overseas profits, a loophole that encourages multinational firms to move jobs and production abroad.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 41

Abourezk (S.D)	Hart, G. (Colo.)	McIntyre (N.H.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Hart, P. (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)
Bumpers (Ark.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Haskell (Colo.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Byrd, R. (W.Va.)	Hathaway (Me.)	Moss (Utah)
Cannon (Nev.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Muskie (Me.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Church (Ida.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Nunn (Ga.)
Clark (Iowa)	Jackson (Wash.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Culver (Iowa)	Leahy (Vt.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Durkin (N.H.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Glenn (Ohio)	McGovern (S.D.)	

Republicans 3

Brooke (Mass.)	Case (N.J.)	Schweiker (Pa.)

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 14

Allen (Ala.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Johnston (La.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Biden (Del.)	Long (La.)	Stone (Fla.)
Byrd, H. (Va.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Williams (N.J.)
Ford (Ky.)	Morgan (N.C.)	

Republicans 31

Baker (Tenn.)	Garn (Utah)	Roth (Del.)
Bartlett (Okla.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Scott, H. (Pa.)
Beall (Md.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Scott, W. (Va.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Helms (N.C.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Curtis (Neb.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Taft (Ohio)
Dole (Kan.)	Laxalt (Nev.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Domenici (N.M.)	Mathias (Md.)	Tower (Tex.)
Fannin (Ariz.)	McClure (Ida.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Fong (Hawaii)	Packwood (Ore.)	Young (N.D.)
	Pearson (Kan.)	

Absent: Buckley (R-N.Y.), Eastland (D-Miss.), Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Gravel (D-Alaska), Hruska (R-Neb.), McClellan (D-Ark.), Pell (D-R.I.), Percy (R-Ill), Stennis (D-Miss.), Symington (D-Mo.), Talmadge (D-Ga.).

Senate Retains Multinational Tax Loophole

(Continued from Page 1)

It would have set up a withholding tax on dividend and interest income, thus bringing in revenue before it otherwise would reach the Treasury and also stop widespread evasion of taxes by persons who don't report dividend and interest income.

The amendment, which had been expected to pass, was beaten on a 55-35 vote after what the Wall Street Journal described as "a last-minute lobbying blitz by the nation's bankers."

The Senate was not expected to finish its work on the bill, however, before a recess that combines the Independence Day observance with the Democratic convention period the following week. A difficult House-Senate conference would then be needed to reconcile the two complex tax measures.

After House action last year, the AFL-CIO had described the bill it passed as a modest start toward tax reform and urged the Senate to strengthen it.

Labor-NAACP Goal:

Civil Rights Gains Keyed to Jobs Bill

Memphis, Tenn.—The AFL-CIO pledged continued close cooperation with the civil rights movement at the ballot box, in the legislative halls and in the workplace.

"That cooperation is as vital today as it was during the great civil rights battles of the 1960s," AFL-CIO President George Meany stressed in a message to the 67th annual convention of the NAACP.

Meany's letter to NAACP Executive Director Roy Wilkins noted that both groups are "working shoulder-to-shoulder" for the Humphrey-Hawkins bill so that there will be "a job for every American, black or white, male or female, who is able and willing to work."

Reaffirmation of the "liberal-black-labor coalition" was a major theme of an address by Thomas R. Donahue to a labor luncheon at the NAACP convention.

Donahue, who is Meany's executive assistant, acknowledged that this coalition "has suffered from several minor ailments, one or two high fevers and some periods of depression" in recent years.

But because of the "good sense and long view" of most of its participants, it remains true to "the goal of a free society of equal citizens . . . caring about and for one another."

Donahue noted that AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William Pollard and Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller were part of the delegation from the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights that recently went to the White House to urge President Ford to declare his support of school desegregation and end his "misguided effort" to undo progress that has been made.

Meany's letter to Wilkins also cautioned that the civil rights gains of the past "are still not secure." And "we face the sorry spectacle of a President, in a desperate bid for votes, in effect challenging the U.S. Supreme Court's Brown decision (ending school segregation) of 22 years ago."

Wilkins is stepping down as the NAACP's executive director, and Meany's letter expressed warm praise for his years of leadership. No other American, Meany wrote, "has fought as hard for human brotherhood and understanding, for social justice and economic justice, and for mutual progress among your fellow citizens, black and white."

Meany and Donahue stressed the importance of getting union members and the black community registered and voting in large numbers this year.

"Nothing is more important," Meany said, "if we are to secure the gains already in law but not in practice and to open the door to new progress."

Donahue acknowledged differences between the AFL-CIO and the NAACP's legal arm on some aspects of seniority rights, and noted that the final word will come from the courts on pending cases.

He stressed that the AFL-CIO does not defend "seniority based on discriminatory lines" but considers "seniority that is blind to color, sex, age" to be an essential principle of union contracts.

Donahue took note of the "intolerable stresses" of unemployment, pitting "those who have little against those who have nothing" and "worker against worker in a fight for available jobs."

It is "right" that help-wanted signs must now legally apply to all races and both sexes equally, Donahue said. "But as long as most of the signs say 'No Help Wanted,' we are still back at Square One."



TRADE UNION COOPERATION was termed vital to economic and social justice at a World Iron & Steel Conference sponsored by the International Metalworkers' Federation in Pittsburgh. Among key participants were, from left, Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke of the Steelworkers, Director Pat O'Farrell of the African-American Labor Center, IMF General Sec. Herman Rebhan, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, and William Sirs, president of the IMF steel department.

Metalworkers Conference Presses Worldwide Trade Union Solidarity

Pittsburgh—American labor's top representatives at the World Iron & Steel Conference of the International Metalworkers' Federation emphasized the need for trade union cooperation and solidarity across national borders to defend workers' rights.

I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers, which is host to the conference told 150 representatives of steel and iron unions from 30 countries that we must "strengthen our ties through the labor movements of our respective countries and through the IMF" if the exploitation of workers by multinational corporations is to be curbed.

The IMF is made up of unions representing more than 12 million members in 60 countries.

"Multinationals represent a serious threat to the ability of trade unions to represent their members effectively," Abel declared.

"Their vast financial resources and alternate sources of supply put them in a better position than any other employer to reject workers' proposals, to threaten workers with plant closings, to pit one group of workers against another and to invest their capital where unions are the weakest," Abel said at the opening session of the IMF conference, the first ever held in the United States.

He called for concerted trade union action to protect the jobs, wages and working conditions of steelworkers around the world from the ills of unstable economic conditions so dramatically demonstrated by the current recession.

Abel explained that the Steelworkers' support for U.S. government imposition of import quotas on specialty steel grew out of an emergency situation marked by massive layoffs of U.S. workers.

"We would have preferred to resolve the matter through conciliation and voluntary action or through direct negotiations between all governments," he said. "But the opportunity for doing this wasn't available during the crisis in specialty steel."

Advocating international planning "to avoid dog-eat-dog competition among steel producing countries that impose burdens and sacrifices on workers," Abel urged consideration of a continuing conference on world steel production and trade in which labor, management and government representatives would participate. Through this forum, he said, the free world's steel producing nations would attempt to "find a way to abolish artificial trade barriers between our countries—including quotas, tariffs, and other restrictions — through the development of an international program designed to assure sane and viable trade practices of mutual benefit."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, outlining the federation's views of "the struggle for democracy and trade union freedom" around the world, said American workers "are not interested in who owns the means of production" whether it be the state or capitalists.

"A boss is a boss."

What American workers are interested in, he continued, is "a free and autonomous trade union movement" with collective bargaining strength.

"We accept the view that capital should be subordinated to the people," but "we don't believe the people should be subordinated to the state," Kirkland declared in an address to the opening session of the conference.

That outlook, he continued, "places us in conflict with nations which say that labor should be subordinated — whether Communist, fascist or military oligarchy. Our aim, above all, is human rights," in all parts of the world. For these and other reasons, Kirkland said, "we are deeply committed to trade union internationalism and to those vehicles which are dedicated to these goals. That is why we are active in the trade union secretariats such as the IMF."

As for American labor's position on the International Labor Organization, Kirkland said the U.S. notice of intention to withdraw from the ILO was provoked by the ILO's violation of its own aims, rules and procedures.

"That body has become a forum for political rhetoric, eroded by fictitious worker and employer representatives who represent government alone," Kirkland said.

A major consideration in the question of remaining in the ILO, Kirkland said, is "whether we can build a solid base and develop more cooperation among the democratic countries" to resist those who would exploit the ILO for their own narrow and anti-democratic ends.

Herman Rebhan, general secretary of the IMF, cited "the obligation of ILO-member states to encourage and develop human rights . . . such as the freedom of association, free collective bargaining and the abolition of forced labor in the development process. Never was there a greater need for free and democratic trade unionists to stand up and be heard."

Noting the effect of worldwide recession on the steel industry and workers throughout the world, Rebhan advocated that national interests be subordinated to the goal of employment security and other human economic needs. He urged that trade union bodies press for a "social clause" to protect worker rights in international agreements on tariffs and trade.

William Sirs, president of the IMF Steel Dept. and general secretary of the British Iron & Steel Trades Confederation, declared that the major task of the IMF conferences is to help create jobs and expand trade.

A declaration on these issues and other questions of trade union concern was scheduled for consideration at later sessions.

Other items on the agenda covered the employment situation and its prospects in the light of the worldwide social, economic and political developments; policies and planning for employment security in the steel industry and the role of this industry in the economics of developing countries; trade union action for steelworkers' social progress; health and safety; and humanization of work and improvement of the community environment.

Simultaneous translation of conference proceedings was provided in the English, German, French, Swedish, Spanish and Japanese languages.

House Urged to Raise Jobless Pay Standards

The AFL-CIO has urged House members to support an amendment that would add federal standards for unemployment compensation payments to a bill extending coverage to 9.5 million persons, including public employees, farm workers and domestics.

It would require states to set a benefit level of 50 percent of the unemployed person's former weekly wage, up to a ceiling of at least two-thirds of the average weekly wage in that state for jobs covered by unemployment insurance.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the AFL-CIO favors a higher standard, "but this amendment does represent an effort to improve the program" and merits support.

Biemiller asked the House to reject amendments that would eliminate from the bill the extension of coverage to some 7.7 million public employees and persons employed by non-profit schools.

He also urged defeat of an amendment that would lower the taxable wage base provided by the bill—the amount on which employers are taxed to fund the program. The present wage base is $4,200 and the bill sent to the House floor would raise it to $8,000, which the AFL-CIO said "is essential if the system is to be returned to a condition of solvency." The labor-opposed amendment would put the amount at $6,000.

The bill is expected to be brought up in the House later this month, after the recess for the Democratic National Convention. It had been sent to the House floor in May by the Ways & Means Committee under a closed rule that barred amendments. The House refused to consider it under that procedure and sent it back to committee.

It will be sent to the floor this time under a modified closed rule, allowing various specified amendments including the ones listed in Biemiller's letter.

John Stender In EPA Post

John H. Stender, former vice president of the Boilermakers, has been named Special Assistant for Labor Affairs to Russell E. Train, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Stender previously served as Assistant Secretary of Labor, heading the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

While an officer of his union, Stender served three terms in the Washington State Senate.

At EPA, he will provide a liaison for labor's views concerning programs being developed by the agency.

"The need to get labor's involvement in the formation of these programs is essential," Stender said.

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Meany Calls for Override Of Ford Veto of Jobs Bill

Recovery Timetable Set Back

Unemployment moved higher in June, pushing back the timetable for an already sluggish economic recovery and demonstrating, AFL-CIO President George Meany said, that "America's double-digit unemployment problem is far from being solved."

The official jobless rate advanced two-tenths of 1 percent, to 7.5 percent. But "including the discouraged workers and involuntary part-time workers," Meany said, "the true unemployment rate is 10.2 percent, with 9.7 million people still jobless."

Workers who are employed part-time because they can't find full-time jobs aren't counted in the Bureau of Labor Statistics unemployment tally. Neither are persons who have given up the job hunt because they consider it futile.

Meany noted that Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve System continues to stress what he calls "the menace of inflation."

"Isn't it about time he and the President paid some attention to the horrors of unemployment?" Meany suggested.

Meany noted that the unemployment situation is substantially worse for certain categories of workers such as black teenagers whose official jobless rate jumped last month to 40.3 percent; construction workers, whose rate rose from 14.1 to 17 percent over the month, and Vietnam veterans, whose rate in July was 19.6 percent.

"Especially troublesome is the sharp rise in the duration of unemployment," Meany said. "The average is nearly 17 weeks—up sharply from May."

In its official report on June unemployment, BLS said the number of jobless workers increased by 280,000 to 7.1 million, seasonally adjusted. Joblessness was pervasive among the labor force, with every worker category except teenagers showing a higher unemployment rate.

There were especially large jobless-rate increases for construction workers and blue-collar craft workers, BLS noted. The rate for craft and kindred workers rose from 6.2 to 7.3 percent over the month.

Total employment last month fell by 197,000 to 87,500,000 while the labor force rose 86,000 to 94,643,000 from the previous

(Continued on Page 8)



AN IRON WORKERS raising gang connects steel beams to columns of a three-story structure within sight of the Washington Monument. The demonstration took place in the Working Americans area at the Festival of American Folklife, a summer-long celebration in which 55 unions are participating. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Denounces President's Hostility, Indifference

The AFL-CIO called on Congress to override President Ford's veto of a job-creating public works bill that would have been a big step towards economic recovery.

Ford's veto is another manifestation of his "unbroken record of hostility toward the unemployed and indifference to the needs of the states and cities and their citizens," AFL-CIO President George Meany charged.

"This bill, already passed twice by heavy majorities in both houses of Congress, is too important to be sacrificed to the President's narrow ideology and his political image," Meany declared.

He called on the House and Senate to "give the nation the help it needs" by overriding the veto when Congress returns from its recess the week of July 19th.

"America's hard-pressed cities and states must receive aid. America's economic mess, created by the Nixon-Ford Administration, must be eliminated," Meany said.

The bill, authorizing up to $3.95 billion if unemployment stayed high, would create or preserve an estimated 300,000 jobs. Other jobs would flow from an economic ripple effect. But the President, using the same rhetoric as when he vetoed an earlier version of the bill, charged the measure would spark new inflationary pressures.

The job-creating bill would authorize about two-thirds the outlay called for by the measure the President vetoed in February. The amount was reduced in the hope of avoiding another veto.

The House passed the revised measure by a vote of 328 to 83 while the Senate approved it, 70 to 25. Ford's veto last February was overriden in the House but the Senate vote fell three short of the required two-thirds majority. This time, the vote will come first in the Senate.

The United States Conference of Mayors issued a statement expressing confidence that Congress would

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Adds Training in Job Health

The Senate voted to provide federal grants to train specialists in occupational health as part of a labor-supported bill that is designed to steer health professions training into fields where the need is greatest.

Under the Senate bill, regional centers for occupational health training would be set up through cooperative arrangements between schools of medicine and public health. The bill authorizes $5 million for the first year, rising to $10 million in the third year.

No such provision is in the House-passed version of the Health Professions Educational Assistance bill. A House-Senate conference committee will take up that and other differences when Congress returns from its recess after the Democratic Party convention.

A major breakthrough in the Senate bill is an Administration-opposed policy of using federal assistance to medical and other health profession training as a means of bringing about a better balance in both medical specialties and geographical distribution.

Thus, if schools of medicine want to continue to get "capitation grants"—another name for a subsidy based on student enrollment—they would have to train more family doctors, internists and pediatri-

(Continued on Page 8)

On Bargaining Delays:

J. P. Stevens Faces New NLRB Charge

Winston-Salem, N.C.—The regional director of the National Labor Relations Board here announced he will seek an order requiring J. P. Stevens & Co. to bargain in good faith at every plant where workers have chosen union representation, or where they do so in the future.

In a formal complaint, Reed Johnston cited a string of violations of the National Labor Relations Act by the giant firm, noting that the company has engaged in "a massive, multi-state campaign to deny its employees their rights under the Act to seek collective bargaining representatives of their own choosing."

The regional director's complaint, which is subject to a hearing before an NLRB administrative law judge, comes after 13 years in which the company has repeatedly been found guilty of illegal practices in thwarting efforts of the Textile Workers Union of America to bring union organization to Stevens workers in its chain of southern plants.

The Textile Workers merged last month with the Clothing Workers to form the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union — with organization of the J. P. Stevens chain a major goal.

If the "broad bargaining order" that Johnston seeks is obtained, the company would be required to negotiate immediately with the union for a first contract covering some 3,600 workers employed by Stevens at its seven plants in the Roanoke Rapids, N.C., area. The Textile Workers won the right to represent them nearly two years ago but has been unable to reach an agreement because of the company's failure to bargain in good faith.

In the future, if Stevens should

(Continued on Page 3)

Court Upholds Right to Honor Picket Lines

The Supreme Court has affirmed that an employer may gain an injunction stopping union members from respecting a picket line only in narrowly defined situations.

The 5-4 decision said a lower federal court acted properly when it refused an injunction to the Buffalo Forge Co. of Buffalo, N.Y., which wanted to stop its production workers from respecting the picket line of a clerical unit. The company said the production workers were in violation of the no-strike clause in their contract.

Both units in the case are affiliated with the Steelworkers, which had long represented the company's production and maintenance workers.

The office employees unit of the

(Continued on Page 8)

Arkansas Petition Drive Tops Goal In Bid for New 'Right-to-Work' Vote

Little Rock, Ark.—A coalition of trade unions observed the nation's bicentennial celebration by concluding a petition drive for a November referendum to defang the state's 32-year-old "right-to-work" law.

United Labor of Arkansas delivered to Secretary of State George Jernigan 75 boxes containing the signatures of 147,580 petitioners—nearly three times the number required to place the new Rights of Labor Amendment on the fall ballot.

The coalition needed only 55,000 signatures to get the constitutional proposal on the ballot, but it had set a goal of 106,000 signatures—1,000 more than the total vote cast for the 1944 amendment banning the union shop.

A button the coalition used in the signature campaign read "$1.18"—emphasizing that the average hourly wage in the state was $1.18 below the national average. Later figures, however, make the buttons obsolete. The gap has widened to $1.23 in Arkansas, which ranks 49th in state per capita income.

J. Bill Becker, president of the Arkansas AFL-CIO and chairman of the coalition, said that voter approval of the new Rights of Labor Amendment "will remove a needless state restriction on free collective bargaining."

Becker noted that the change in the state constitution would permit

(Continued on Page 7)



NEWSPAPER GUILD President Charles A. Perlik in his keynote address to the Guild convention calls for continued cooperation with the International Typrographical Union that could lead to eventual merger of the two unions. ITU President A. Sandy Bevis also addressed the delegates.

Newspaper Guild Moves to Step Up Merger Discussions with Printers

The Newspaper Guild will continue to move "with all prudent speed" toward "eventual merger" with the Typographical Union.

Delegates to the union's 43rd annual convention voted to reaffirm support for the merger concept in view of the "concrete rewards" of the past year's policy of increased cooperation.

The convention, meeting in Washington, also urged continuation of efforts to establish closer relationships "among all unions" whose members share employers with Guild members.

A four-person joint Guild-ITU task force working under those policies has been instrumental during the past 14 months in bringing about settlements which helped save three newspapers from threatened financial failure, a report adopted by the convention said. At the same time it helped settle a long, difficult strike in Chester, Pa., applied its "trouble-shooting abilities" at 14 other papers and brought about joint or coordinated bargaining with 29 U.S. and Canadian employers, it added.

"The record of accomplishment will continue to grow as the two unions know each other better at every level," the convention report declared.

The convention said no restrictions should be placed on the task force's efforts to bring the Guild closer to its constitutional goal of industrial unionism in the news industry.

Delegates acted after hearing reports on the task force's activities from both TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr. and ITU President A. Sandy Bevis.

Bevis expressed the hope that "in the not too distant future we will all . . . hold one convention in one location."

Noting Perlik's announcement that the task force is launching a detailed comparison of the two unions' constitutions and bargaining programs and policies, Bevis said that bringing them "into line with one another" will make "day-to-day cooperation easier and more fruitful" and "make merger seem one day soon like the most natural thing in the world."

In other actions, the convention:

- Declared that "a change to a pro-labor Administration" is the year's "top political priority" in the United States, with the "retention of the present, predominately progressive Congress . . . only slightly less pressing."
- Endorsed National Labor Relations Board reforms, the National Health Security bill, federal food-stamp reforms without retrogressive amendments, a constitutional amendment to give the District of Columbia full voting representation in Congress, and the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill.
- Approved renewal of a two-month special assessment to enable continuation of an organizing push launched with a similar levy two years ago. The assessments, to be collected next March and April, will range from $1 to $14 a month, based on earnings.
- Mandated establishment of a portable, industry-wide pension plan by Dec. 31.
- Called for periodic, employer-paid tests for radiation emissions and employee vision tests where the new, electronic production processes employing video-display-terminal typewriters are used.
- Adopted a report of its constitution committee which rejected on a tie vote a proposal from the Guild's executive board to permit establishment of a separate local for the Washington Post Unit of the Washington-Baltimore Guild.

The report was adopted without a floor fight after Brian L. Flores, the local's administrative officer, pledged in an address to the convention that several changes will be made in the local's internal operations. He also said he will step down as administrative officer if members of the Post Unit vote for the Guild.

The local is being challenged by an unaffiliated group in an NLRB election to be conducted later this month.

The IEB voted before the convention opened to seek the constitutional amendment because, it said, "developments in the struggle to retain bargaining rights for more than a thousand workers at the Washington Post have mandated extraordinary action."

A majority of Guild members at the Post worked behind picket lines throughout a printing trades strike that began Oct. 1 and deep divisions between leaders of the local and the unit had developed. The unaffiliated group filed a petition to replace the Guild at the Post Jan. 28.

Anti-Labor Law Repeal Sought in South Dakota

Huron, S.D.—Repeal of South Dakota's constitutional amendment prohibiting the negotiation of union-security provisions in labor contracts, and subsequent repeal of the state's so-called "right-to-work" law, were placed at the top of the State AFL-CIO's legislative program at its biennial convention here.

The amendment must be removed from the constitution before the "right-to-work" law can be overturned, the AFL-CIO noted in a resolution. This may be done by voluntary action of the state legislature to refer the issue to the voters or by circulation of petitions to force such action by the legislature, the federation noted.

In other action, the 200 delegates at the three-day meeting elected Jack E. Dudley of Huron to replace Cliff W. Shrader, who retired July 1 after serving 16 years as president of the labor organization. Dudley is president of a Meat Cutters' local here.

Sec.-Treas. Francis K. McDonald, who heads a Meat Cutters' local in Sioux Falls, was re-elected to a new two-year term.

Delegates adopted a constitutional amendment to replenish the federation's general fund by increasing the per capita tax to 30 cents when the balance falls below $40,000, and to 35 cents if it should drop below $30,000. The 30 and 35 cents per capita tax structure would continue until the balance built up to $50,000 and then revert to 25 cents.

Another amendment was approved to raise the salary of the president from $16,900 to $20,800 a year. The convention also adopted a resolution favoring a $3 an hour minimum wage, with a cost-of-living escalator to keep pace with rising prices.

Other resolutions supported the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, an increased role in political activities for the State AFL-CIO and extension of the federal occupational safety and health law to state employees.

Northeast Expansion:

Farm Unions Reach Merger Agreement

San Francisco—The United Farm Workers has announced agreement on a merger with an unaffiliated union of 6,000 East Coast agricultural workers.

The UFW said the merger, pending ratification from the membership of both unions, would give the union its first exposure in the Northeast.

The Association of Agricultural Workers was formed in 1973 among farm workers recruited in Puerto Rico to work in six northeastern states. They have no contracts and work under a 1962 law —Public Law 87—which allows the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to serve as bargaining agent with the growers, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor.

The UFW itself was formed by a 1965 merger of two California-based groups, one largely Mexican-American and the other Filipino-American. The union has had some Florida activities, but is otherwise unrepresented on the East Coast.

And California is the only state with a collective bargaining law for farm workers, enacted in 1975. One of the first goals after merger, both unions said, will be to win bargaining rights in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Delaware and Pennsylvania. Farm workers are also specifically exempted from coverage under federal labor law.

The announcement by UFW President Cesar Chavez and Juan Irizarry, founder of the East Coast group, said that negotiations on the merger had been carried on for the previous 18 months. Irizarry, headquartered in Hartford, Conn., said he was fired for organizing activities when he first began work in U.S. fields in 1971.

He stressed that the present structure gives workers no voice in arrangements made between the growers and the Puerto Rican government. The union will continue its efforts to set up service centers to aid the field workers.

Members of the fledgling union work in areas ranging from the tobacco farms of Connecticut to asparagus fields in Delaware and berry farms in New Jersey.

Meanwhile, in California, Gov. Jerry Brown has appointed three new members and a general counsel to fill vacancies on the State Agricultural Labor Relations Board—as demanded by the state assembly committee handling the board's appropriation. Funds for the board ran out in February, in effect nullifying the bargaining law.

Brown's appointments need confirmation from the state senate. They are Gerald A. Brown of Austin, Tex., a member of the National Labor Relations Board from 1961 to 1971 who was named chairman to replace the Most Rev. Roger M. Mahoney of the Fresno Catholic diocese; Robert B. Hutchinson of San Mateo and Ronald L. Ruiz of Santa Cruz, both lawyers in private practice.

The governor also named Harry Delizonna, a San Jose lawyer, as general counsel. He would succeed Walter Kintz, whom Chavez has blamed for many of the ALRB's problems. Kintz resigned earlier.

Labor Board Rulings Set 41-Year Record

The National Labor Relations Board issued a record 1,673 decisions during the fiscal year that ended June 30, more than in any year in its 41-year history, NLRB Chairman Betty S. Murphy announced.

The board's previous record number of decisions came two years ago when 1,520 were issued. Of the 1,673 decisions issued this year, 1,030 resulted from unfair labor practice proceedings and 643 from secret-ballot representation election cases, a new record in each category.

Chairman Murphy noted that the NLRB caseload is still accelerating. Over the next 12-month period, the agency expects to receive 55,000 charges and petitions, up from some 50,000 in the fiscal period just ended, she said.

To keep up with the rising caseload, she said, the NLRB must modernize its rules and regulations. One way, she suggested, would be to delegate finality of decision in certain areas to administrative law judges, a proposal contained in a bill introduced in Congress by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.).

Mrs. Murphy praised the leadership of Chief Judge Thomas N. Kessel of the NLRB's Judges Division which, although understaffed, disposed of 1,564 cases this year—1,114 by decision and 450 by settlement, also a new record.

While the agency is authorized 102 administrative law judge positions, it had an average of only 87 on duty this past year, including seven senior judges who came out of retirement at the NLRB's request, she said.

Chairman Murphy said the NLRB's ability to cope with its caseload has been due to an increase in productivity by its professional staff in Washington and throughout the country. She noted a 30 percent increase in case-handling productivity by board member staffs.

About 70 percent of the unfair labor charges filed with the NLRB are dismissed by its regional directors or withdrawn by the parties involved. Of the remainder, about 80 percent are settled by the regional offices and 20 percent go to trial. Of the cases tried, about two-thirds are appealed to the board.

Carpenters Endorse Carter's Candidacy

The executive board of the Carpenters voted to endorse the presidential candidacy of Jimmy Carter following a meeting with the former Georgia governor on Capitol Hill.

Carpenters President William Sidell said, "We were tremendously impressed by his basic ideology," adding that Carter understands the need for jobs and housing in the effort to revive the economy.

"We particularly like his aggressive thinking in respect to the construction industry," Sidell said, and "therefore concluded that the Carpenters should do all that we can" to help elect Carter.

55 Unions Involved:

Working Americans Festival Spurs Bicentennial Spirit

By James M. Shevis

Bob McCarl, the young occupational folklorist serving as coordinator of the Working Americans area at this year's Festival of American Folklife in Washington, was stuck.

He had left the ignition key to his electric golf cart at home, and had no way of getting around the 50 acres of National Mall between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial where the summer-long pageant is under way.

He mentioned his problem to a member of the Machinists manning a $1 million tool and die shop at the Festival, and in seconds a new key was made.

In this 10th annual display of America's cultural diversity, such everyday examples of neighborly assists have gone far to help make the show tick in clockwork fashion. Fifty-five unions, nearly all of them affiliated with the AFL-CIO, are involved in the bicentennial edition of the festival.

The Machinists, who demonstrated their job skills in a completely assembled and sophisticated tool room, came to the rescue of more than just a few participants at the festival, including other unions. Often, inter-union cooperation extended to exhibitors in the festival's six other theme areas.

In the Regional America area, for example, a Pennsylvania Dutch apple-butter boil was in progress when the 100-year-old, hand-operated apple corer broke down. A critical part cracked in two, and needed replacement.

The IAM members, among them some of the best tool and die makers in the country, quickly dispatched the needed part but required a weld to finish the job. A member of the Molders, who were exhibiting their skills nearby, solved that problem in short order.

Now in its fourth week, the festival is organized around themes highlighting different aspects of American culture. The Regional America theme, for instance, is carried out through the presentation of activities such as New England seafaring crafts, an Appalachian string-band performance, and a timber carnival from the Northwest.

Other thematic areas are Native Americans, Old Ways in the New World, African Diaspora, Family Folklore, Children's Area, and Working Americans.

The Working Americans presentations are based upon work traditions expressed through the skills and stories found in different occupations. Festival-goers are invited to join in the story, song or selected skill activity and share their own occupational folklore with others.

A different theme "cluster" is presented every two weeks, featuring workers in related fields. During the opening fortnight, the Working Americans area focused on workers involved in extracting and shaping products — the men and women who manufacture the nation's goods.

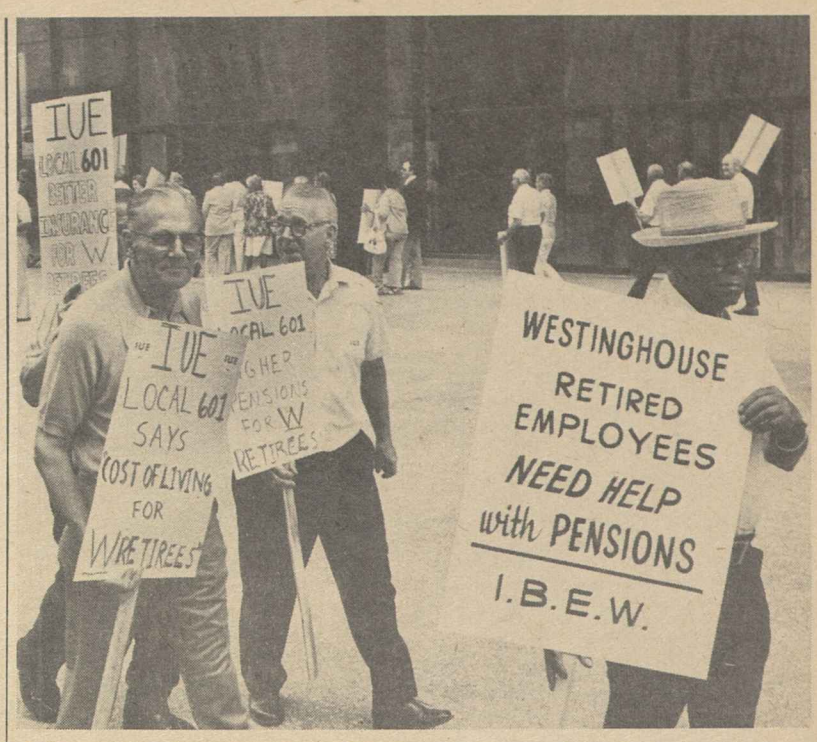
Current exhibits spotlight workers who build homes, shelters, office buildings and other structures. Participating in this two-week segment are the Bricklayers, Brick & Clay Workers, Carpenters, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Operating Engineers, Laborers, Lathers, Plumbers, Iron Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, and Plasterers & Cement Masons.

The Bricklayers' demonstrations provided a case study in inter-union cooperation. One of the union's projects was the construction of free-form arches to show how brick was used to construct radial and serpentine walls in 18th Century Colonial America.

The Plasterers & Cement Masons provided the manpower to pour concrete. The Laborers provided mason tenders, and the Carpenters built the wooden template enabling the Bricklayers to form the arches' bullseyes. Other unions offered the use of their equipment and services, too.

Nearly 17 million persons are expected to visit the festival before it closes on Sept. 6. The next Working Americans cluster will feature skills demonstrations, narrative workshops, and musical presentations of America's clothing and textile workers.

Unions involved in the July 14-25 program include the Clothing & Textile Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers, the Meat Cutters' Furrier Division, and the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers.



RETIRED WESTINGHOUSE workers seeking higher pension benefits through negotiation demonstrate outside the company's corporate headquarters in Pittsburgh. Pickets included retirees from the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Westinghouse has refused to negotiate benefits for retirees, citing a Supreme Court decision that this is not a mandatory subject of bargaining. As at General Electric, unions are coordinating bargaining.

IUE Wins 11-Year Fight For First Regency Pact

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers negotiated the first wage and benefits contract at Regency Electronics Corp. here to mark the successful conclusion of an 11-year organizing and legal struggle.

The three-year agreement will give the more than 500 members of IUE Local 847 wage increases totaling 93 cents an hour. It was ratified overwhelmingly.

Regency, a manufacturer of citizens' band radios and other electronic equipment, had resisted efforts of the IUE and its employees to form a union since 1965.

At the invitation of a group of Regency workers 11 years ago, IUE helped form an in-plant organizing committee that gathered signatures for a National Labor Relations Board representation election.

When the IUE filed cards from a majority of the employees for the election, the company retaliated by firing 29 members of the committee.

The firings were the start of a battle that bounced back and forth between the NLRB and the courts over the company's unfair labor practices and its repeated refusal to recognize the union or to bargain.

After the NLRB found the company guilty of illegally firing the committee members, company appeals succeeded in delaying the representation election for five years.

In the meantime, most of the fired employees found other jobs and the union's organizing drive was weakened. The IUE lost the first NLRB election conducted in October 1970.

Two other representation elections followed. One in 1971 was invalidated because of the company's illegal conduct. The second, in March 1972, gave the IUE a clear majority.

But Regency continued to delay bargaining with the IUE through NLRB appeals, the federal courts and additional firings of local union representatives. When the local's president and another local official were discharged last year, a four-month strike ensued.

Earlier this year, the Supreme Court refused to hear the company's appeal from a federal court order directing it to bargain with the IUE.

In addition to the across-the-board wage increases, the contract provides for two additional paid holidays, improved benefits and job security, grievance and arbitration procedures, dues checkoff and a union shop.

J. P. Stevens Faces New NLRB Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

fail to bargain in good faith at any plant where a union achieves a majority, the order Johnston is seeking would enable the NLRB to bypass lengthy administrative hearings and delays.

Stevens, the nation's second-largest textile maker, has been described by AFL-CIO President George Meany as "the nation's number-one labor law violator."

Among the NLRA violations charged to Stevens by Johnson in his complaint were the following:

- Restraining, coercing or interfering with workers' rights to join a union.
- Discharging and refusing to rehire workers because they joined or assisted a union.
- Refusing to bargain collectively with its employees at its Roanoke Rapids, N.C., plants after the union won an election there, and was certified as the bargaining agent by the NLRB.
- Unilaterally changing methods of holiday-pay computation.
- Unilaterally changing pay rates and manner of computing pay for some workers.

August 23 has been set as the date the hearing will be held on the request ordering the company to bargain with the union.

ACTWU President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman hailed the move, noting that Johnston's complaint "shatters the company's untruths and distortions that held that the workers did not want union representation."

ACTWU Senior Exec. Vice President Sol Stetin and Exec. Vice President William M. DuChessi said the proposed order "demonstrates clearly that J. P. Stevens had repeatedly violated the law of the United States in a long and desperate effort to discourage and prevent its workers from joining a union."

Top Rate Rail System Held Vital to Progress

The United States must have a railroad system second to none, President Al H. Chesser of the United Transportation Union declared at a dinner marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

Chesser, an AFL-CIO vice president, told an audience of 600 rail union leaders, members of Congress, and railroad industry officials that the future of railroads "hinges on two things—labor-management relations and actions by Congress."

In the area of labor-management relations, "we have a common ground to see that this industry survives and returns to No. 1 in transportation," Chesser said. "This requires common sense and reasonableness."

The UTU president called on rail management to more vigorously renew its efforts to promote the survival and progress of the railroad industry. The U.S. cannot survive without a good railroad system, he warned.

Chesser urged Congress to legislate a fair and reasonable transportation policy covering all modes.

RLEA, rail labor's legislative arm, is an association of leaders of 19 railroad unions. It does not engage in collective bargaining but rather deals with Congress and the Executive Branch. The organization was founded by rail labor leaders shortly after passage of the first Railway Labor Act in 1926.

RLEA Chairman C. J. Chamberlain, who is also president of the Railway Signalmen, reviewed the organization's history and the many important laws that it helped to bring about.

He cited among others the "great liberalizing 1934 amendments to the Railway Labor Act," the original Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Acts of that same era, various rail safety laws culminating in the 1970 Railroad Safety Act, creation of the federal Transportation Dept., establishment of Amtrak and the 1976 Railroad Revitalization & Regulatory Reform Act.

Chamberlain also noted RLEA's efforts, backed by the AFL-CIO, in fighting various attempts by Congress and the Executive Board to impose compulsory arbitration against railroad strikes.

466,000 Rail Workers Get 12-cent COL Boost

Some 466,000 workers employed by the nation's major railroads received a 12-cent hourly pay increase July 1, the second cost-of-living wage adjustment this year under their three-year agreement with the industry.

The first increase took effect last Jan. 1 when a 12-cent hourly adjustment was applied to workers' paychecks. A third COL adjustment is scheduled for Jan. 1, 1977.

The agreement between the rail unions and the carriers provides a total of four COL adjustments that could amount to as much as 68 cents in hourly pay increases.

Postal Union Elects Filbey, Top Officials

The Postal Workers elected Francis S. Filbey to a new two-year term as president along with other top incumbent officials of the APWU seeking re-election in a national referendum.

Filbey, who has headed the APWU since it was formed by a merger of five postal unions in 1971, defeated two other candidates in the elections. Filbey received 57,571 votes to 15,798 for John Wright of Miami and 15,266 for Leo Persails of Flint, Mich.

David W. Johnson, director of organization for the past four years, was elected executive vice president over Albert Rosen of Philadelphia. Johnson will succeed Philip E. Dooley, who is retiring July 10.

Ben Zemsky, president of the Brooklyn, N.Y., local, was the winner in a five-candidate race for director of organization. And Michael Benner of Tampa, Fla., topped a field of nine candidates for president of the special delivery craft.

Among the top APWU officials returned to office are Sec.-Treas. Jack Love, Director of Industrial Relations Emmet Andrews and Legislative Director Patrick J. Nilan. Also re-elected were Craft Presidents John A. Morgan, clerks; Monroe C. Crable, maintenance, and Chester W. Parrish, motor vehicles.

Programs, Not Slogans

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION in a few days and the Republican convention next month will be adopting platforms as well as choosing candidates.

It is easy to be cynical about party platforms, but the AFL-CIO chooses to take seriously the commitment that the parties and their candidates make each four years.

For that reason, we have proposed to the platform committees of both major political parties the AFL-CIO program for America. It details labor's concerns on economic issues such as full employment, on-the-job issues such as occupational safety and health, social needs ranging from food stamps to child care, and the role the United States should play in world affairs.

During the past six weeks, the AFL-CIO News has presented a number of excerpts from the federation's platform proposals. As the first of the conventions opens, there is a section of the AFL-CIO statement that is especially pertinent. It goes to the heart of the entire party platform concept:

"The major problems confronting America are national in scope and can be resolved only by national solutions, national leadership and national commitment.

"It is to these national issues that both parties should address their platforms. We believe that platforms must be above regional, petty self-interest, partisan bickering or the divisionary rhetoric of the demagogue. They must present positive programs—programs around which the people can unite— in order to restore public confidence in the political institutions of this country.

"ABOVE ALL ELSE, platforms should provide moral, as well as economic and political, direction to the conduct of this nation's affairs for the next four years.

"The candor we seek must be genuine—not cosmetic. The American people have been lied to too often, for too long. They are rightly suspicious of parties and candidates who try to be all things to all people or attempt to disguise a lack of substance with political slogans.

"The lesson of Watergate is not one of human weakness or that the system ultimately worked to cleanse itself. It is that the American people are not afraid of the truth. They are a confident people, with a rich and enduring heritage of facing up to the facts when they know them.

"No problem is too tough or too sensitive for the people of this nation to solve if its dimensions are squarely laid out to them.

"That is what both parties must do in their platforms: Present both the issues and the proposed solutions squarely; restore public confidence by honestly and factually presenting the party's proposals for the next few years; bind standard bearers and legislative leaders to keeping the party's word as put forth in the platform; end the duplicity that undermines public confidence in the candor, honesty and effectiveness of government.

"Nothing else would be worthy of the spirit and true meaning of the Declaration of Independence. Nothing less will be acceptable to the American people."

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'There Must Be a Road, Somewhere'



Economic Base Eroded:

Northeast States Replace South As Nation's Depressed Region

By Gus Tyler

THE GOVERNORS of seven Northeast states have formed a coalition to halt the deadly decline of their region. Unless they succeed, their classically great cities—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Newark—face early bankruptcy.

And then the states themselves—New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont—will have to file under Chapter XI.

The budgetary bust will, however, only be the warning rash on a fatal illness. In the bowels of the Northeast, there will be a bleeding ulcer as unemployment, poverty, crime and mass disorder erupt to rip the gut of these one-time prosperous sovereignties.

At their confab, the governors, under the chairmanship of New York's Hugh Carey, placed the blame on the recession. They gave a few figures to make their point:

In 1970, the jobless rate in the Northeast was below that in the nation as a whole, but—as of last December—unemployment in the region was higher than in the country generally.

Personal income grew more slowly over the last five years in the Northeast than in the nation as a whole: 9 percent in the region and 13 percent nationally.

While these facts show that the Northeast has been badly hurt by the recessions from 1970 to 1975, they do not really tell us why this region has been hurting more than the nation as a whole. The answer goes beyond the recession.

The Northeast has been losing the economic base that made its early greatness; namely, manufacture. At one time, the nation's largest factory employer—textile and apparel—was located in the region. At present, this industry with its two and a half million employees is very heavily Southern: in the case of textiles, almost totally so; in the case of apparels, increasingly so.

What is true of textiles and apparel is also true of other light industry—electronic assembly, glass and rubber and plastic ware, metal fabrication, shoes and boots.

They have left or are leaving the Northeast—more recently for foreign shores. (There are more sewing machines in Hong Kong right now than there ever were in New York City.)

While the Northeast has been on the decline (because it is losing its economic base), other areas—mainly the South and Southwest—have been booming, prospering on the soil and what lies under the soil.

America has become the breadbasket of the world, with our farm states selling to all continents. At the same time, the oil states have been the beneficiaries of the rise in petroleum prices.

As a consequence, America's regional priorities have been turned topsy-turvy. Not long ago, it was common to speak of the South as America's No. 1 economic problem. Now it appears, the Northeast is our headache.

Once it was common to tax the rich Northeast to help the poor cousins elsewhere. Now the Northeast complains that it is being shortchanged; in 1975, seven states that make up 22 percent of the nation's population, received only 14 percent of federal funds for airports and 15 percent for highways.

The decision of the seven states to get together was spurred by their painful realization that, in their zeal to survive, each of the states was busy trying to steal businesses from their neighboring states. In their despair, they were hastening their own doom.

So, as we enter 1977, we are likely to find our once-rich North playing the role of the once-poor South.

* * *

THE AMERICAN WORKER is on a treadmill. To stay where he is, he must run faster and faster.

He has been running since 1965 as his weekly wage rose from $95.06 to $170.41 in April of 1976. He was racing ahead at an 80 percent increase for the 11-year period.

But he wasn't running fast enough. When he paid his federal income tax and then paid out to meet his inflated bills, he found that his take-home buying power had lost ground. In 1976, his weekly pay envelope was worth only $90.36. For all his pushing up and on, he was down by about one dollar per week from the $91.32 in 1965. These figures apply to nonsupervisory workers in private nonfarm employment.

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In Jobs, Schools, Housing:

Labor-NAACP Cooperation Essential to Social Progress

The following is excerpted from an address by Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, to the 67th annual NAACP convention in Memphis, Tenn.

THE NAACP AND THE AFL-CIO have stood shoulder to shoulder in some of the most important social struggles of the 20th Century. We've worked together in the legislature, in the courts, and we've marched together in the streets.

Our alliance played an important part in bringing John F. Kennedy to the White House in 1960. That alliance was the crucial factor in bringing about the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the Fair Housing Act of 1968. There has never been a more fruitful and effective alliance in the history of American legislation than the one between the labor movement and the civil rights movement, between the NAACP and the AFL-CIO—at least not on the side of progressive social legislation or on the side of advancing the broadest interests of the American people.

We have had our differences on specific issues. One of the most troublesome has been over the question of whether job security clauses in union contracts should be set aside in the interests of affirmative action, and that issue splits both the NAACP membership and trade union membership. We say they should not and I'd like to explain why.

In our view, seniority is the most important principle that exists under union contracts to protect workers from arbitrary dismissal and favoritism on the part of employers. We are not talking about unfair, Jim Crow seniority based on discriminatory lines of progression within a plant, but about fully democratic and correct seniority that is blind to color, sex, age and every other factor except the calendar.

We do not see the justice of penalizing a long-term worker, black or white, man or woman, who has invested years of his or her life in a job, in order to give that job to a worker who was not himself or herself discriminated against, but whose race or sex was discriminated against by a third party, an employer.

These questions are now before the courts, and I think the sensible thing is for us to leave it there and await decisions.

In the meantime, while that process is taking place, we ought also keep our eye on the other problems we face in common, and on which we have to work together if either of us is going to get any place.

Our country is still struggling to climb out of the worst recession in 40 years. There are still 10 million workers who need and want jobs and can't find them. Millions more graduated last month from high school and college—and graduated into the unemployment line.

Inflation is creeping up again. Last week it was back up to an annual rate of 7.2 percent, shrinking the purchasing power and eroding the living standards of millions of families already on the ropes after 7½ years of unremitting assault by the prophets of tight money and high interest rates.

America needs at least 25 million new housing units that are not being built, and what housing is available is priced far out of the reach of the overwhelming majority of American families.

The cities our members live in are in trouble, too. They are still cutting essential services, still laying off teachers, policemen, fire fighters, hospital workers, social workers and sanitation workers. They are closing schools and libraries, cutting recreation programs to the bone. And many of these people who have been fired are members of both our organizations.

On top of all that, we are faced with a President who is doing all he can to turn back the clock on the issue of segregation in the schools in a desperate effort to put himself to the right of Ronald Reagan.

This is where we came in. This is the issue on which the civil rights movement and the labor movement closed ranks years ago, the issue of school desegregation in cases the NAACP brought and labor supported. On May 17, 1954, the day the Supreme Court decided Brown v. Board of Education, George Meany speaking for the AFL and Walter Reuther speaking for the CIO declared, once again, that the labor movement was solidly behind desegregation of the schools.

Since then and since the AFL-CIO merger in 1955, the labor movement has not wavered for a moment in its support of quality education for every child, regardless of color, race or creed. And every step of the way we have been working most closely with the NAACP.

The school situation is by no means the only one in which the NAACP and the AFL-CIO need to work together. The list is as long as the list of the unmet needs of the American people that has been piling up since 1969.

THE ONE ISSUE that I think bears most heavily on working people, black and white, young and old, male and female, is jobs. All of us in the labor movement believe that government policies that perpetuate unemployment are economically and morally wrong.

In simple economic terms, jobs are the source of the wages that generate mass purchasing power, the underpinning of the economy. From jobs come the tax revenues that governments must have to run the schools and provide the essential services their citizens need.

Every economist agrees that each percentage point of unemployment costs the government $16 billion a year—$14 billion in lost tax revenues and $2 billion in added costs for unemployment insurance, welfare, and other social services.

Full employment is the heart and soul of affirmative action for equal job opportunity. The "help wanted" signs now must legally apply to all races and both sexes equally, and that is right and proper. But as long as most of the signs say "no help wanted," we are still back at Square One.

4 More States Needed:

Ratification of ERA Won't End Struggle for Equality on Job

THE EQUAL RIGHTS Amendment will win ratification next year, the AFL-CIO Coordinator of Women's Activities predicted, but she warned that full equality in the workplace won't follow immediately.

Cynthia McCaughan said that the AFL-CIO's concerted drive for ERA is centered in the federation's affiliated unions and its state and local central labor bodies "that are in constant contact with state legislators." She pointed out that the pro-ERA drive is now only four states short of the 38 needed for ratification.

Appearing with McCaughan on the network radio interview Labor News Conference was Louise Smothers, director of Women's Affairs Dept. of the Government Employees, who said that equal advancement and pay for women in federal jobs lags far behind federal policy.

"Upward mobility in many federal agencies is just a lot of words on paper," Smothers declared. She stressed that a 1974 survey showed that 80 percent of female workers were in the low-paying GS Grades 1 through 6, and that only 2.5 percent were Grade 13 or higher. Women are still not getting a "fair shake" in the federal service, she asserted, with all but a very few still locked into dead-end positions at the lower end of the scale. She said the same situation—perhaps a little worse—persists in the private sector.

McCaughan and Smothers agreed that ratification of ERA will not, by itself, equalize the pay and advancement opportunities for women workers. They urged stepped-up efforts to not only improve the law, but to help increase understanding about what is required of employers and how women workers and their unions can help bring employer practices into line.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE SUPREME COURT, in ruling by 5-4 that Congress exceeded its powers in extending the federal wage-hour law to state and local employees, has stamped itself as a "states' rights" court.

The decision was only the most dramatic in a series of rulings which are, in the words of a New York Times editorial on the wage-hour case, "turning back the clock."

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was heralded at the time as providing "a floor under wages, a ceiling on hours and a break for children" in its aim to end child labor. Over the years the law was extended throughout the private sector and even cracked the bastion of agribusiness.

In 1968, the Supreme Court by a 6-2 vote upheld the extension of the wage-hour law to some 3 million public hospital, transit and school employees. In 1974, Congress continued to extend the law, this time to 3.8 million state and local employees.

The employers—the National League of Cities, the National Governors Conference and individual states and cities—challenged the extension, primarily on economic grounds. They said it would overburden their budgets and force a hike in taxes or reduced services.

But the Supreme Court took the high ground of state sovereignty. Justice William Rehnquist, the closest thing to an ideological conservative on the court, wrote the majority opinion. He warned that to allow Congress, under its constitutional power to regulate commerce, to intrude on the internal functions of state government is to allow "the national government to devour the essentials of state sovereignty."

A federal wage-hour standard, he explained, infringes on the rights of "the states' elected officials and administrators as to how they wish to structure pay scales in state employment."

The Rehnquist opinion—joined by Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Lewis F. Powell, Jr., Harry A. Blackmun and Potter Stewart—caused the minority to gag.

Justice William Brennan described the majority view as ominous, mischievous and catastrophic. He felt it reversed historic principles and was vulnerable on economic grounds as well. The wage-hour standard would have added $1 billion to local and state budgets, Brennan noted, a fraction of the $60 billion in federal aid they receive.

IN ANOTHER SCATHING DISSENT, Justice John Paul Stevens said he didn't see how the federal government could be stopped from interfering with "a sovereign state's inherent right to pay a substandard wage to the janitor at the state capitol" when the same government can withhold taxes from his paycheck, require safety standards for his job and prevent him from driving over 55 miles an hour.

Public employee union leaders were furious over the 5-4 ruling and the Rehnquist opinion. They see it as the most important in a series of recent decisions which empower public employers to tell their employees where they must live and how they can wear their hair. Public employers also have the right to fire workers for any reason, even if it is not valid.

Public employee unions also are alarmed because in recent years they have in frustration turned to Congress, seeking federal protection of their right to organize and bargain collectively. They believe that public workers—already the scapegoat for fiscal crises in many cities—are being relegated to second-class citizenship.

The next President may have a good deal to say about the trend of Supreme Court decisions. President Nixon appointed four members and they have made up the core of states' rights decisions.

Until there is a change in the conservative composition of the court, organized labor will concentrate on Congress to ensure that standards of decency and humanity follow federal funds flowing to state and local governments. It is the only course in the present period of judicial reaction.



RATIFICATION of the Equal Rights Amendment will not end the struggle for equality on the job for women, warned Cynthia McCaughan, second from left, AFL-CIO Coordinator of Women's Activities. She appeared on Labor News Conference with Louise Smothers, second from right, director of Government Employees Women's Affairs Dept. They were questioned by Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine and Sara Fritz of United Press International. The program is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

House Vote to Cut Back Job Safety

This is the 231-161 House vote on June 24 in favor of ending job safety and health inspection of establishments and worksites with 10 or fewer workers. The AFL-CIO strongly opposed the cutback.

Right votes (R) against the cutback were cast by 141 Democrats and 20 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 117 Democrats and 114 Republicans.

Numerals show districts; AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; P—present and not voting; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) W
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Jones (D) A
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) W

ALASKA
AL Young (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) A
3. Steiger (R) A
4. Conlan (R) PW

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Clausen (R) W
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton John L. (D) A
6. Burton, Phillip (D) R
7. Miller (D) R
8. Dellums (D) R
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) R
11. Ryan (D) W
12. McCloskey (R) W
13. Mineta (D) R
14. McFall (D) R
15. Sisk (D) W
16. Talcott (R) W
17. Krebs (D) W
18. Ketchum (R) W
19. Lagomarsino (R) W
20. Goldwater (R) PW
21. Corman (D) R
22. Moorhead (R) W
23. Rees (D) A
24. Waxman (D) R
25. Roybal (D) R
26. Rousselot (R) W
27. Bell (R) W
28. Burke (D) R
29. Hawkins (D) R
30. Danielson (D) R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D) R
32. Anderson (D) R
33. Clawson (R) W
34. Hannaford (D) R
35. Lloyd (D) W
36. Brown (D) R
37. Pettis (R) W
38. Patterson (D) W
39. Wiggins (R) R
40. Hinshaw (R) A
41. Wilson, Bob (R) W
42. Van Deerlin (D) R
43. Burgener (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) W
2. Wirth (D) W
3. Evans (D) W
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Dodd (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) PR
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Sarasin (R) R
6. Moffett (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Kelly (R) W
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) W
8. Haley (D) W
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) W
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) W
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Levitas (D) W
5. Young (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. McDonald (D) PW
8. Stuckey (D) PW
9. Landrum (D) PW
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) PW
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) PR
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Russo (D) W
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Fary (D) R
6. Hyde (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Mikva (D) R
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) R
15. Hall (D) R
16. Anderson (R) R
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Shipley (D) W
23. Price (D) R
24. Simon (D) R

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Fithian (D) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) W
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Evans (D) R
7. Myers (R) W
8. Hayes (D) R
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Sharp (D) W
11. Jacobs (D) W

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) R
2. Blouin (D) R
3. Grassley (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Harkin (D) W
6. Bedell (D) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Keys (D) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Breckinridge (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) PW
2. Boggs (D) W
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) R
6. Moore (R) W
7. Breaux (D) W
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Emery (R) W
2. Cohen (R) R

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) W
3. Sarbanes (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Spellman (D) R
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Early (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Tsongas (D) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Vacancy
8. O'Neill (D) PR
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. VanderVeen (D) R
6. Carr (D) W
7. Riegle (D) PR
8. Traxler (D) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) PR
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Brodhead (D) R
18. Blanchard (D) R
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Hagedorn (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) A
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Nolan (D) R
7. Bergland (D) A
8. Oberstar (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) W
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) A

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) W
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Litton (D) A
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) W

MONTANA
1. Baucus (D) W
2. Melcher (D) PW

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Smith (R) W

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) R
2. Hughes (D) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Fenwick (R) R
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Maguire (D) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) PR
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Meyner (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) PW

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) W
2. Downey (D) W
3. Ambro (D) A
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Scheuer (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Solarz (D) PR
14. Richmond (D) R
15. Zeferetti (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Abzug (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (R) A
24. Ottinger (D) W
25. Fish (R) R
26. Gilman (R) W
27. McHugh (D) W
28. Stratton (D) W
29. Pattison (D) R
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) W
32. Hanley (D) W
33. Walsh (R) W
34. Horton (R) W
35. Conable (R) W
36. LaFalce (D) W
37. Nowak (D) W
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Lundine (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Andrews (D) W
5. Neal (D) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Rose (D) W
8. Hefner (D) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) W

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) A
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Kindness (R) W
9. Ashley (D) A
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. W. (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) A
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, J. V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Mottl (D) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Risenhoover (D) W
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (R) W
6. English (D) W

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) W
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Duncan (D) R
4. Weaver (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Vacancy
2. Nix (D) R
3. Green (D) A
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Schulze (R) W
6. Yatron (D) W
7. Edgar (D) R
8. Biester (R) R
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Murtha (D) R
13. Coughlin (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) W
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) PR
22. Morgan (D) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Myers (R) W

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Beard (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) W
2. Spence (R) W
3. Derrick (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Holland (D) A
6. Jenrette (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Pressler (R) W
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Lloyd (D) W
4. Evins (D) W
5. Allen (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) W
8. Ford (D) W

TEXAS
1. Vacancy
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Steelman (R) A
6. Teague (D) W
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) W
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Hightower (D) W
14. Young (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) P
21. Krueger (D) W
22. Paul (R) W
23. Kazen (D) W
24. Milford (D) A

UTAH
1. McKay (D) W
2. Howe (D) W

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) A
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Harris (D) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Fisher (D) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Bonker (D) W
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) W
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) W
4. Hechler (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Baldus (D) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) PR
7. Obey (D) R
8. Cornell (D) R
9. Kasten (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Relentless Treadmill:

Buying Power Lag Squeezes Workers

The average American wage or salary earner, squeezed by an unprecedented combination of inflation and the highest unemployment levels in 30 years, has a lot of catching up to do to regain economic security.

While gross weekly earnings have increased, the buying power of the average weekly take-home pay in April 1976 remained lower than it had been in 1965. Fred Burton, a research assistant in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, observes in the current issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

American workers are losing ground to a relentless treadmill of living costs expanding faster than paychecks, Burton declares. The erosion in purchasing power has been especially severe since the autumn of 1972, he points out.

"Since mid-1975, the real spendable earnings of the average wage and salary earner have been up somewhat from the exceptionally low levels of the same month for the previous year," Burton notes. "This was partially because of federal income tax cuts which went into effect May 1, 1975.

"Still, in real dollars, adjusted to account for higher consumer prices, the buying power of the weekly take-home earnings of the average non-supervisory worker in private industry, after the deduction of federal income and social security taxes, was lower in April 1976 than in 1965."

Burton cites government figures showing the "real" take-home pay of a worker with three dependents —after taxes and adjustment for the impact of inflation—was $90.36 a week in April—96 cents less than the average for the calendar year 1965.

The squeeze on earnings was even more severe, of course, for workers who faced extended periods of unemployment and who did not work a full 52 weeks during the year. Also, in the last two years, workers have been buffeted by raging inflation rates—11 percent in 1974 and 9.1 percent in 1975.

Since wage and salary earners constitute the major group of consumers, as well as producers, in the American economy, this squeeze on buying power not only poses a severe problem for workers and their families but also has a depressing effect on the whole economy, Burton observes.

"The average worker, even when employed year-round, often cannot maintain a modest standard of living from his or her earnings," he says.

Earnings vary considerably according to industry and occupation, Burton notes. Some highly skilled or technical workers can earn $10 or more an hour, yet in April 1976 the average hourly earnings of workers in the private non-farm sector came to only $4.76 an hour.

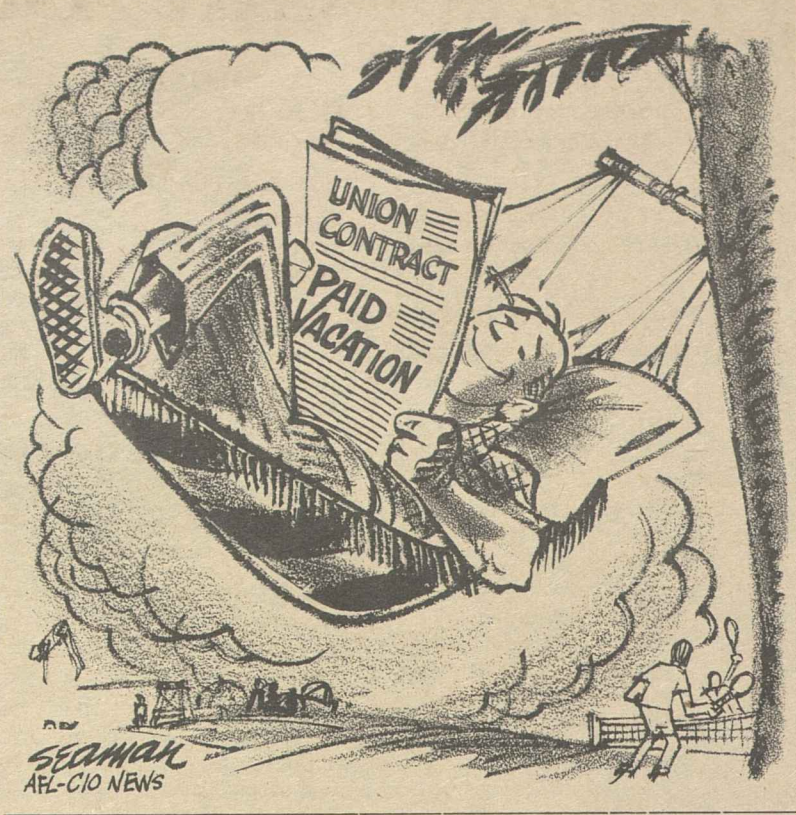
"Many workers earned considerably less than the average, and many others faced extended periods of unemployment, some even without unemployment benefits and others with little or no income other than unemployment insurance payments," the article points out.

"Many American workers simply do not earn enough from their jobs to maintain a modest standard of living for their families."

Burton attributes this severe economic position of the American worker over the past seven and one-half years to the economic policies of the Nixon-Ford Administration. A record number of workers have been left jobless during much of this period, thousands have become so discouraged they no longer actively seek work, and many more are forced to work part-time when they desire full-time work.

Even for workers who were able to work full-time the year around, Burton says, the years since 1972 have been a period of tightening economic squeeze.

Summer Reading



Television Agreement Ratified by Musicians

New York—A new two-year contract between the Musicians and the television networks and TV program producers was ratified by a 4 to 1 ratio of some 1,600 affected union members, AFM President Hal C. Davis announced.

The agreement provides increases in wage and fringe benefits and covers the use of electronic devices and their relation to employment in the industry.

Eligibility to vote on the new pact was limited to AFM members who earned $1,000 or more in the television videotape industry during the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1975.

The contract boosts rehearsal rates from $21 to $23.25 an hour, retroactive to May 1 when the old contract expired. On May 1, 1977, the rate will rise to $25. Air rates also were increased, from $80.50 for a half-hour variety show under the old agreement to $86.60, retroactive to May 1, and $90, effective May 1, 1977.

Employer contributions to the union's pension and welfare fund were raised from 7 to 8 percent and contributions to the AFM health and welfare plan were increased from $2 to $2.50 a day up to a maximum of $12.50 per week.

One of the most important features of the agreement, Davis said, was recognition by the industry of "our well grounded fear of the influx of job-destroying new electronic devices."

He said the new contract language recognizes "that these electronic devices may not be used in a manner to displace sections of traditional musical instruments, while at the same time recognizing that they may be used creatively to produce unusual sounds."

Davis said another important gain covers the use of incomplete record tracks in television videotape production. The contract provides that before any such tracks can be used, the company must obtain the consent of the union.

If permission is given, the agreement will for the first time guarantee to the TV program musicians a two-hour call payment for each incomplete track used, and also assure TV wage payments to the recording musicians, Davis said.

Other contract features include revision of foreign-use payment formulas to encourage foreign exhibition and increases of 10 percent in the first year and another 5 percent in the second year for all music preparation rates.

Petition Drive Exceeds Goal In Arkansas

(Continued from Page 1)

union shop and agency shop agreements on the condition that a majority of affected workers vote their approval in secret ballot elections and if the employer agrees.

The ULA exceeded its goal of 106,000 signatures by more than 40,000 despite attacks on the petition drive by national and state employer groups.

"Early in the game, spokesmen for the National Right to Work Committee called upon Arkansans to 'resist' these petitions in every manner possible," Becker said.

"We are opposed by a coalition of employers who would use the power of the state to perpetuate conditions which help make a very few rich by keeping many poor."

Opponents of the new amendment are headed by Allen Nixon, president of the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce, and James Mason, president of the Associated Industries in Arkansas. They are leaders in the so-called "Freedom to Work" Committee, composed of 14 corporations with assets in excess of $100 million.

Nixon is also a recent past president of the U.S. Industrial Council, an anti-labor organization with close ties to the John Birch Society, the ULA disclosed.

The ULA said that the employer group is currently distributing literature of the National Right to Work Committee in an effort to defeat the amendment. The national "right-to-work" organization is also raising funds for the Arkansas campaign and has announced plans to form a "citizens committee" in the state, the labor coalition reported.

To help head off the opposition, the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its May meeting in Washington pledged full support of the labor-backed drive for repeal of the anti-labor law.

United Labor of Arkansas is a committee composed of representatives of the State AFL-CIO, the Auto Workers, Teamsters and Mine Workers.

Pendergrass Retires, Porter Heads Region

L. D. Porter has been appointed by AFL-CIO President George Meany to succeed Woodrow G. Pendergrass who retired as director of the AFL-CIO's Region II, encompassing nine states in the Southwest.

Pendergrass, 62, has been a regional director since the AFL-CIO was formed in 1955.

He has worked closely with local and state central bodies in coordinated organizing efforts, "right-to-work" battles, political activities and for grassroot support of labor-endorsed boycotts.

Porter, 47, a native of Dyer, Ark., has been an AFL-CIO field representative in Tulsa, Okla., and acting director of the region during the recent illness of Pendergrass. Porter had previously been a local president of the former Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers in Fort Smith, Ark.

Prior to his appointment to the AFL organizing staff in 1954, Pendergrass held posts in the Service Employees, Retail Clerks and the Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

Region II embraces the states of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wyoming.

Labor Board Widens Jurisdiction To Include All Non-Profit Employers

No longer will non-profit, non-commercial and charitable institutions automatically be excluded from the National Labor Relations Board's enforcement of federal labor laws, the NLRB ruled in a split decision.

Traditionally, the board noted, it has declined jurisdiction over this type of employer, dismissing most cases involving them unless the institutions had "a massive impact on interstate commerce."

"Nothing short of that standard was deemed to be sufficient to override the general policy of declining jurisdiction over such eleemosynary (charitable) institutions," the board said in reversing its long-standing position.

"Whatever the soundness of such a policy, its underpinning was removed by the recent health-care amendments to the (National Labor Relations) Act."

The 1974 amendments ended the exemption for non-profit hospitals, giving workers at such institutions the protection of federal labor law in their organizing and bargaining activities. The legislation "removed any statutory basis the board may have had for declining jurisdiction over non-profit organizations on the basis of their charitable function or worthy purpose," the board observed.

In directing the board to exercise its jurisdiction over health-care institutions, the NLRB majority noted, Congress drew no distinction between institutions which are purely "eleemosynary" in nature and those which are not. Thus, it added:

"There appears to be no present basis for giving special consideration to the charitable function or activities of institutions outside the health-care field, when institutions within the coverage of the amendments may serve an equally charitable purpose, but are specifically made subject to the board's jurisdiction."

The decision arose from a case involving the Rhode Island Catholic Orphan Asylum and a local of the Service Employees that had sought to organize workers employed by the institution.

In its decision, the board declared that "the sole basis for declining or asserting jurisdiction over charitable organizations will now be identical with those which are not charitable." That basis is whether the employer's operations substantially affect interstate commerce.

Since the children's home's 1974 gross revenue of $459,000 exceeded the NLRB's jurisdictional standards of $250,000 for institutions involving specialized care and custody of children, the board asserted its jurisdiction in the case and ordered a union-representation election among the workers.

Dissenting from the 3 to 2 ruling were NLRB Chairman Betty S. Murphy and Member John Pennello, who contended that the majority—Members John H. Fanning, Howard Jenkins and Peter D. Walther—had misunderstood the intent of the 1974 health-care amendments. They argued that the legislation's aim was solely to bring non-profit health-care institutions within the NLRB's jurisdiction.

Rubber Strikers Boost COPE Fund

Topeka, Kans. — Despite their 11-week-old strike, members of Goodyear Rubber Local 307 of the Rubber Workers collected $3,303 in their 1976 COPE Dollar Drive.

In a letter to Ike Gold, URW secretary-treasurer, Local 307 Treas. Ray M. Guth noted the amount was only a partial collection, and that the drive would continue after the strike.

Francis A. Maile, director of URW's Political Education Dept., praised the local for conducting the drive "for this most important program of labor" while on strike, adding to its already impressive record of accomplishments.

To Meet Shortages:

Medical School Bill Approved by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

cians instead of surgeons and specialists in lucrative but not shortage specialties.

The bill also authorized HEW to regulate hospital residencies to achieve geographical and specialty balance.

An important mechanism to get doctors where they are most needed is a provision requiring medical schools to reserve a growing portion of their openings for students on a federal scholarship program that requires at least two years of practice after graduation in a medically underserved area.

In another major Senate action, a proposal to require every soft drink and beer container to carry at least a 5-cent deposit was soundly beaten when it was proposed by Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) to a Solid Waste Utilization bill.

The amendment, which the AFL-CIO contended would cause more problems than it would solve, was beaten on a 60-26 vote. The Senate later voted 85-1 approval of an amendment directing government agencies to conduct a feasibility study of the issue and report to Congress by next March.

The AFL-CIO's position, adopted at the federation's convention last October, strongly supported research and federally-funded programs for "recovery and recycling of solid wastes, and the environmentally safe disposal of non-recoverable residues."

But the AFL-CIO stressed that "ban-the-can" and other restrictions on non-returnable containers are "non-solutions" that would disrupt industries and cause heavy losses of jobs.

In another area, Congress failed to block the Ford Administration's plan to end price controls on home heating fuel.

It would have taken only a majority vote of either the House or Senate to block the decontrol plan submitted by the Federal Energy Administration. But despite urgings by labor and consumer groups, the House voted 208-194 to allow decontrol and the Senate did likewise, 52-32.

The AFL-CIO warned that decontrol "is likely to have serious consequences this winter to American families already suffering under burdensome fuel bills."

Contract Talks Break Off in Rubber Strike

Cleveland — Talks between the striking Rubber Workers and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. broke off here after the union turned down the company's latest contract offer as inadequate.

The chief stumbling blocks to settlement of the 11-week-old dispute, URW President Peter Bommarito said, remain wages, a cost-of-living escalator provision, and pensions.

Firestone was chosen by the union as the target for an industry-wide pattern contract. Talks with other companies continued at different locations. Union negotiators met with Goodyear officials in Dayton, with Goodrich representatives in Columbus, and with Uniroyal negotiators in New York.

The union struck the industry Apr. 21, closing 47 plants around the country and shutting down some two-thirds of the nation's tire production.

Meany Assails Ford On Veto of Jobs Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

override the President's latest veto, his 52nd since assuming office nearly two years ago.

The measure would allocate up to $2 billion over 15 months for an accelerated public works program. The money would be used for grants to state and local governments for construction and repair of local projects such as office buildings and sewer lines. On-site labor could begin on the projects within 90 days of their approval.

It would provide up to $1.25 billion in "counter-cyclical" anti-recession grants to assist states and localities during times of high unemployment. And it would also authorize $700 million for wastewater treatment projects.

During debate on the conference report on the bill, Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.) cited a 12-city survey by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. that listed more than $2.9 billion in public-construction projects that are ready to start whenever financing is available.

In New York, Mayor Abraham Beame called the President's veto of the measure "a cruel blow to the hopes of the nation's stricken cities and to the unemployed, especially to the hard-hit construction industry."

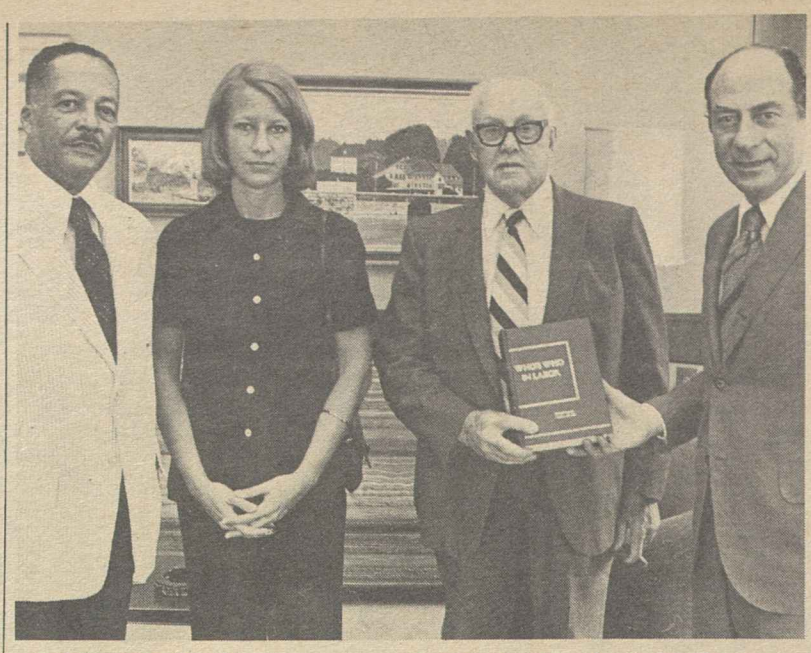
Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., charged that Ford's second refusal to sign a public-works employment bill "reflects a stubborn economic policy that places wrong-headed fiscal notions above the livelihood of America's workers."

Ford's veto also was denounced by President William H. McClennan of the AFL-CIO's Public Employee Dept. McClennan noted that severe unemployment and the fiscal crisis of local and state governments demand the "concentrated attention" of the federal government, and added:

"We simply cannot permit the unemployment problem and financial plight of our communities to fester without forthright action by this Administration."

7-10-76

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.



FIRST COPY of a new edition of "Who's Who in Labor" is presented to AFL-CIO President George Meany by Stanley Greenfield, who directed the project for Arno Press. At left is AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis, whose department helped collect information for the book's more than 3,000 entries, and Felicity Lee Fisher, its editor. The 807-page book is the first publication since 1946 to offer a comprehensive profile of labor.

Health Hazards Cited At Struck Vinyl Plant

The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers warned that the health of 10,000 families in Niagara Falls, N.Y., may be endangered by excessive levels of vinyl chloride gas from a Goodyear chemical plant. Vinyl chloride is a well-established cause of liver cancer.

After OCAW Local 8-277 went on strike against Goodyear on Mar. 15, supervisory personnel "unfamiliar with plant safety and vinyl chloride emission controls" took over production operations, the union said.

Management has shut off a mandatory vinyl chloride alarm system, OCAW Legislative Director Anthony Mazzocchi charged, thus threatening the entire surrounding community with hazardous emissions.

Under normal operating conditions, the warning system's red lights would flash 10 to 15 times a day to alert workers to repair leaks in the production facility, Mazzocchi noted.

With the warning system disconnected and experienced workers out on strike, he said, there have been no effective checks made on the emissions.

Although the Niagara County Health Dept. has taken air samples near the plant and reported no harmful levels of vinyl chloride existed, Mazzocchi charged that a "discredited method of sampling" was used.

The county health commissioner further "relied upon Goodyear's own laboratory personnel and equipment to analyze the samples, and failed to distinguish between occupational and community standards of safety in evaluating the results," Mazzocchi said.

"The community of Niagara Falls has been given false reassurance based on an inadequate investigation," he said in calling for the appointment of an impartial investigator to check air quality in and outside the plant.

Mazzocchi said that the "grab sample" technique used by the county health commissioner has been declared ineffective by federal safety and health scientists, who recommend the use of a "charcoal trapping method."

Robert Bailey, Sr., president of OCAW Local 8-277, and the Scientists Institute for Public Information, a national environmental action group, also have called for additional tests at the plant site.

Additional support for the OCAW strikers came from a coalition of 10 public interest and environmentalist organizations that called on Goodyear to respond to the serious charges issued by OCAW. The coalition also urged that an independent monitoring system be set up at the plant.

Bailey reported that there has been little progress in the union's efforts to reach an equitable settlement on a new contract with Goodyear. Federal mediators have been called in, but no meaningful discussions have taken place in recent weeks, Bailey said. The major areas of discord involve economic issues and the length of the new contract.

Jobless Rise Pushes Back Recovery Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

month, BLS said. The result was an increase in the overall jobless rate.

The jobless rate for adult men rose four-tenths of 1 percent to 6 percent. For adult women, the rate moved from 6.8 to 7.1 percent. Unemployment among heads of households, especially among male family heads, increased in June as did the rates for married men and full-time workers.

The average duration of unemployment for all workers increased by nearly two weeks in June to 16.9 weeks, about equal to the high reached last December. The number of persons without jobs 27 weeks and longer rose by 130,000 to 1.3 million.

The number of discouraged workers during the April to June period held about steady at 900,000, said BLS, which publishes data on this group on a quarterly basis. The number of workers employed last month for "economic reasons" —a euphemism for workers unable to find full-time employment—was 3,080,000.

The AFL-CIO believes that a true jobless rate should factor in the discouraged workers group and the part-time workers.

Total non-farm employment, as measured by payrolls of the nation's firms, showed virtually no gain in June, and was just under 79 million. Employment in manufacturing fell for the second straight month, and stood at 18,901,000 last month. Most of the decline took place in the non-durable goods industries.

Small over-the-month gains took place in services, trade, finance, insurance and real estate, BLS said.

Unions Upheld on Right To Honor Picket Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

Steelworkers had won a representation election but struck in November 1974 after failing to win a first contract with Buffalo Forge. The production unit refused to cross their line.

Supreme Court decisions in 1970 and 1974 had gone the other way, upholding injunctions imposed against the Retail Clerks in California in 1970 and against the United Mine Workers in 1974.

But in this case, the Supreme Court disallowed the injunction, saying that the issue was not whether the contract had a no-strike clause but whether the issue in the strike was subject to arbitration.

The majority opinion written by Justice Byron White said that in the 1970 and 1974 cases, the strikes stemmed from "an arbitrable dispute," and thus were held subject to an injunction. The no-strike clause in the contracts was not the reason for upholding the injunction in the earlier cases, White wrote.

The AFL-CIO joined with the Steelworkers and the two local unions involved in presenting arguments in the case. The labor brief said that the 1970 decision "defined a 'narrow' area where an injunction against a strike does not detract from the core purpose of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and is necessary to vindicate the national labor policy favoring the voluntary settlement of labor disputes by arbitration."

In the Buffalo Forge case, labor argued, the lower federal courts properly held that an injunction would violate the 1932 Norris-LaGuardia Act "without furthering the arbitration process."

In the lower courts, the company had sought to tie its case to the arbitration point, arguing that the production and maintenance workers struck as a direct result of a supervisor's order to a member of their unit to get a truck through the office employees' picket line. Grievances over a supervisor's orders are arbitrable, the company argued.

But the lower court held, and the Supreme Court agreed, that the issue was the office workers' failure to win a contract, not the isolated episode of the order to cross the picket line.

Prior to the 1970 case, called Boys Market after the California employer, the Supreme Court had consistently opposed injunctions against strikes. Those decisions were based on Norris-LaGuardia, which states that "no federal court shall have jurisdiction to issue an injunction in any case involving or growing out of any labor dispute."

But the Boys Market decision specifically reversed a 1962 high court decision when it held against the Retail Clerks.

Joining with Justice White in the majority opinion were Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Potter Stewart, Harry Blackmun and William Rehnquist. Justice John Paul Stevens wrote a dissent which was joined by Justices William Brennan, Thurgood Marshall and Lewis Powell.

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Democrats Unite for Drive To Elect Carter, Mondale

Wage-Hour Chiseling Hits Peak

Illegal underpayment of workers covered by federal wage and hour laws rose 11 percent in fiscal 1976 over the previous year, the Labor Dept. reported.

Nearly $120.8 million—a record high—was found due to 563,278 workers during the period from July 1, 1975, to June 30, 1976. In fiscal 1975, nearly $109 million was owed to 472,404 employees.

Assistant Sec. of Labor John C. Read, noting that the number of workers found underpaid this year exceeded the half-million mark for the first time in the department's history, declared:

"The need for continued vigorous enforcement of wage and hour laws is undeniable, especially when you consider that about one-third of all underpayments represented failure by employers to pay the statutory minimum."

An AFL-CIO economist pointed out that the underpayments uncovered by the government represent only a small fraction of the total amount of employer chiseling.

The Employment Standards Administration's Wage & Hour Division, which enforces the federal wage and hour laws, investigates only about 2 or 3 percent of total covered establishments, he said. The AFL-CIO has repeatedly called for expansion of the wage-hour enforcement staff to permit a substantial increase in the number of inspectors.

Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, government investigators found that 296,324 workers failed to receive the required minimum and

(Continued on Page 7)



PRESIDENTIAL TICKET of Jimmy Carter, right, and Sen. Walter F. Mondale gets an enthusiastic sendoff at the Democratic Party convention in New York. Carter, an easy first-ballot victor, chose the liberal Minnesota senator as his running mate.

Labor Goals Backed:

Full Employment Economy Keystone of Party Program

New York—The Democratic Convention adopted a platform that incorporates major labor goals, including a full employment program patterned after the Humphrey-Hawkins bill.

The platform pledges "every reasonable effort to reduce adult unemployment to 3 percent within four years," as called for in the legislation that is awaiting congressional action. It spells out, as does the bill, the type of planning and coordination of all branches of government and all segments of the economy needed to achieve this.

In other areas of direct concern to the trade union movement, the Democratic platform endorses minimum wage improvements, calls for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which allows states to ban the union shop, backs common-site picketing rights for construction workers and asks full bargaining rights for public employees. **(Excerpts, Page 5.)**

The only minority report to the platform was a successful, labor-supported move to put the Democratic Party on record for revising the Hatch Act so as to extend the right of federal workers to participate actively in the political process. A bill to that effect passed Congress this year but was killed by a presidential veto.

Originally, the Platform Committee had narrowly voted down a plank calling for repeal of the Hatch Act, and a minority report called on the convention to add the repeal call to the platform.

With AFL-CIO endorsement, compromise language was worked out calling for "revision" of the Hatch Act so as to give political rights to government workers but protect them from political abuse. It was presented to the convention and overwhelmingly adopted.

The successful Hatch Act minority report was introduced by President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees union, the only AFL-CIO vice president to address the convention. Wurf called the Hatch Act "an onerous symbol of the discrimination which affects 14 million men and women who work for government at any level."

The convention refused by a vote of 1,957 to 735 to open up the platform for debate of up to 20 minutes on three unspecified topics.

(Continued on Page 7)

Meany Hails Progressive Platform

By Rex Hardesty

New York — Democrats emerged from their 1976 convention united behind a presidential ticket and firmly committed to a liberal program.

The convention gave former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter the first-ballot victory he had earned by strong showings in dozens of primaries and state conventions. And the delegates also enthusiastically endorsed Carter's first decision as a presidential candidate — his choice of Sen. Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota as his vice presidential running mate.

Much of the platform Carter and Mondale will run on reaffirms the party's liberal programs of previous years.

It is a platform, AFL-CIO President George Meany noted, that is particularly noteworthy for its full employment plank, which he termed "sound" and said would give union members something to judge against when the Republican platform comes out of Kansas City in August.

The unity achieved at the convention was reflected in Carter's first-ballot total of 2,238½ votes. That was close to three-fourths of the convention votes.

Most of the contenders for the nomination had dropped out earlier in the political winnowing process and only Carter, California Gov. Jerry Brown, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona and Ellen McCormack, the abortion-issue candidate, were formally placed in nomination.

Thus the 1976 convention presented a sharp contrast to the bitter

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Congress Ready to Challenge Ford On Public Housing Construction Bill

Congress has refused to go along with an Administration attempt to end new public housing construction, and President Ford will have to decide this month whether to sign or veto a bill the AFL-CIO contends is urgently needed.

At issue is whether the government should rely exclusively on private industry for subsidized housing for low-income families, as the Administration wants, or whether the nation's housing program should be a mix that includes publicly-constructed apartments.

A House-Senate conference committee sought to shape an acceptable compromise. But Republican members said it didn't go far enough, refused to sign the report and warned of a likely veto.

Despite this, the House approved the final version of the legislation by a 341-68 vote, and the Senate is scheduled to vote on final passage July 20, after Congress has returned from a two-week recess.

The President reportedly is getting conflicting advice on whether to sign or veto the bill, including a political assessment of any impact on delegates to the Republican National Convention.

The bill would renew and refund a broad assortment of existing federal aids to housing. One new provision, not sought by the Administration, would lower the interest rate on federal construction loans for housing for the elderly that is built by non-profit organizations.

Most controversial was the division of the $850 million that the

(Continued on Page 2)

Israel Congratulated On Rescue Mission

AFL-CIO President George Meany hailed the "victory over terrorism" that Israel achieved when it rescued the hostages held prisoner in Uganda.

Meany's cable to Histadrut Sec.-Gen. Yerucham Meshel thanked the Israeli labor federation for its bicentennial greetings to American workers.

He expressed the AFL-CIO's "heartiest congratulations" on the success of the rescue mission, which Meany noted had "the courageous assistance of the Kenyan people."



DELAYS IN NLRB procedures hamper the collective bargaining system, Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, observed in an address before the mid-year meeting of a special, 27-member task force established to help modernize practices and regulations of the National Labor Relations Board. In the background are former Labor Sec. John T. Dunlop and NLRB Chairman Betty S. Murphy. Appointed by Chairman Murphy last January, the panel will publish an interim set of recommendations by the end of 1976.

Speedier Procedures Urged:

NLRB Delays, Confusion Called Drag on Bargaining

By James M. Shevis

Reston, Va. — Procedural delays and confusion in administering the nation's basic law governing union-employer relations constitute a major obstruction to collective bargaining, Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, told a special panel created to help modernize the operations of the National Labor Relations Board.

Donahue addressed the 27-member Chairman's Task Force on the National Labor Relations Board on the opening day of a two-day meeting in this Washington suburb.

"It is our hope," he said, "that your deliberations are going to shed a little light on all aspects of the board's work—and most importantly on how to speed up that process while being fully protective of the rights of workers and employers and the advancement of collective bargaining."

The AFL-CIO has criticized the NLRB for excessive delays in disposing of some unfair labor charges. It has also asked Congress to tighten enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act, noting that hard-core, anti-union employers such as J. P. Stevens & Co. are allowed to flout the law with impunity.

The task force, appointed by NLRB Chairman Betty S. Murphy last January, is engaged in a two-year study of the structure, practices, procedures, rules and regulations of the 41-year-old agency. All members of the panel are labor law attorneys.

Besides Donahue, other collective bargaining experts addressed the meeting. They included former Labor Sec. John T. Dunlop, who has returned to his teaching post at Harvard University; James Scearce, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service; Robert A. Anthony, chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, and R. Heath Larry, vice chairman of U.S. Steel Corp.

Collective bargaining is clearly the way to industrial democracy, Donahue noted in his address. It is the route to a cooperative, productive relationship between workers and employers.

"Devising and improving ways of getting us to that bargaining in the shortest time, and with minimal disruption, is the task before you," he told members of the panel.

"Every act of this task force, and of every employee and member of the board, must always be on the side of promoting, protecting, and improving collective bargaining," he said. The task force is made up of representatives of labor, management, the academic community, and the NLRB.

The AFL-CIO is represented by Laurence Gold and Patrick C. O'Donoghue. Gold, the federation's special counsel, was appointed last January. O'Donoghue, whose Washington law firm serves as general counsel to the Metal Trades Dept. and to several AFL-CIO affiliates, was named earlier this month to succeed Associate Counsel Robert C. Mayer on the task force. Mayer had resigned because of the press of work.

Delays in processing unfair labor practice charges obviously hamper the collective bargaining machinery, Donahue said. "It is a prime enemy, but obviously not the only enemy," he added.

"Inadequate remedies, unnecessarily cluttering up the process, low-quality work, the total failure of society to censure law breakers, the failure of the community to regard labor law violations by employers with any greater disdain than it has for speeding tickets, the failure of the nation to regard J. P. Stevens as the scofflaw it is—all have to be given their place in the list," Donahue said.

While most unfair labor practice charges now filed with the NLRB are investigated and disposed of informally, usually in fewer than 50 days, cases that require full board attention average nearly a year to process. The agency's 50,000 caseload during its most recent fiscal year set a new record, and the case intake is increasing at a rate of 10 percent annually.

Dunlop, referring to the mounting caseload, suggested that the time may have come for the NLRB to take a new, "fundamental approach" to the handling of grievances. He suggested that the NLRB establish "some kind of a mediating group at the threshold of your operations" that might work to reduce the number of cases that are litigated. Otherwise, he said, "you're going to continue to have an expanding business."

Dunlop said the need to cut down on the NLRB's case intake is equally as important as the need to reduce the length of processing time.

FMCS Director James Scearce told the panel that the underlying question facing the agency as it prepares for the years ahead is how can FMCS help to reduce the incidence of strikes while not infringing upon the right of workers to strike.

"We're going to have to be a little more daring, inventive, and we're going to have to make sure we're damned good at what we're doing," he said.

R. Heath Larry suggested that the NLRB back off from many disputes, giving the parties greater opportunity to settle their differences themselves. Many cases come before the NLRB because one or the other party is trying to avoid or delay good-faith collective bargaining, he noted.

Since the two sides ultimately must decide the issue or issues in dispute, he said, perhaps the NLRB's best move would be to stand aside and allow them to reach a solution between themselves.

Robert Anthony of the Administrative Conference of the United States discussed the complexities of government procedures and the difficulties involved in achieving sound administrative practice.

Government agencies increasingly are looking to the Administrative Conference for guidance in improving their procedures, he said, but because of its small staff it is unable to monitor all that request assistance.

The NLRB panel conducts its work through three different committees which met separately here following the speaking program. One committee has the job of studying representation proceedings. The AFL-CIO's Gold is a member of this unit.

O'Donoghue is a member of a committee dealing with unfair labor practices from filing of charges through the hearing stage. A third committee is studying unfair labor practice proceedings from the close of trial through decision by the five-member NLRB, then enforcement, compliance, and close of case. The task force will publish an interim report at the end of the year.

'Chiseling' Touches Off Westinghouse Strikes

Pittsburgh—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers struck the Westinghouse Electric Corp. at more than 30 locations across the country while three other major unions with members employed by the giant electrical manufacturing firm continued to negotiate on a day-to-day basis.

IBEW's agreement with the company expired on July 11, as did contracts of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers and the Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions.

IBEW's executive board voted against extending the contract, charging that Westinghouse's offer did not measure up to the settlement reached last month with the General Electric Co.

Westinghouse agreements have traditionally followed the GE pattern.

The union, which has about 14,000 members employed by Westinghouse, said the firm's proposals for pension plan improvements were "way out of line" with the GE accord. IBEW also noted that Westinghouse's application of the GE wage pattern for skilled trades and incentive workers would shortchange its members.

The Coordinated Bargaining Committee of GE & Westinghouse Unions also accused Westinghouse of "chiseling" on the GE settlement. As an example, the CBC said the company's attempt to cut back on grievance and arbitration procedures would result in delays and add to the cost of arbitration.

IUE represents 22,000 Westinghouse workers while UE represents 6,500, and the Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions 12,500. Ten other unions involved in the coordinated talks represent 5,000 Westinghouse employees.

The firm went to court to seek an injunction against some 10,000 IUE members engaged in a walkout at its East Pittsburgh plant. IUE workers also walked off their jobs in Munice, Ind., and in Coraopolis, Pa., over local issues.

The unions, which have been negotiating with Westinghouse for more than eight weeks, are seeking new national agreements to replace the three-year contracts that expired on July 11. In agreeing to continue talks on a day-to-day basis, IUE and UE limited the continuation to midnight July 17.

Under the new GE settlement, workers will receive initial wage boosts of at least $24 a week, cost-of-living increases, and fringe benefit gains.

AFL-CIO affiliated unions that make up the CBC are the IUE, Machinists, Steelworkers, Allied Industrial Workers, Carpenters, Flint Glass Workers, Plumbers, Firemen & Oilers, Sheet Metal Workers, and the IBEW. Unaffiliated members are the Teamsters, Auto Workers, and the UE.

Lever Strike Ended After Contract Gains

Akron, O.—The Chemical Workers ended an 89-day, nationwide strike against Lever Brothers Co., after ratifying a new three-year contract providing wage increases of $1.86 an hour over the life of the agreement.

The contract, covering 2,600 employees at Lever plants in Baltimore, Los Angeles, St. Louis, and Edgewater, N.J., also calls for higher pension benefits and greater job protection.

President Frank D. Martino of the Akron-based union said that the settlement was approved by 71 percent of the 1,850 ICWU members who voted on it. The agreement was reached in Washington, D.C., following 18 days of negotiations under the auspices of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Martino said that because the company planned to eliminate jobs and consolidate others ICWU members needed increased job protection and improved pension benefits. "That was what caused the strike and new protections ended it," he said.

Under the agreement, senior union members are allowed the option of retirement with incentives when job eliminations would otherwise force the layoff of junior employees, Martino said. The pact provides a new minimum pension of $12 per month per year of service, up from $6. Termination pay also is increased.

Congress, Ford Clash Over Public Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

final version of the bill authorized for various subsidized housing programs in fiscal 1977, the 12-month period that starts in October.

Of that amount, $100 million was earmarked for new construction or substantial rehabilitation of conventional public housing.

The AFL-CIO had strongly urged continuation of the direct public housing program as essential to adding to the nation's permanent supply of low-income housing. Urban Affairs Director Henry Schechter said the private sector can't meet the need for rental housing for moderate-income families, especially during a period of high interest rates.

During the House debate, Banking Chairman Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) said direct public housing continues to be needed because the private enterprise leasing program favored by the Administration has produced only about 1 percent of the new housing promised.

Rep. Thomas L. Ashley (D-Ohio), chairman of the subcommittee on housing, noted that the final version carried only half the public housing funds the Senate had voted and was not greatly more than the figure the Administration had indicated it would accept.

"If there is a veto," Ashley told the House, "the roots of such action will relate more to the election year politics of a President who is in a tight race for his party's nomination than to any substantive issues in this bill."

Senate approval of the conference report, considered certain, will send the legislation to the President's desk where Ford will have 10 days to make up his mind.

Meanwhile, Congress will give its answer to Ford's veto of the public works jobs bill, which the AFL-CIO considers highly important to economic recovery. The showdown is expected during the week of July 19.

The Senate, which originally voted 70-25 for the bill, will have the first try at mustering the two-thirds majority needed to override the veto. The House will vote later.

The measure would authorize up to $3.95 billion in various labor-intensive public works projects and in counter-cyclical aid to cities and states. The exact amount would depend both on the level of unemployment and the appropriations voted by Congress.

The spending ceiling it carries is about one-third less than an earlier version of the bill that Ford vetoed last February. At that time, the House overrode the veto but the Senate majority was three short of the needed two-thirds.

Chartered Affiliate:

School Executives Launch New Union

New York—The American Federation of School Administrators was chartered as an AFL-CIO affiliate as 120 delegates convened here to adopt a constitution and elect top officers.

The new union is composed of 54 locals representing nearly 10,000 principals and school executives across the country, with large concentrations of members in the Northeast and the Midwest.

The AFSA is the outgrowth of the School Administrators & Supervisors Organizing Committee, established five years ago through the efforts of six representatives working with the support of AFL-CIO President George Meany. The original locals were in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

Delegates elected Walter J. Degnan, who had headed the organizing committee, as president and Albert L. Morrison as executive vice president. Both are from Local 1 of New York City. Martin Kalish, former president of Local 28 in Detroit, was elected secretary-treasurer.

The convention also elected 10 vice presidents. The terms of office are for three years, running until the next AFSA convention.

In his report to the convention, Degnan said that a vital element of strength for the AFSA is that "we are members of the family of the AFL-CIO." He also acclaimed the cooperation the new union received from all levels of the federation, particularly citing the efforts of Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Director Alan Kistler of the Dept. of Organization & Field Services.

Degnan predicted that all educational administrators would join the AFSA in a short time. The union's membership includes administrators of public and non-public schools and community colleges.

"The existing associations to which administrators presently belong have neither the power, the organization, nor in some instances the inclination to be concerned with the problems of administrators whether they be individual or group," he said. "We are committed to the defense of the professional perquisites of each and every professional we represent."

In presenting the charter to the AFSA, Kirkland noted that since the 1955 merger of the AFL and CIO, only one other charter had been issued—to the Farm Workers.

Kirkland said it was clearly evident that farm workers need a union in their uphill struggle for a decent life, to resolve their grievances and to pool their strength with fellow trade unionists.

"But why do highly trained professionals like your members need a union?" he asked rhetorically.

"You need a union for precisely the same reason the Farm Workers do," he said. "You need ground rules and contracts to protect you against arbitrary and whimsical treatment by those with the power to hire and fire you. You need established, workable channels for the resolution of grievances. You need a voice in setting your own wages and working conditions."

Kirkland also said that the strength of unity is essential in upholding the standards and improving the quality of schools and school systems that AFSA members work for.

The constitution adopted by the three-day convention provides for monthly per capita payments of $3 and a minimum local dues of one-half of 1 percent of the lowest annual salary in the unit.

The union's executive board, composed of the three principal officers and 10 vice presidents, is directed to meet at least three times a year.

The 10 vice presidents elected and installed at the convention are Norman Anthony, Washington, D.C.; Robert Baker, Detroit; Ronald Banks, Buffalo; Thomas S. Burke and Joseph H. DiLeonarde, Chicago; Diane Gordon, San Francisco; Louis L. Marrone and Murray Schneider, Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.; Peter O'Brien, New York City, and John W. Waters, Baltimore.

'Right-to-Work' Law Enacted by Louisiana

Baton Rouge, La. — Louisiana workers and employers were deprived of the right to negotiate union-shop agreements when Gov. Edwards signed a so-called right-to-work law hours after its passage by a 25-to-14 vote of the state Senate.

The Senate also approved and sent to the House a proposed amendment to the Louisiana Constitution that contains provisions identical to those of the statutory measure. If approved by the House, the amendment would go before the voters in November.

In adopting the bill by an unexpectedly lopsided vote, the Senate overrode an unfavorable recommendation of its Labor and Industrial Relations Committee. Louisiana thus became the 20th state to negate collective bargaining agreements that require employees to become members of the union that represents them in negotiations with their employers.

The bill's passage came after an intensive 10-month radio, television and newspaper campaign lavishly financed by the Louisiana State Chamber of Commerce, the Louisiana Manufacturing Association, a group calling itself the Louisiana Political Education Council and the Louisiana Right-to-Work Committee.

State AFL-CIO President Victor Bussie, pledging that the Louisiana labor movement will work vigorously to repeal the law, said that the effects of the law won't be fully known until it has been in force for at least a year. But he warned that conditions for Louisiana workers will worsen while the law remains on the books and "perhaps become as bad as conditions in other states which have 'right-to-work' laws" passed under Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. Earnings of workers in all but one of these states fall significantly below the national average.

IUE Board Votes To Endorse Carter

The executive board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers unanimously endorsed Jimmy Carter for President. IUE President David J. Fitzmaurice earlier had personally endorsed Carter.



AFL-CIO CHARTER of affiliation is presented to the American Federation of School Administrators by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Director Alan Kistler of the federation's Dept. of Organization & Field Services at the union's founding convention in New York. They are flanked by AFSA President Walter J. Degnan, left, and Executive Vice President Albert L. Morrison.

'Captive Nations' Held Victims of Appeasement

New York—President Ford's signing of the Helsinki Agreements a year ago dealt a "grave blow" to the cause of freedom around the world, organized labor charged at a Captive Nations rally.

AFL-CIO President George Meany said the term "captive nation" has become "politically impolite" but he did not find that surprising "in the wake of the Nixon-Ford-Kissinger policy of appeasement."

The rally drew several hundred to the Statue of Liberty grounds on the eve of the Democratic National Convention. Captive Nations Week has been observed annually since 1959 on the third week of July.

Sol C. Chaikin, the president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, delivered Meany's remarks to the rally. Chaikin vowed that the "20 million Americans who are members of a free trade union movement will not rest easy until all nations have a government of their own choosing."

Chaikin also received the Liberty Award on Meany's behalf from the National Captive Nations Committee, which sponsored the rally. Mayors Abraham Beame of New York City and Richard Daley of Chicago, Sen. James L. Buckley (R-N.Y.) and Rep. Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.) also attended the rally, which was interspersed with folk music and dancing celebrating the cultures of Rumania, Lithuania, Croatia, China, Byelorussia and Hungary.

In all, the names of 31 countries were sounded in the roll call of subjugated nations, largely under Communist regimes. The names of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos were the last three added.

Beame said "President Ford's proclamation declaring Captive Nations Week to begin July 19 acted as if "captive nations didn't really exist."

But it was Ford's signing of the agreement last summer at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that drew the most fire.

Meany's statement termed the Helsinki Agreement "the Free World's gift to the Soviet Union on the 30th anniversary of that nation's military occupation of eastern Europe.

"Thirty-one years ago the peoples of central and eastern Europe celebrated the end of Nazi tyranny," it noted. "But their celebrations were shortlived—the liberators turned out to be conquerors as democratic forces in those emerging states were crushed by the ruthless tactics of the Communists, backed by the Soviet Army."

In every case, free labor was among the first crushed, Meany noted. He traced labor's involvement in the cause of freedom around the world to an 1896 AFL statement on the rights of Cuba and quoted Samuel Gompers that "human freedom is a worldwide struggle."

Chaikin termed Meany "the single most powerful voice for a progressive America" and said the rights American workers have include the "right to change governments on Election Day if it's the will of the majority."

Court Slaps J. P. Stevens On Race Bias

Roanoke Rapids, N.C. — J. P. Stevens & Co. has been discriminating against blacks as well as against union supporters of all races, a federal court found.

U.S. District Judge Franklin T. Dupree, Jr., ordered the textile chain to end race discrimination at its Roanoke Rapids plants — the same plants where workers who voted for union representation nearly two years ago still don't have a contract because of the company's refusal to bargain in good faith.

The NLRB's regional director is seeking a sweeping order to compel the company to end its "massive" defiance of federal labor law.

On the race discrimination charge, arising out of a class action suit initiated in 1970, the court ordered the Stevens management to initiate compensatory hiring and training programs to get blacks into jobs that had previously been closed to them.

Judge Dupree ordered the company in its hiring to make employment offers to the same percentage of black job applicants as white applicants and to set up an affirmative action program aimed at achieving one-third black supervisors after suitable training.

The court order said participants in the training program should be chosen by "objective and racially-neutral standards," but the company should aim for 50 percent black participation by soliciting applications if necessary.

As a means of breaking down previously segregated job categories, the court ordered that black workers faced with a layoff be entitled to bump an employee with less plantwide seniority, regardless of department, providing the black worker can perform the job "with reasonable training."

N.Y. Hospitals Reject Efforts to End Strike

New York—A strike for higher wages by 40,000 union hospital workers here entered its second week with negotiations at a standstill.

District 1199, National Union of Hospital Health Care Employees, which represents the striking workers, sharply criticized the League of Voluntary Hospitals for refusing either to negotiate or arbitrate the issues in the face of mounting pressure from the public, Gov. Hugh Carey and Mayor Abraham Beame.

The league represents most of the 57 struck voluntary hospitals and nursing homes in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx.

The dispute focuses on District 1199's request for a cost-of-living increase and the league's insistence that the hospitals cannot afford any increase because third-party payers—the state government and Blue Cross-Blue Shield—have refused to boost hospital reimbursement rates. District 1199 is a division of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

The union has sought a cost-of-living increase of about 7 percent, an increase that was recommended last month by a board of inquiry appointed by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The board also recommended arbitration if the two sides are unable to agree on terms. The union accepted this recommendation, but the league rejected it saying there was nothing to arbitrate since the hospitals had no money.

In a telegram to Gov. Carey, the union asserted its willingness to submit "all issues to binding arbitration and to accept without reservation the decision of an impartial arbitrator."

The telegram, signed by District 1199 President Leon J. Davis, added: "We feel the state has a responsibility to play a role in resolving this strike quickly. Therefore, we invite your active personal participation in reaching a settlement."

Carey responded with a request for "serious negotiations" by the two sides.

General Motors, IUE Talks Slated

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers announced the union will seek "substantial advances" for its 30,000 members employed by General Motors when negotiations on a new contract open in Detroit on July 21.

Outlining its bargaining program, the IUE called for new and improved health care benefits, a substantial general wage increase beyond the annual improvement factor boost, a restructured supplemental unemployment benefit fund with larger company payments, and reduction in work time.

Joining the Mainstream

AMERICA'S SCHOOLS are in trouble, and so are their administrators and teachers and the children they teach. All public employees are in trouble, and so are the communities they serve.

Educators have been making themselves heard all across the land in recent years, on picket lines and in school board meetings and elections. I hope they will go on doing that as long as necessary, because nothing except national defense is more important to the future of America than the preservation and improvement of the educational system.

When a teacher's local goes on strike because classes of 60 and 70 students cannot be taught effectively, they are putting concern for the students first—something all too many elected officials neglect. And such issues—which are really part of a general downgrading of education—have been key issues in every recent teachers' strike I have heard of.

Teachers and other public employees labor under a handicap that is not shared by workers in industry. For the most part, these workers don't have the lines of communication, the forums for discussion and the machinery for resolving problems that other union workers have—a federal law that sets guideposts for collective bargaining.

That is the result of a blunder made by the Congress in 1935, when it excluded public employees from the protection of the National Labor Relations Act, and the country is paying dearly for that mistake today.

In recent decades the number of strikes in industry has been going down. That's because industrial management has learned how to listen to its employees, how to negotiate fair agreements, how to settle grievances. The number of strikes in the schools and other public services has been steadily rising, simply because public officials have never learned how to do these things or just don't want to learn.

Nobody enjoys a strike. The point of the collective bargaining system is to avoid strikes, to achieve mutually agreeable solutions, just and fair to both sides, before you come to that last resort.

And it works. Last year, throughout the American economy, the total working time lost because of strikes amounted to two-tenths of 1 percent of all scheduled working hours. That is a ridiculously small price to pay for freedom.

BUT PUBLIC OFFICIALS and state legislatures, with a few honorable exceptions, still are blind to the fact that collective bargaining is the most effective instrument for resolving the natural conflicts of interest between employers and employees that the mind of man so far has produced to meet this problem.

Four states have actually passed laws forbidding all collective bargaining in the public sector. Only about half have laws authorizing any sort of collective bargaining for public employees.

But it ought to be clear by now that free men and women will not quietly permit themselves to be legislated into second-class citizenship. No law yet written has ever successfully forced Americans to work under conditions that are intolerable. And none ever will.

So it is high time that public employees were admitted into the mainstream of 20th Century labor-management relations.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at the founding convention of the American Federation of School Administrators.

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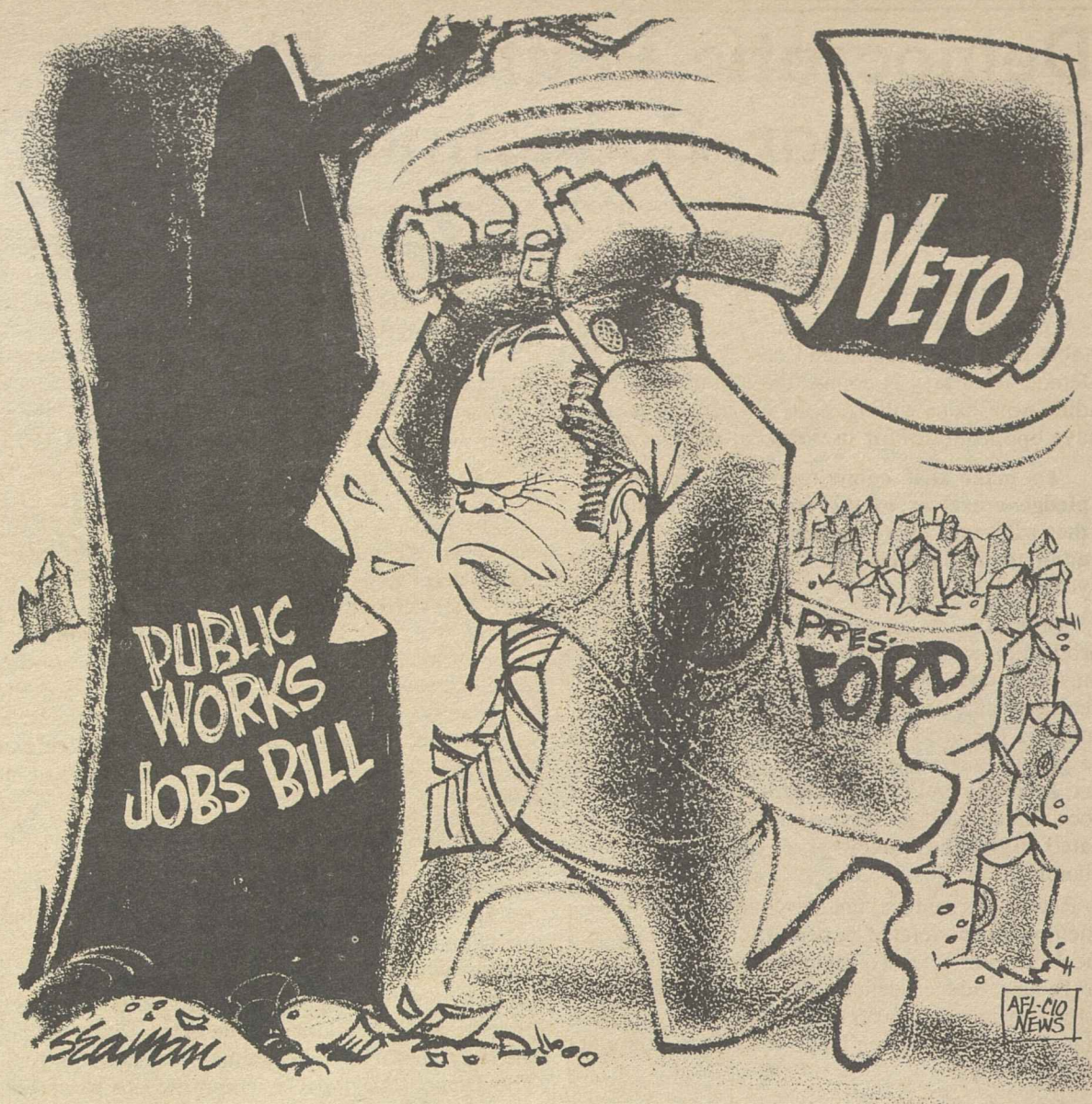
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A Word Edgewise:

Dramatic Israeli Rescue Stirs Antics in African 'Unity' Farce

By John P. Roche

THE COMBINATION OF THE Bicentennial celebrations, which were marvelous, and the superb cutting-out expedition the Israelis mounted to rescue the hostages from Uganda, pretty much took over the news recently.

Indeed, I suspect Thomas Jefferson's shade of inspiring both—it was under his "imperial" presidency that the United States Navy, without a declaration of war or any such new-fangled constitutional stuff, went in and socked the Barbary pirates. In words attributed to Commodore Samuel Barron, "Don't chase the hornets; burn their nest."

Also, in the old American tradition (personified in the War of Independence by Benedict Arnold, who has unfortunately become a non-person) it was the Israeli commander, Lt. Col. Yehonatan Netanyahu, who got shot up and, tragically, died. In rational terms the current American system, where the commanding officer brings up the rear and orders his forces into action, makes a lot of sense, but in existential terms one still yearns for a commander like Arnold at Quebec or Bemis Heights or Netanyahu at Entebbe who simply says, "Follow me!"

Although the times and the technology are different, the Israelis have also shown themselves to be blood-brothers of the American Fenians, the Irish liberationists of the late 19th Century, who brilliantly managed to rescue some of their comrades from a British penal settlement in Western Australia.

While we and the Israelis were celebrating, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was meeting in Port Louis, Mauritius. It is important to realize that Africa, like Latin America, is a geographical reality but a political fiction. For example, the East Indians run Mauritius, where they were brought originally as contract laborers in the sugar fields. There are whites, blacks, coloreds, Christians, Muslims, animist, nomads, urbanites, radicals and conservatives scattered throughout the continent. Normally the meetings of the OAU are a bit disorganized, but this one was virtually indescribable. It was like a Marx Brothers movie.

On second thought, that is unfair to the Marx Brothers who were intentionally funny. A better analogy would be a unity meeting of left-wing sects where the humor is unintentional—for example, I attended a Socialist meeting in the late 1930s scheduled to last three days, but a Trotskyist faction planned a walk-out after one day and solemnly demanded a special registration fee, one-third of the going rate. Listening to various short-wave accounts of the OAU love-fest left me exhausted. Let me try to set out events in some sequence of order.

First, the Moroccans, Mauritanians, and Algerians are having a private fight over the former Spanish Sahara, which happens to have some of the world's richest phosphate mines. The Spaniards genially turned it over to Morocco and Mauritania and shoved off; the Algerians, who have a short border with the area, set up a Liberation Front Polisario, and since then there have been wars and rumors of wars. The OAU refused to accredit a Polisario delegation, but it sneaked in under Algerian diplomatic cover. Morocco walked out, and Mauritania hung around, making noises, just to keep a watching brief.

Second, everybody rose and by acclamation denounced the white settler regimes. They hardly finished that therapeutic exercise in unity when Ugandan President Idi Amin, a bit startled by events at Entebbe, let fly with a ferocious blast at Israel and Kenya, an alleged co-conspirator. The Kenyan vice president, Daniel Moi, then broke me up: In essence, he said that the Kenyans loved their Ugandan neighbors and it was simply slanderous to accuse Nairobi of complicity with the wicked Israelis. After this dead-pan exercise in spectacular lying, everybody voted against Israeli aggression and said the United Nations should do something.

THE BEST, however, was yet to come. President Gaafar al-Nimeiry of Sudan came on like gangbusters accusing Libya of sponsoring an abortive coup against him. He asked OAU support in controlling that madman, Col. Muammer el-Qaddafi.

The last item on the BBC news that night was a bland statement that Sudanese and Libyan troops had arrived in Beirut as part of the Arab League peacekeeping force and, as they emerged from their planes, started shooting each other. Anybody for the tall ships? Or, let's go see the Queen.

Adopted at Convention:

Democratic Platform Planks On Labor, Economic Issues

The following is excerpted from the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention.

Jobs and the Economy

We have met the goals of full employment with stable prices in the past and can do it again. The Democratic Party is committed to the right of all adult Americans willing, able and seeking work to have opportunities for useful jobs at living wages.

To make that commitment meaningful, we pledge ourselves to the support of legislation that will make every responsible effort to reduce adult unemployment to 3 percent within four years.

We must set annual targets for employment, production and price stability; the Federal Reserve must be made full partner in national economic decisions and become responsive to the economic goals of Congress and the President; credit must be generally available at reasonable interest rates; tax, spending and credit policies must be carefully coordinated with our economic goals, and coordinated within the framework of national economic planning.

Recessions reduce tax revenues, and increase unemployment-related expenditures for state and local governments. To maintain balanced budgets or reduce budget deficits these governments are forced to increase taxes and cut services—actions that directly undermine federal efforts to stimulate the economy.

Consistent and coherent economic policy requires federal anti-recession grant programs to state and local governments, accompanied by public employment, public works projects and direct stimulus to the private sector. In each case, the programs should be phased in automatically when unemployment rises and phased out as it declines.

Every effort should be made to create jobs in the private sector. Clearly, useful public jobs are far superior to welfare and unemployment payments.

The federal government has the responsibility to ensure that all Americans able, willing and seeking work are provided opportunities for useful jobs.

We must be absolutely certain that no person is excluded from the fullest opportunity for economic and social participation in our society on the basis of sex, age, color, religion or national origin. Minority unemployment has historically been at least double the aggregate unemployment rate, with incomes at two-thirds the national average. Special emphasis must be placed on closing this gap.

At times, direct government involvement in wage and price decisions may be required to ensure price stability. But we do not believe that such involvement requires a comprehensive system of mandatory controls at this time.

The federal government should hold public hearings, investigate and publish facts on price, profit, wage and interest rate increases that seriously threaten national price stability. Such investigations and proper planning can focus public opinion and awareness on the direction of price, profit, wage and interest rate decisions.

Finally, tax policy should be used if necessary to maintain the real income of workers as was done with the 1975 tax cut.

Tax Reform

Economic justice will also require a firm commitment to tax reform at all levels. In recent years there has been a shift in the tax burden from the rich to the working people of this country. The Internal Revenue Code offers massive tax welfare to the wealthiest income groups in the population and only higher taxes for the average citizen.

We pledge the Democratic Party to a complete overhaul of the present tax system.

We will strengthen the internal revenue tax code so that high income citizens pay a reasonable tax on all economic income.

We will reduce the use of unjustified tax shelters in such areas as oil and gas, tax-loss farming, real estate, and movies.

We will end abuses in the tax treatment of incomes from foreign sources; such as special tax treatment and incentives for multinational corporations that drain jobs and capital from the American economy.

The Democratic Party should make a reappraisal of the appropriate sources of federal revenues. The historical distribution of the tax burden between corporations and individuals, and among the various types of federal taxes, has changed dramatically in recent years. For example, the corporate tax share of federal revenue has declined from 30 percent in 1954 to 14 percent in 1975.

Labor Standards

The purpose of fair labor standards legislation has been the maintenance of the minimum standards necessary for the health, efficiency and general well-being of workers. Recent inflation has eroded the real value of the current minimum wage. This rapid devaluation of basic income for working people makes a periodic review of the level of the minimum wage essential. Such a review should insure that the minimum wage rate at least keep pace with the increase in the cost of living.

Raising the pay standard for overtime work, additional hiring of part-time persons and flexible work schedules will increase the independence of workers and create additional job opportunities for women.

Over a generation ago this nation established a labor policy whose purpose is to encourage the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and the right of workers to organize to obtain this goal. The Democratic Party is committed to extending the benefit of the policy to all workers and to removing the barriers to its administration.

We support the right of public employees and agricultural workers to organize and bargain collectively. We urge the adoption of appropriate federal legislation to ensure this goal.

We will seek to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to speed up redress of grievances of workers asserting their legal rights.

We will seek to enforce and, where necessary, to amend the National Labor Relations Act to eliminate delays and inequities and to provide for more effective remedies and administration.

We will support the full right of construction workers to picket a job site peacefully.

We will seek repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which allows states to legislate the anti-union open shop.

We will maintain strong support for the process of voluntary arbitration, and we will enact minimum federal standards for workers compensation laws and for eligibility, benefit amounts, benefit duration and other essential features of the unemployment insurance program. Unemployment insurance should cover all workers.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 should cover all employees and be enforced as intended when the law was enacted.

Health Care

We need a comprehensive national health insurance system with universal and mandatory coverage. Such a national health insurance system should be financed by a combination of employer-employee shared payroll taxes and general tax revenues. Consideration should be given to developing a means of support for national health insurance that taxes all forms of economic income.

National health insurance must also bring about a more responsive consumer-oriented system of health care delivery.

We must have national health insurance with strong built-in cost and quality controls. Rates for institutional care and physicians' services should be set in advance, prospectively. Alternative approaches to health care delivery, based on prepayment financing, should be encouraged and developed.

Savings will result from the removal of inefficiency and waste in the current multiple public and private insurance programs and the structural integration of the delivery system to eliminate duplication and waste.

Hatch Act

We support the revision of the Hatch Act so as to extend to federal workers the same political rights enjoyed by other Americans as a birthright, while still protecting the civil service from political abuse.

'A Sensible, Achievable Progressive Program...'

AFL-CIO President George Meany issued the following comment on the platform adopted by the Democratic convention:

The Democratic Party platform, particularly its plank on full employment, is a sound one. It addresses many of the same concerns expressed by the AFL-CIO in its platform presentations to both parties.

Platforms provide the American people with an opportunity to judge the parties on the basis of what they propose for America. The Democratic platform presents a sensible, achievable, progressive program. Now, union members will be very interested in seeing where the Republican Party stands on these issues.

The AFL-CIO will prepare a point-by-point analysis of how both parties respond to our platform recommendations.

Over Next Decade:

Depressed Job Scene Confronts Graduates

COLLEGE GRADUATES entering the job market over the next decade will find that their education is no longer the "open sesame" it once was to good jobs in the field they have studied for, Jack Golodner, executive secretary of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employees, said on Labor News Conference.

Golodner said that even with a full employment economy, which the nation is far from achieving, the "surplus of college-credentialed people relative to the number of openings that can use their skills" will be one million or more. But, the tight professional job market doesn't make college training "a waste of time," he stressed.

"Quite the contrary," Golodner declared. He noted that young persons entering the job market without a broad education are going to find themselves even worse off as more college-trained people spill over into the non-professional area or the jobs that do not require college degrees.

Golodner pointed out that as the unemployment rate among professional workers has tripled over the last seven years employers have raised their educational requirements for new employees.

"The times have changed," he said. "You don't go to college with expectations of a high income; you go to college for an education to make yourself a broader person, more able and more flexible in this highly competitive economic situation that we have today."

He said the situation has triggered the growth of frustrations and dissatisfactions among professional workers, and that growing numbers "are turning to unions and collective bargaining to redress their grievances." He said that more than half of the "potential unionizable" workforce in the professional field is now "participating in collective bargaining organizations."

Golodner said that an updating of federal labor laws is overdue so that the same protection long enjoyed by blue-collar workers can be extended to professional workers. He noted that the Fair Labor Standards Act was written in the 1930s when professionals made up only 3 percent of the workforce. Today, he pointed out, professionals represent nearly 15 percent of the workforce.

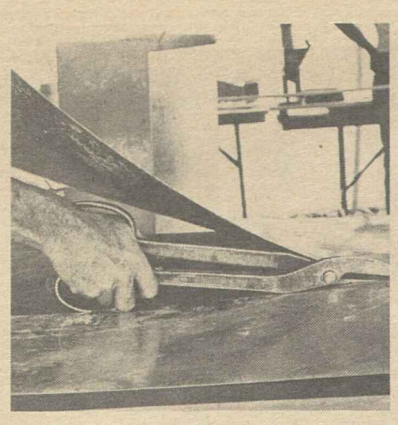
The exemption of professionals from labor coverage has resulted in a ridiculous situation, he said. Citing the aerospace industry as an example, Golodner noted that thousands of engineers are being laid off "and at the same time, their colleagues are working six and seven days a week with no extra pay."

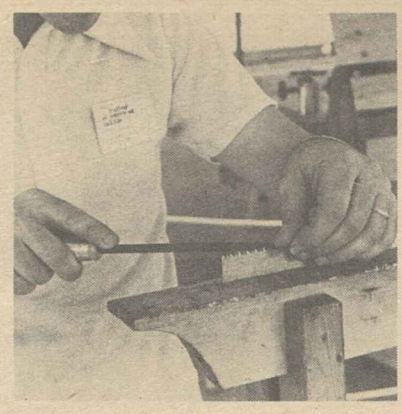
Reporters questioning Golodner on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, were Ben Rathbun of the Bureau of National Affairs and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

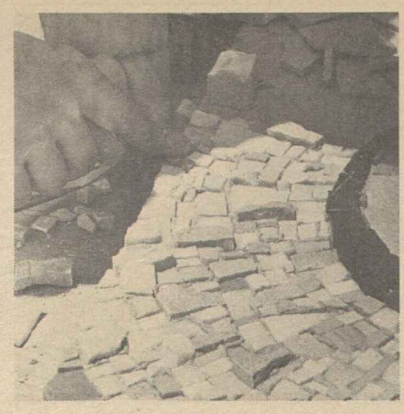


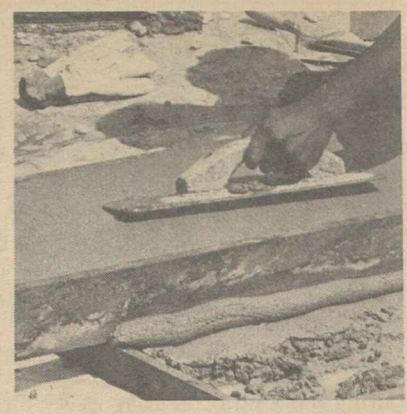
A COLLEGE DEGREE in this era of high-level unemployment is no longer the "Open Sesame" it once was to a good job, Jack Golodner, center, executive secretary of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employees, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were David Prosten, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Ben Rathbun of the Bureau of National Affairs. The AFL-CIO produced public aairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.











A Bicentennial Focus on Workers

UNION CRAFTSMEN taking part in the Bicentennial's Working Americans project observed the Fourth of July in much the same manner as they would any working day—skillfully plying their trade for the benefit of thousands of visitors to the National Mall in Washington.

They are among the hundreds of participants from 55 unions who will demonstrate their various occupations and talents during the 12-week stand of the Festival of American Folklife. The focus is on the vital role of working men and women and their unions in the building and development of the nation over the past 200 years.

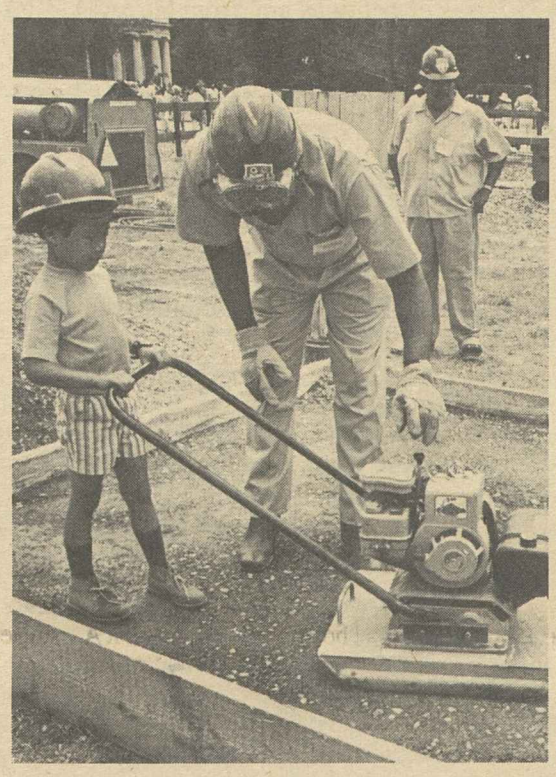
A different cluster of unions is being featured every two weeks to illustrate the contributions of the workers: those who extract and shape products, build homes and other facilities, clothe and feed the people, and those who provide communications, transportation, technical and professional skills, entertainment and the arts.

The festival, sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service, also is featuring specialties such as regional and native folklore, musicians, dancers and ethnic cultures.

About 17 million persons are expected to visit the festival, which runs until Sept. 6.



Ornamental plastering demonstrated by union craftsman.



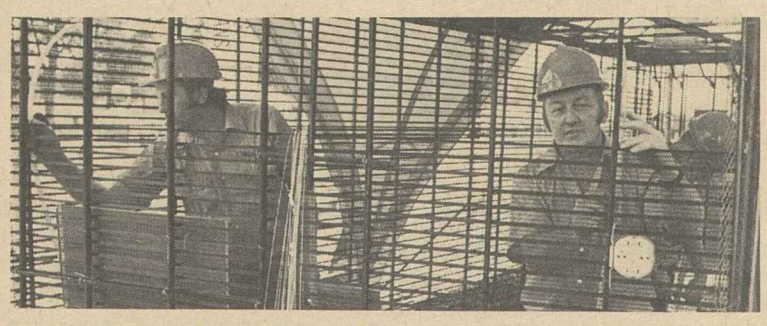
Laborer guides youngster on the use of a compacter.



Steel beams are connected by an Iron Worker on a mock project.



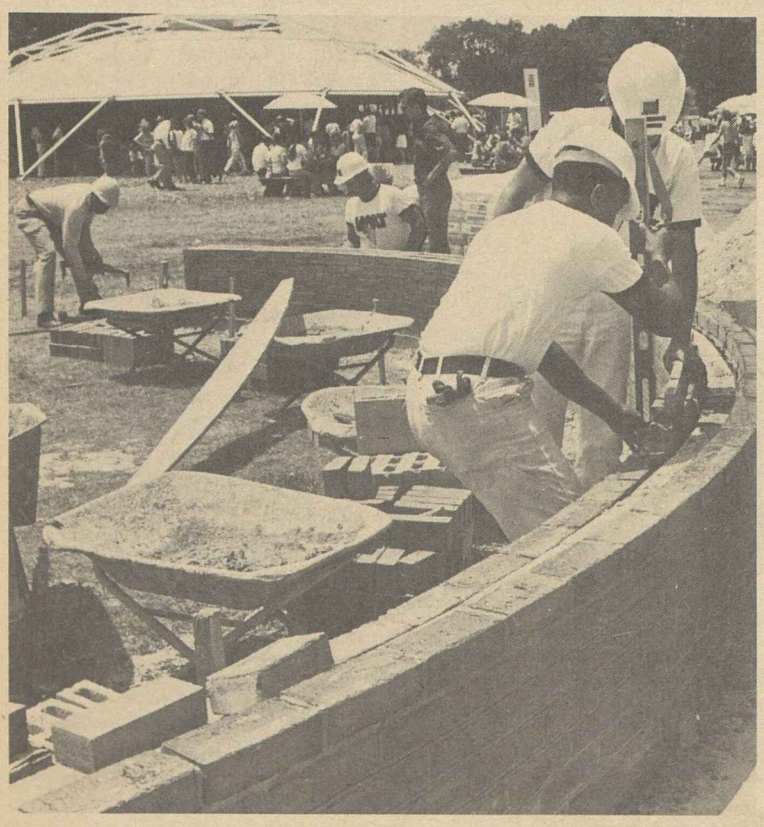
Pipe Fitter demonstrates torch cutting technique commonly used in heavy construction operations.



Lathers install wire and metal lath.

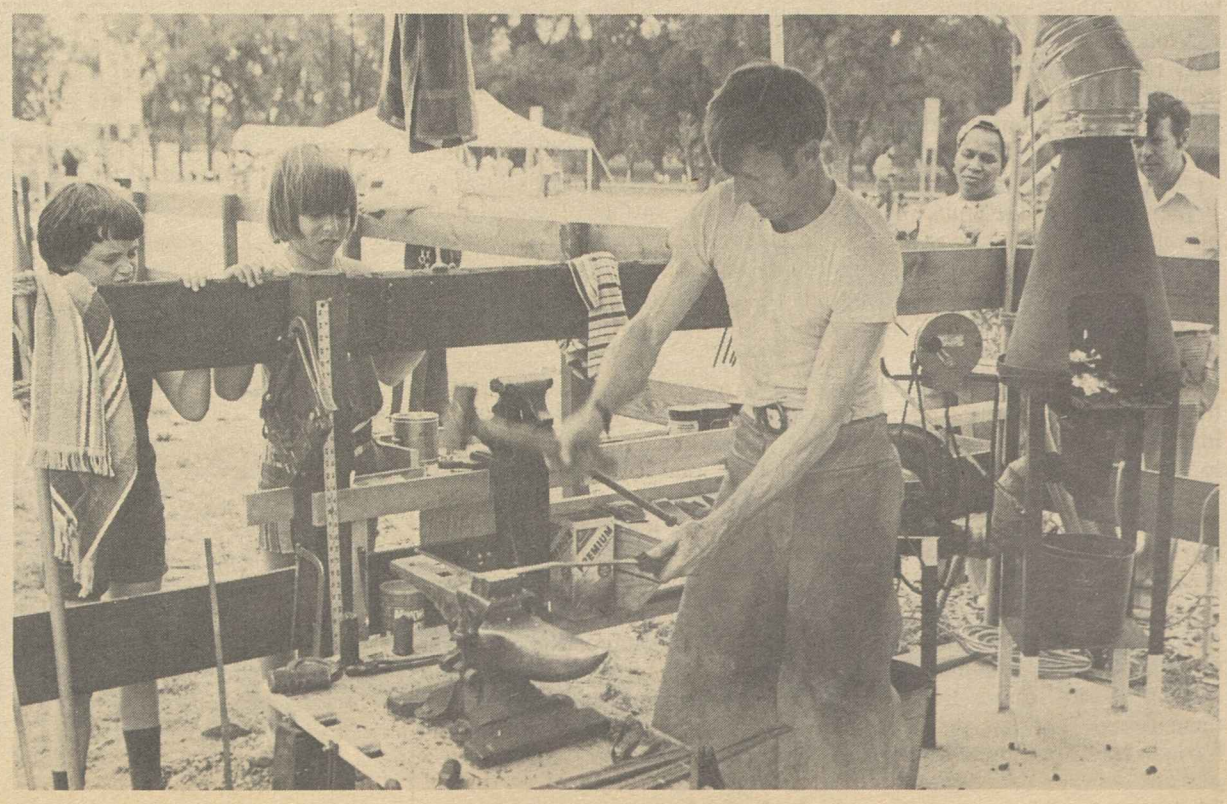


A woman Carpenter handles mill work project.



Bricklayers erect a decorative wall.

Centuries-old craft is demonstrated by a member of the Horse Shoers.



Key Platform Plank:

Democrats Pledge All-Out Jobs Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

The margin of that rejection reflected the party's feeling against airing the kind of divisive issues on prime time television that preceded Democratic losses in the 1968 and 1972 presidential elections.

As a result, the platform presentation emerged as a showcase of unity in which party figures of every ideological stripe shared in the presentation.

Other major labor sections of the platform call for equal pay for equal work, federal standards for both the unemployment and workers' compensation systems, stricter enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act and new legislation on mine safety.

On minimum wage, the platform calls for periodic review of the Fair Labor Standards Act to insure that the minimum pay provisions "at least keep pace with the increase in the cost of living."

It also calls for tighter enforcement against wage chiseling and notes that a higher premium pay for overtime would create new job openings.

Repeal of the Taft-Hartley section which allows states to ban union security contracts has been a standard feature of previous Democratic platforms. But it takes on special significance for 1976 because it was a topic of debate in the presidential primaries. Also, Louisiana reimposed a so-called "right-to-work" law in the week before the convention while a major labor effort is under way to legalize the union shop in Arkansas through a referendum in November.

Construction site picketing is also a major topic because of President Ford's veto late last year. Ford had promised to sign the measure, after insisting on and getting inclusion of a section restructuring construction industry bargaining. After Ford broke his word and vetoed the bill, Labor Sec. John T. Dunlop resigned.

The bill Ford vetoed would extend to building tradesmen the right to picket a non-union subcontractor on a construction site also used by other subcontractors. Industrial unions already have comparable rights.

"We support the right of public employees and agricultural workers to organize and bargain collectively," the platform says in citing the gains of unions and workers since the Wagner Act was adopted.

The economic policy section of the platform included an indictment of the Nixon-Ford economic policies for producing "stagnation, waste and human suffering."

It says "10 million are unemployed now, and 20 to 30 million people have been out of work some time in the last two years" and accuses Republicans of producing five major recessions in the last 25 years, two of them under Nixon and Ford.

The platform also pledges economic planning that will include a responsiveness of the Federal Reserve Board to the needs of full employment.

It accuses the Nixon-Ford Administrations of "obstructing the pursuit of economic and social opportunity."

The party reaffirms its "commitment to full and vigorous enforcement of all equal opportunity laws and affirmative action" and says the federal agencies currently charged with antidiscrimination enforcement "are locked into such overlapping and uncoordinated strategies" that a greatly improved system must be devised.

An overhaul of the present tax system is needed, the platform says, to "review all special tax provisions to ensure that they are justified and distributed equitably."

It also pledges an overhaul of "abuses in the tax treatment of income from foreign sources, such as the special tax treatment and incentives for multinational corporations that drain jobs and capital from the American economy."

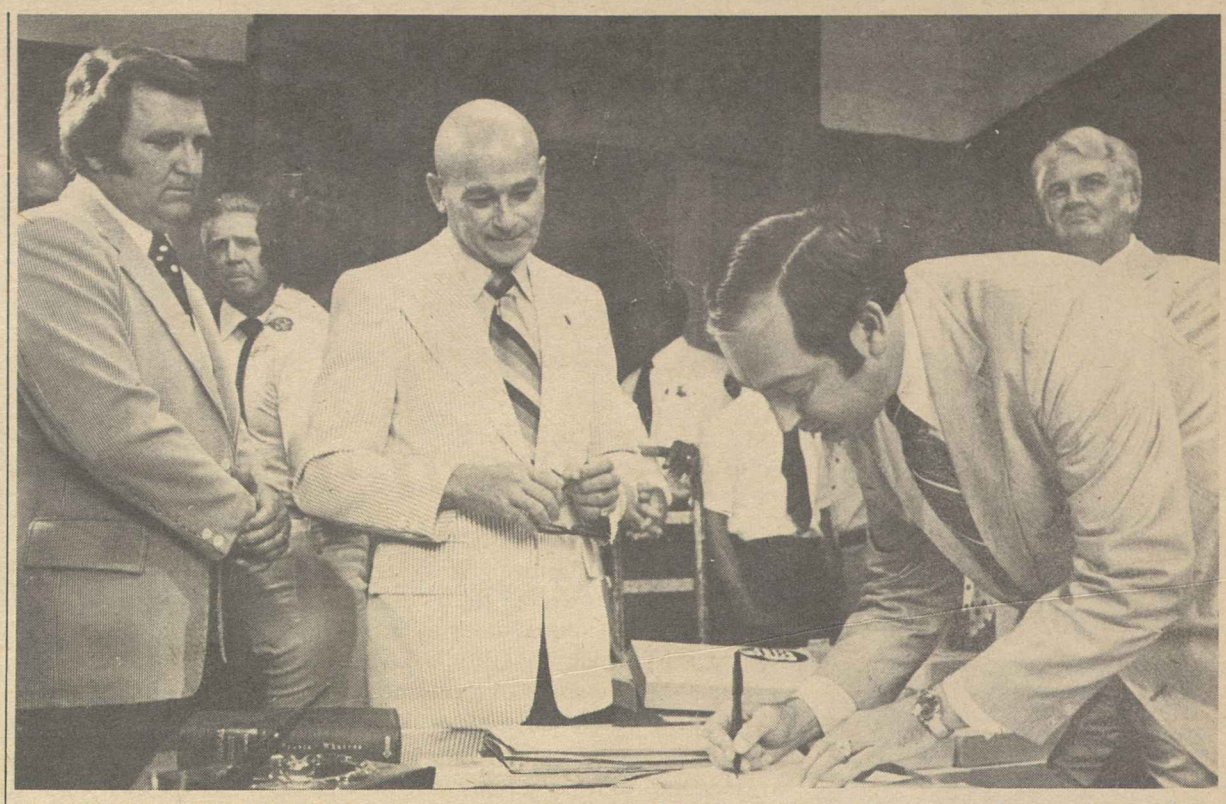
Citing present health expenditures of $547 per person, the platform calls for "a comprehensive national health insurance system with universal and mandatory coverage," with strong quality controls and a shift in emphasis to preventive medicine.

The housing goals of 1968 must be re-established, and "the Democratic Party pledges to achieve them." The platform backs both direct federal subsidies and low-interest loans "to encourage the construction of low- and moderate-income housing, but such subsidies should not result in unreasonable profits for builders, developers or credit institutions."

The platform also pledges to expand federal financing of education and says the busing of school children for the purpose of desegregation "remains a judicial tool of last resort" after other initiatives to insure quality education have been exhausted.

In other areas, the platform calls for public financing for congressional campaigns, ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, curtailing the availability of handguns, and permitting a larger share of federal highway money to be used for mass transit systems.

In foreign affairs, the platform reaffirms support for Israel and says arms control and nuclear disarmament should be pursued while the United States maintains a "strength at least equal to that of the Soviet Union."



SIGNATURES OF 147,580 Arkansas voters support labor's petition for a referendum in November to decide to amend the state's so-called "right-to-work" law to make it possible to negotiate union shop and agency shop contracts. Among those watching Arkansas Sec. of State George Jernigan sign a receipt for the 75 boxes of petitions are, from left, AFL-CIO Regional Director L. D. Porter, State AFL-CIO President J. Bill Becker, and, behind Jernigan, State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. E. J. Jacobs. Only 55,000 valid signatures are needed to put a proposition on the ballot.

Pay Chiseling Hits New Peak Of $120 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

were underpaid by $38 million. Another 261,892 employees were underpaid by $51.2 million in illegally withheld overtime pay.

Violations of federal contract laws resulted in an additional $4.3 million in minimum wages and $824,602 in overtime pay owed to 21,623 and 6,007 workers, respectively.

Income restored to underpaid employees was up 21 percent from the previous year, with $70.5 million paid to 447,236 workers, compared to $58.2 million to 380,254 workers in fiscal 1975.

Under the Equal Pay Act, violations discovered by the government involved $17.9 million found owing to 24,610 employees. The Equal Pay Act requires equal pay for men and women doing substantially equal work in the same establishment.

Violations of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act resulted in underpayments totaling $8.6 million to 1,908 workers, the government found. The law prohibits arbitrary age discrimination against persons between the ages of 40 and 65.

Court Backs Food Stamps For Strikers

Danville, Va.—A federal district court has upheld the right of striking workers to receive food stamps under the same test of need applied to all other persons.

When Local 248 of the United Textile Workers struck Dan River Mills two years ago, Danville city officials took the position that no striker could receive food stamps. The union brought a court test, the city admitted it was wrong, and agreed to the order issued by U.S. District Judge James C. Turk upholding the right of strikers.

The union also is seeking retroactive food stamp benefits to compensate the strikers who were illegally refused food stamps.

Judge Turk ruled they are entitled to retroactivity, but the Agriculture Dept. is contesting the claim and has been given 45 days to file its objections to the judgment. The department contends it has no authority to issue stamps retroactively.

The consent order also includes an agreement by the city to pay the union's legal costs in the case.

UTWA President Francis Schaufenbil termed the court decision "a complete victory." He said it vindicates the union's position that "strikers are not to be treated as second-class citizens."

Television-Radio Artists Press Accord with SAG

Minneapolis—Delegates to the 39th annual convention of the Television & Radio Artists (AFTRA) approved closer ties with the Screen Actors Guild (SAG).

Many performers have membership in both unions, and AFTRA has agreed to a cross-check using social security numbers to determine the extent of dual membership.

The convention also agreed to a SAG suggestion that at least one joint meeting a year be held by the officers and executive boards of both unions. AFTRA suggested that some additional members might be included in the sessions.

Previous conventions have approved merger exploration discussions with SAG, and the AFTRA delegates renewed the mandate.

For the first time, AFTRA turned to a local other than New York or Los Angeles for its president.

Joe Slattery of Chicago was elected by acclamation, succeeding Kenneth Harvey, who had served three one-year terms. Slattery, who has headed the Chicago local since 1968, had been AFTRA's first vice president. Bill Hillman, a San Francisco news broadcaster, was elected first vice president. The union's executive secretary, Sanford I. Wolff, is appointed to his post.

Wolff reported to the convention that AFTRA has begun talks with several public broadcasting stations that he hopes will lead to formal contracts. He also strongly endorsed continued joint negotiations by AFTRA and the Screen Actors for television commercials and prime-time dramatic programs.

He said successful joint negotiations require "complete and continuing and consistent exchange of information."

Harvey, stepping down as president, urged a major effort to remedy long-standing grievances in contracts with the networks that expire in mid-November. One point he made was the need for a clause that would prevent networks from using "our own recorded performances as scab labor in the event of a strike."

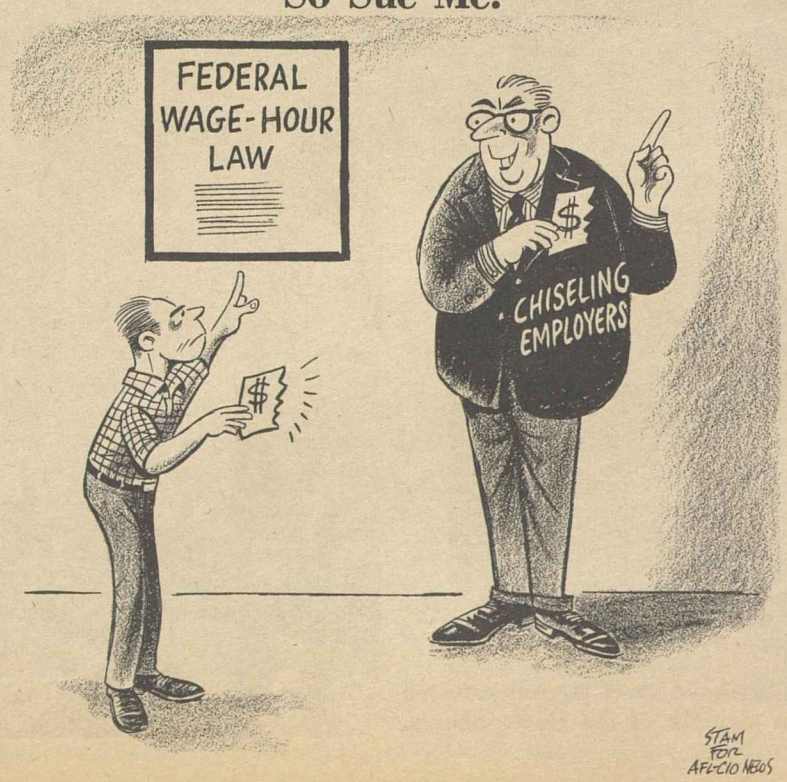
Slattery, taking office as president, cited the growth of program production centers outside of New York and Los Angeles and said sectionalism "has no place" in the union.

He promised to bring "an open mind" to the merger explorations.

During the convention, AFTRA presented its George Heller Memorial Gold Card Award for "outstanding service" to Kenneth Groot, who has served for more than 20 years as executive secretary of the union's New York local.

A convention highlight was an opening day address by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) in which he warned the business community that it can prosper only when Americans are working and have paychecks to spend.

'So Sue Me!'



Filbey Elected Treasurer of PED

The executive board of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. has elected Postal Workers President Fracis S. Filbey to serve as the department's treasurer.

He will fill out the term of the late Clyde M. Webber, who had been president of the Government Employees. The board adopted a memorial resolution praising Webber's work on behalf of all public workers.

Filbey's term of office will run until 1977, when the department's biennial convention will be held.

Democrats Unite Behind Carter Ticket

Mondale Choice Hailed as Party Mounts Challenge to Republicans

(Continued from Page 1)

conflicts that marked the party's 1968 and 1972 gatherings.

Gone was the divisiveness of the war in Vietnam. The strongest dissent to get an airing at the convention was on abortion, when the nominator of Mrs. McCormack made a strong attack on Carter.

Carter said later that he would have worded the abortion plank differently if he had been consulted.

On the campaign Carter said he personally opposed abortions but would not favor a constitutional amendment to ban them.

Other social issues—like busing and amnesty for draft resistors—were muted this time.

The last two Democratic nominees, Hubert Humphrey from 1968 and George McGovern from 1972, were present sounding the call for unity behind Carter. They were only slightly more visible than Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, two who have shared in all the Democratic presidential discussion since the last time the Democrats had an incumbent at the 1964 convention.

And it took the convention only a few minutes to say goodbye to two key party figures, Mike Mansfield of Montana and Carl Albert of Oklahoma, congressional leaders who are stepping down now.

The convention format also gave ample time to introduce figures who will form the party leadership for coming years.

These included not only Carter and Mondale, but also Rep. Barbara Jordan of Texas who keynoted the convention along with Sen. John Glenn of Ohio and gave it one of its most eloquent moments. She summed up the significance of her address by noting that in many of the years since conventions were first held in 1832, "it would have been most unusual" to have had a black woman as a keynoter.

She was in grammar school when Humphrey delivered the civil rights speech that ushered in the modern era for Democrats in 1948, and it was her mentor in Texas politics, Lyndon Johnson, who opened the gates to blacks with the civil rights initiatives of the 1960s.

Similarly, Humphrey also drew the adulation of the convention in his appearance two days before his political protege, Mondale, was chosen as vice president.

Perhaps the most significant new look was that Carter is a Southerner — and some of the delegates to the 1976 convention were there in 1948 when the South walked out on Humphrey and caucused to nominate Strom Thurmond as the Dixiecrat candidate.

With Carter from the South came a new look at the electoral vote possibilities for the Democrats' chances in November and the efficient staff that turned the 1976 convention into the best orchestrated of recent years—as well carried out as Carter's campaign itself.

Debates on party rules were relegated to the afternoon session after the presidential nominee was chosen.

Eight party rules went to the convention with minority reports, dealing with the authority of the delegate selection commission and judicial council, the role of minorities and women, procedures for the platform and standing committees, and the right to call a 1978 midterm conference like the one in 1974.

In the earlier convention sessions, Democrats had ample time to re-tell the story of Watergate and of bankrupt Nixon-Ford economic policies, staging a preview of the November campaign.

McGovern seized on one of the most divisive advertisements of the Republican struggle to list the things Gov. Carter couldn't do that President Carter could. It was a take-off on the ad Ford used against challenger Ronald Reagan in California, which said, "Gov. Reagan couldn't start a war, but President Reagan can."

In general, the Democrats staged a convention that put its TV exposure to maximum use. That contrasts sharply with the cutaways to the violence outside in 1968 or McGovern's acceptance speech going on at 3 a.m. in 1972.

Not all of the 10 candidates who contested with Carter at one time or another in the record 31 primaries of 1976 were even in the hall when he was nominated Wednesday night. After Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington and Wallace had asked their sizable blocs of delegates to vote for Carter on the first ballot, only Brown, Udall and McCormack were left on the ballot.

Udall appeared before the convention after he was nominated and pledged complete support of Carter.

That left only Brown, the 38-year-old governor of California and and another of the party's new faces who took office only in 1975.

Trailing far behind Carter, Udall drew 335 convention votes, Brown 319, and Mrs. McCormack 21, with 112 for others whose names were not placed in nomination.

Even that worked to Carter's advantage, giving his nomination the full exposition of a rollcall rather than a quick anti-climactic acclamation.

Carter made repeated reference to state delegations about how little the crowds and lights bother him, contrasting them to the times in the 19 months when he arrived in many towns of America almost alone.

And that close, personal campaigning with the theme that America should do better was very much the Carter story.

"I made mistakes," Carter told his homestate Georgia delegation the day of his nomination, but the flap over his "ethnic purity" remark was very distant from the New York convention, as were his primary losses after May 1 and the pervasive talk of "a brokered convention."

Repeatedly, leaders of major groups in the Democratic party, including organized labor, emerged from meeting with Carter sounding the theme that he had earned their support. More than 500 of the delegates and alternates came from trade union ranks.

Carter's running mate, Mondale, is at 48 three years younger than the presidential candidate. He was elected Minnesota attorney general at age 32 and first came to the Senate when Humphrey became vice president in 1964.

In 1968, Mondale was co-director with Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma of Humphrey's successful campaign for the presidential nomination.

Among the reasons for choosing Mondale, Carter said, were that he was a "strong advocate of social programs" and has a "compassion for those who need government services." Carter stressed that Mondale was a member of both the Senate Finance and Budget committees.

Carter said 30 or 40 persons from consumer, environmental and other groups strongly recommended Mondale. He has a 97-5 COPE voting record in the Senate and was unanimously recommended as acceptable to organized labor.

Noting that all six of his finalists for the vice presidential nod were senators, Carter said he deliberately sought someone with a knowledge of Washington and the Congress.



LABOR'S PARTICIPATION in the Democratic National Convention is discussed by President Sol C. Chaikin, left, of the Ladies' Garment Workers and AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan at a reception given by the New York State labor federation. About 275 convention delegates are members of AFL-CIO unions.

Labor Delegates Play Strong Convention Role

New York—Organized labor, with a healthy number of delegates to the 1976 Democratic National Convention and no trouble in getting its views across to either the party or its candidate, joined in the most harmonious convention in recent years.

The convention's 3,009 delegates included 275 delegates from AFL-CIO unions and 111 from unaffiliated unions. Alternate delegates from labor's ranks brought the total to well over 500.

The call to unite behind Carter that dominated the convention included union delegates.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said the federation's Executive Council would shortly consider "how best to pull our ranks together and unite" for victory.

And Auto Workers' President Leonard Woodcock pledged to an earlier rally of the Labor Coalition Clearinghouse that the group would "merge itself with the greatest labor effort" ever for an election campaign. Six AFL-CIO unions worked with the UAW in the clearinghouse to get labor delegates to the convention regardless of their presidential preference.

Kirkland said a major effort will be needed in November on behalf of the nation's workers plagued by unemployment and inflation after 7½ years of Presidents Nixon and Ford during which "the presidential veto frustrated any initiative we have been able to generate." The hope for November is to end the days when the Republicans hold the White House and the Democrats dominate Congress, he said.

"Congress is not very good at initiating," Kirkland said, "and unless and until we can overcome the contradiction and nullification, we will not be able to generate anything."

Kirkland reported that the federation had "no reservations or problems" with the party's selection of former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter as its presidential candidate.

Kirkland's remarks to a New York State AFL-CIO meeting came the day before the nomination of Carter and his selection of Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) as his vice presidential running mate.

"I think this man is going to be highly electable," Kirkland said, and labor has a "good feeling about the fall." He said trade unionists are basically "program people. We have fish to fry and politics is a fish fry."

Kirkland also said the Democrats will need organized labor if they are to win, "and we're going to be there."

Carter's victories in eight of the first 10 primaries bought him to the forefront of a pack of 11 Democratic candidates, almost all of whom had some labor support. Union backing was considered instrumental, for instance, in Carter's early Florida victory over Alabama Gov. George Wallace. This was Carter's springboard to victories in Illinois, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania which enabled him to withstand his losses in Nebraska, Oregon, New Jersey and California after May 1.

After Carter's final primary victory in Ohio June 8, he emerged as the consensus candidate and many unions, by convention or executive board action, endorsed him.

Meany Bids U.S. Prod Mexico on Abduction

AFL-CIO President George Meany has asked Sec. of State Henry Kissinger to use his influence to help determine the fate of a St. Louis woman who was apparently abducted and may have been murdered while on a business trip to Mexico.

The missing woman, Sandy Fronczak, is the wife of a member of the Meat Cutters and the daughter of a former business agent of the Iron Workers.

Mrs. Fronczak, a travel agent and the mother of a two-year-old child, disappeared in Acapulco, Mexico, while on an airline tour familiarization trip. A companion was found bound and murdered. Two policemen initially confessed but later denied being part of a group that murdered the agent and abducted Mrs. Fronczak with an intent to kill her also.

The missing woman's husband and father have received only routine help from the American government in their search, Meany wrote Kissinger. He said the AFL-CIO has asked the Mexican labor movement for assistance in finding Mrs. Fronczak. But Meany expressed a belief that only determined prodding by the U.S. government can solve the case.

"The Mexican government must be spurred to honest and deliberate investigative methods designed to get at the facts and those responsible for this apparent abduction," Meany declared.

Arlon Lyon Dies, Rail Union Leader

Arlington, Heights, Ill.—Arlon E. Lyon, a former president of the Railway Signalmen, died at the age of 76.

Lyon served as president of the Signalmen for 11 years until 1945 when he was named executive secretary of the Railway Labor Executives' Association. In 1962, he was named to the Railroad Retirement Board and he retired in 1969.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Labor Rallies Full Support For Carter-Mondale Ticket

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UNANIMOUS ENDORSEMENT of the AFL-CIO Executive Council for Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter is announced by Federation President George Meany at a press conference. Meany said the choice of Sen. Walter F. Mondale as Carter's running mate made a well-balanced ticket and pledged labor's full support in the election campaign.

Council Endorses Slate Unanimously

By Rex Hardesty

The AFL-CIO's all-out support was placed behind the candidacy of Democrat Jimmy Carter for President following the Executive Council's unanimous endorsement.

Federation President George Meany told a press conference after the one-day council meeting that labor's political effort "starts tomorrow morning" on behalf of Carter and his vice presidential running mate, Sen. Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota.

"We'll give him all the support that we can legitimately and legally give him through our COPE organization, through our central bodies, through our state federations, through our national unions, through our COPE area committees—the entire bit," Meany said.

"And the reason I say it will be all-out support is the fact that I cannot find anyone, at any level, in the official family of the American labor movement that is going to be for Gerald Ford."

The Carter-Mondale endorsement action was taken July 19, less than four days after the Democrats closed their convention in New York City.

The Executive Council also called a meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board for Aug. 31 in Washington "to prepare for the campaign and mobilize labor's full support for Carter and Mondale." That will be after the Republican convention in Kansas City finally makes a selection between Ronald Reagan and Gerald Ford.

The AFL-CIO decision rested the choice of Carter-Mondale on both the damage done to America by the Nixon-Ford Administration and the fact that Carter, as Meany put it, is a candidate "whose overall purpose is our purpose—to put America back to work."

The endorsement of the Carter-Mondale ticket topped a series of statements adopted at the council's midsummer meeting in Washington on major economic and legislative issues.

The council strongly reaffirmed its support of the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill and sharply assailed false charges by opponents that the measure is inflationary and would put all unemployed workers on the federal payroll.

It also warned that the slowdown in business activity demonstrates the thinness of the economic recovery and raises the possibility of renewed recession in 1977 unless there are major changes in national policy.

On legislation, the council called on Congres to override President Ford's veto of the public works bill, opposed the Senate tax bill unless it is amended to eliminate new privileges for corporations and wealthy individuals, urged final congressional action on housing authorization and appropriation bills, and said it would make every possible effort to assure that federal grants to states and cities observe the provisions of the wage-hour law.

The council hailed the Israeli action in rescuing the hostages in Uganda and called for the free nations to lead the fight to outlaw world terrorism. It urged Congress to move swiftly on legislation to prevent the imposition of the Arab boycott against Israel by American-owned businesses.

With its endorsement of Carter and Mondale, the council issued a damning rebuke of the Nixon-Ford Administration for "damaging the American institution of government" through the scandals of resignations and pardons of the last four years. Ford worsened the

(Continued on Page 3)

Ford Urged To Sign New Housing Bill

The AFL-CIO termed housing "the weakest segment of the economy" and urged President Ford to sign a newly-passed bill that would increase the supply of affordable apartments and homes.

An Executive Council resolution said new housing starts would have to rise at least 50 percent to meet even "minimal needs."

Before sending the bill to the President, Congress made a number of compromises in an effort to head off a veto. But it refused to go along with the Administration's bid to scuttle all conventional public housing programs. Ford wants to rely solely on private industry for needed subsidized housing.

(Continued on Page 8)

'Loud and Clear':

Congress Overturns Public Works Veto

By David L. Perlman

Congress overrode President Ford's veto of a job-creating public works bill and took what the AFL-CIO termed an important "first step toward breaking out of the recession."

Ford had called on the American people to send a "loud and clear" message of support for the veto. He said the bill would be too costly and would overstimulate the economy—the same argument he used earlier this year in vetoing a somewhat larger version of the jobs bill.

But the "loud and clear" message that the President heard was a resounding 73-24 vote in the Senate to override the veto, followed by an equally decisive 310-96 vote in the House.

If Congress follows through with appropriations, up to $3.95 billion in new funds would be made available. About half that amount would go into public works projects where on-site construction could start within 90 days. Up to $1.25 billion would be available in anti-recession grants to localities with high unemployment to maintain needed services. And an additional $700 million would be allocated for construction of wastewater treatment plants.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland praised Congress for rejecting Ford's "discredited economic theories" and insisting on a program of "putting American workers back to work."

Apart from the unemployed who will get jobs—an estimated 325,000—the added aid to the cities and construction of needed public facilities will benefit millions more, Kirkland noted.

President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. said a survey of 75 cities found needed projects with an estimated cost of more than $2.5 billion that lack only financing to get underway. He said overturning the veto will bolster the nation's "wavering economy."

Before the vote to override, the AFL-CIO Executive Council had

(Continued on Page 8)

House Votes Extension Of Jobless Aid Coverage

The House voted to extend unemployment insurance coverage to nearly 9 million additional workers, including public employees, many farm workers and about 300,000 household domestics.

It defeated, 218-186, a labor-opposed amendment that would have stripped from the bill the mandatory coverage of 7.7 million local government workers and 600,000 state employees.

Apart from the new coverage, however, the bill the House passed and sent to the Senate was substantially short of labor's goals.

Thus, the House rejected an amendment that would have set federal minimum standards governing the amount of benefits.

The amendment, which the AFL-CIO urged House members to support, was sponsored by Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.), chairman of the Ways & Means subcommittee that drew up the bill. It would have required states to pay an unemployment benefit equal to at least 50 percent of a worker's former weekly wage, up to a maximum that could not be less than two-thirds of the average state wage in jobs covered by the unemployment

(Continued on Page 6)

Westinghouse Accord Parallels Gains at GE

Pittsburgh—Three major unions representing over 40,000 workers won new three-year contracts with the Westinghouse Electric Corp., ending their strike against the firm and winding up this year's national bargaining with the industry.

The settlement, which provides substantial wage and benefit improvements, covers 22,000 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, about 14,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and 6,500 members of the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers. A fourth major union, the unaffiliated Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaries Union, settled earlier.

Under the agreements, workers' pay will rise immediately by at least $24 a week. In addition, cost-of-living increases and adjustments for skilled workers will boost wages even higher.

IUE President David J. Fitzmaurice described the settlement as "right in the vicinity of the GE

(Continued on Page 7)



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL deliberates policy statements on the nation's economy, legislative programs and international affairs during a one-day meeting in Washington, which also brought the unanimous endorsement of the Carter-Mondale Democratic ticket.

Threat of Renewed Recession Cited As Recovery Pace Slows Down

The slowdown in the rate of recovery from the sharpest slump since World War II threatens economic progress the rest of this year and "raises the possibility of renewed recession in 1977 unless major changes are made" in national policy, the AFL-CIO warned.

"The seven-year economic mess created by the Nixon-Ford Administration must be ended," the Executive Council declared in a statement at its midsummer meeting. "America's unemployed men and women must be put back to work."

The economy is still ravaged by double-digit unemployment, the council noted. It said joblessness affects 9.7 million workers, or 10.2 percent of the labor force, when discouraged workers who have stopped looking for jobs and part-time workers who want but cannot find full-time work are added to the government's official count of the unemployed.

Four-fifths of the nation's major labor market areas are still suffering from substantial unemployment—6 percent or more—and employment in manufacturing and construction is still far below pre-recession levels, the council said.

"The harsh reality of high and continuing unemployment cannot be hidden by the Administration's election-year rhetoric, for the unemployment statistics have remained virtually unchanged during the past five months," the statement declared.

The AFL-CIO's warning on the thinness of the economic "recovery" seemed to be borne out by a Commerce Dept. report that "real" gross national product increased at a rate of only 4.4 percent in the second quarter of 1976, less than half the growth rate of the first three months of the year.

Real GNP is the value of the nation's total output of goods and services adjusted for inflation. In the January-March period, the nation's real gross national product increased 9.2 percent.

In its preliminary report on the GNP, the government also noted that the inflation rate was 5 percent during the second quarter of 1976 compared with 4.3 percent in the first three months of the year.

The council's statement on the national economy pointed out that basic industry utilization of plant and machinery was less than 80 percent in the first three months of 1976, well below the 92.3 percent level in the third quarter of 1973 shortly before the bottom fell out of the economy.

"In the last three years, the U.S. economy has been deprived of more than $550 billion worth of goods and services—an outrageous waste of economic resources and a tragic, unnecessary waste of human resources," the council said.

Meanwhile, it noted, big business continues to reap big profits. In the first quarter of 1976, corporate earnings were up 47 percent over the level of first-quarter 1975. For all of 1976, corporate profits seem certain to rise 25 to 30 percent over last year's, the council said.

The statement also pointed to rising interest rates and budget cutbacks, as well as a flock of Presidential vetoes of job-creating measures, as signs of potential new dangers to the economy.

Bowing to veto threats by President Ford, Congress set the fiscal budget at $413 billion, a level below what is necessary to maintain current government services, the council observed.

"This means the federal government is doing less for the American people—and those who suffer most are low- and middle-income families. . . .

"It is obvious that the fiscal 1977 budget cutbacks are injuring the nation's economic welfare, since each percentage point of unemployment—almost one million people out of work—costs the federal treasury $16 billion ($14 billion in lost tax revenues and $2 billion in added social costs.)"

Higher interest rates—the prime lending rate for banks' most creditworthy customers is now around 7.25 percent—are having injurious effects on state and local governments as well as on small businesses, home-buyers, and other consumers, the council observed. In addition, it noted, the nation is still highly vulnerable to oil price-gouging and to foreign oil blackmail because of its dependence on imported oil.

"The Ford Administration — with its vetoes and hostility to the needs of working people and the unemployed and their families and to the needs of the cities and the states — masquerades as 'inflation-fighters' while actually contributing to inflation," the council charged.

The statement stressed the critical need for action this year on the AFL-CIO's program to restore full employment, full production and balanced economic growth. It called for prompt congressional approval of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, an override of the President's latest veto of a $3.95 billion public works bill, and substantial expansion of the job-creating programs of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act.

Legal Service Groups Given Union Support

The AFL-CIO urged its affiliated unions to continue their support of two non-profit organizations whose aim is to bring low-cost, quality legal services to working men and women.

The Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services and the National Consumer Center for Legal Services complement each other, the Executive Council noted at its midsummer meeting.

"Both organizations stand ready to assist unions, and both need and deserve the support of organized labor," the council asserted.

The Resource Center is an offshoot of the National Consumer Center. It was set up about a year ago to provide information and technical assistance to unions and other organizations establishing prepaid group legal services plans.

The National Consumer Center's chief function is to lobby for reform of applicable state and federal laws so that the full potential of prepaid group legal services may be realized.

Prepaid group legal services plans have been incorporated into the collective bargaining programs of a number of major unions in recent years.

Bakery Union Wins Stover Unit Election

Allentown, Pa.—Another unit at Russell Stover Candies, Inc., has voted for representation by the Bakery & Confectionery Workers. Employees of the firm's warehouse here voted 15 to 6 for the union.

The Allentown facility is the largest of the Stover warehouses servicing the East Coast. While only 22 workers were eligible in the election, more than 100 people are employed during peak season.

Even as the union continues its organizing efforts at other plants and warehouses it is continuing its nationwide boycott against Russell Stover until an agreement is reached at the Lincoln, Neb., plant.

The union recently won two elections in Marion, S.C., one involving the Ward Paper Box Company which supplies Stover and the other among the 639 workers at the Stover Candy plant.

Council Hits Retreat:

Key Reforms Killed In Senate Tax Bill

The Senate continued to back away from any meaningful tax reform and the AFL-CIO Executive Council said it would be better to have no bill enacted this year than to add new loopholes to the tax laws.

Unless "essential reforms" can be written into the Senate bill, the council proposed that Congress merely extend the present anti-recession tax cuts through 1977. That would leave a needed overhaul of the federal tax structure to a new Administration and Congress.

The Executive Council statement termed the tax bill the House passed last winter "a modest step toward tax justice." But it charged that the version drawn up by the Senate Finance Committee "adds new privileges for the corporations and wealthy individuals."

The Senate did, as the AFL-CIO urged, vote to extend the tax cut through all of 1977, instead of allowing rates to bounce back up in mid-year as the Finance Committee had proposed.

But the Senate also voted down a parliamentary maneuver by tax reform supporters designed to block the Finance Committee from further weakening the bill by a new group of special privilege amendments.

The massive and complex tax bill has been before the Senate since June 16 for at least part of each legislative day. Most of the amendments the AFL-CIO termed "essential reforms" were rejected in early voting. But some of them will be offered again to other sections of the bill. The Senate's vote to extend the tax cut a full year means that the Senate will fall $2 billion short of meeting its budget goals unless revenue-raising measures are added to the bill.

The reforms given the AFL-CIO's top priority, both for raising revenue and protecting American jobs, include:

- Repeal of the tax deferral on profits earned by U.S. multinational companies abroad.
- Reform of the foreign tax credit now claimed by U.S. multinational corporations that pay lower taxes on foreign earnings than on domestic earnings.
- A faster phaseout of DISC, the Domestic International Sales Corporations that allow U.S. firms to shield export earnings from taxation.
- A tighter limit on tax shelters for wealthy persons who use "paper losses" in real estate, leasing, movies and sport franchises to avoid normal taxation.
- An increased minimum tax on high-income persons who otherwise would escape nearly all taxes.

Canada Scored For Violating Olympic Ideal

The refusal of the Canadian government to allow athletes from the Republic of China to participate in the Olympic Games in Montreal unless they agreed to drop their national identity "makes a mockery of the Olympic spirit," the Executive Council declared.

Under pressure from Canadian officials, the International Olympic Committee voted to designate the Chinese team as Taiwan in deference to the mainland Chinese Communist regime, for whom Canada is a major supplier of grain.

"By knuckling under to the Canadian government's action to place its wheat sales ahead of the inherent decency and democratic nature of the Olympic Games, the Olympic Committee has opened the door to future political interference with the games that threatens their future," the council warned.

"The reality of the Republic of China, its citizens and athletes, cannot be denied by fiat of the Canadian government," the statement said.

Wage Standards Urged For Revenue Sharing

Federal funds shouldn't be used to subsidize private or public employers who exploit their workers, the AFL-CIO insisted.

An Executive Council statement called on Congress to amend a pending revenue-sharing bill to require states and cities to comply with the Fair Labor Standards Act as a condition of receiving federal funds.

The council statement sharply criticized the recent 5-4 Supreme Court decision that took a states' rights approach to reach the conclusion that public workers can be denied wage-hour protections applicable to the private sector.

Because of the court decision, the council said, "the challenge of providing these employees an equal right to decent wages and hours is now squarely up to Congress. It can achieve that goal by conditioning all federal grants and loans to state and local governments on the requirement that public employees are accorded the same wage and hour protections provided private sector employees."

The Executive Council stressed that "states have no sovereign power to secure federal money on their own terms" and Congress has both the right and responsibility to set standards protecting wages and working conditions.

"It is therefore our intention to do all within our power to assure that every federal grant carries with it the requirement that the state and local governments observe the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

When the revenue-sharing bill reaches the Senate floor in the near future, the AFL-CIO will urge an amendment that would make federal funds available only to state and local governments that comply with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act as last passed by Congress.

The council statement attacked the "misguided" reasoning of the Supreme Court majority. It predicted that the court's latest "misreading of the Constitution" will be "repudiated" in future years.

But meanwhile, the council said, the AFL-CIO will do everything it can to protect public workers through congressional action.

Labor Opens Push for Carter, Mondale

Council Endorsement Unanimous, Meany Sets All-Out COPE Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

damage by abusing the veto power and "breaking his word to the American people," the council said.

It also noted that the American economy "remains ravaged by 7½ years of disastrous economic policies of the Nixon-Ford Administration which have produced back to back recessions, the highest unemployment rates since the Depression, the highest interest rates since the Civil War, the greatest deficits in peacetime and widespread deprivation and suffering."

Meany said the council's action came quickly because "the die is pretty much cast" and all that was coming out of Kansas City in August was a choice between "Tweedledee Ford and Tweedledum Reagan."

Carter, on the other hand, was responsive to labor's needs in the two "warm, interesting talks," Meany said he had with the candidate.

Asked if he were "satisfied" with Carter's endorsement of such labor goals as enactment of the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment legislation and repeal of the Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, Meany said Carter's "endorsement is as good an endorsement as you're liable to get."

In his acceptance speech closing the Democratic convention in New York, Carter said "anyone who is able to work ought to work—and have a chance to work.

"We will never end the inflationary spiral as long as we have 8 or 9 million Americans who cannot find a job," Carter said. He also pledged his Administration to a nationwide, comprehensive health program, "a complete overhaul of our tax system," and an American government that turns away "from scandal and corruption and official cynicism."

Meany said he had called Carter to tell him of the council action and that Carter thanked him and said, "I'm sure when it's over, you'll be proud of me."

Meany predicted a "much tougher race than the polls show now." He emphasized that labor could take nothing for granted, because "I don't buy the idea there is going to be a landslide for Carter."

Unions on Record For Carter-Mondale

Endorsements of the Carter-Mondale ticket have been voted by several AFL-CIO unions.

Two unions, the State, County & Municipal Employees and the Communications Workers, endorsed Carter at their June conventions.

Other unions have done so by executive board action—including the United Transportation Union, National Maritime Union, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the Marine Engineers, Carpenters and Longshoremen.

He said the COPE record shows "that that machinery has been effective." He revealed that when he met with Carter on June 30 he gave Carter a memorandum on COPE's voter registration activities among union members and their families and such groups as minorities and senior citizens.

He predicted Carter would be attentive to a fall registration campaign and said 1960 was the last time the Democratic National Committee made a substantial registration effort.

When asked about the new federal election law that limits labor contributions to candidates, Meany emphasized that "most of our money is used in registration and getting people out to vote."

In response to another question, Meany said he was never cool to Carter, but had met him only once before 1976, didn't know him well at the time and therefore "had no reason to be warm to him." Noting that some persons now claim to have predicted Carter's sweep through the early caucuses and primaries, Meany said, "I didn't have that kind of crystal ball. I didn't figure Jimmy Carter was going to be a serious candidate."

The AFL-CIO itself stayed neutral throughout the primary process, but a number of affiliated unions supported a variety of candidates, including Carter. Meany said he personally had a "half a dozen preferences" then and is now "very happy with Carter" whom he found to be "an intelligent candidate."

Meany also praised the Democrats' vice presidential selection and said the party had a "better balanced ticket" because of the presence of Mondale, a liberal who has had strong support from organized labor throughout his 16 years in public office and 12 years in the Senate.

The council's endorsement statement made clear what organized labor is looking for in the leadership of Carter and Mondale.

It said the remedy for the economic disaster and the shame of resignations and pardons under Nixon and Ford "is the election of a President and Vice President committed to a platform that will turn the country around, restore health to the economy, bring respect and decency to government institutions, reassert human values in foreign policy and restore justice and equality under the law."

In both candidates and platform, the Democrats made such a choice, the statement said.

The 7½ years of Nixon and Ford have meant that "American workers and their families have lost ground in their struggle for a better life, progress toward the goal of equal rights and equal opportunity for all Americans has been halted, and the gap between the haves and have-nots has been widened," the council said.

"The current President of the United States has further damaged public confidence in government by pursuing economic policies that brought about the worst recession in 35 years, by seeking to impose minority rule through an abuse of the veto power unparalleled in American history, and by breaking his word to the American people," the council charged.

And abroad, the council said, "the traditional bedrock of American foreign policy — the defense and promotion of human rights and human freedom — has been sacrificed to political expediency." With totalitarianism on the march and democracy in retreat, "the role of the United States as the moral and political leader of the free world is in serious question."

The council pointed out that during the last presidential term Republican leaders "severely damaged public confidence in the American institution of government" with the resignation of a Vice President just before he was found guilty of federal tax evasion, the resignation of a President seeking to avoid certain impeachment "and by the pardon of that ex-President by the successor he nominated, thus depriving the American people of a definitive resolution of the charges contained in the bill of impeachment."

The swift and unanimous Executive Council action in endorsing Carter and Mondale most closely parallels the action of 1964, when the labor movement had a clear choice between Lyndon Johnson and Barry Goldwater.

In 1968, early labor committees were formed to promote Hubert Humphrey soon after Johnson said he would not run. In 1972, with no unanimity emerging from the 35-member Executive Council, it voted 27-3 to keep the federation neutral in the presidential election, leaving affiliated unions free to pursue their own preference.

In other areas, the council condemned the Canadian action and that of the Olympic Committee in barring the Republic of China from the games at Montreal, recommended to all affiliates that they support the Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services and the National Consumer Center for Legal Services in their different roles, and paid tribute to the late Vice President Clyde M. Webber, president of the Government Employees, who died recently.

The council heard a report on the recent International Labor Organization meetings in Geneva from worker delegate Irving Brown and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. The council named D. Quinn Mills as an additional impartial umpire under the Internal Disputes Plan and approved contributions to the National Planning Association, the League for Industrial Democracy and the New Leader.



CATALOGUE COVER for the 1976-77 academic year at the newly designated George Meany Center for Labor Studies is presented to the federation president by Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., left, executive director of the center, and Hunter P. Wharton, chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Education and a member of the center's board of trustees.

Critics Hit for Attacks On Full Employment

"Full employment is not inflationary" and the Humphrey-Hawkins bill is "realistic and achievable," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

It issued a rebuttal to the "massive attack" that critics have launched against the bill, centering on allegations that full employment means higher prices and public payrolls padded by workers who could find jobs in the private sector.

"Neither charge is true," the council declared.

"Full employment means higher production, higher productivity and lower unit costs." And that adds up to the "balanced economic growth" the nation needs.

The Executive Council strongly rejected the assertion of some economists that inflation is spurred by full employment and rewarded when joblessness increases.

On the contrary, the council said, "every time the U.S. economy has approached full employment in the past 25 years, inflation has been far lower than it is today." And during the severe recession of recent years, "unemployment and inflation have risen simultaneously."

Further, the Executive Council stressed, if the vast idle industrial capacity of the United States were put to use, lower unit costs of production would hold down prices.

Planning is the keystone of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, and the council noted that the legislation "provides for anti-inflation action" and presidential proposals "when needed."

The council statement branded as "equally false" allegations that workers would quit lower-paid private sector jobs to take "last resort" jobs in the public sector that might carry higher pay.

It noted that the thrust of the bill is "major reliance on private-sector job creation, and that the Secretary of Labor would have ample regulatory authority to reserve public sector "employment of last resort" for persons who cannot be absorbed in the private sector.

The Humphrey-Hawkins bill can and should be enacted this year, the council said.

Israeli Rescue Hailed as Blow To Terrorism

Israel's bold rescue of hostages held captive by airline hijackers at Uganda's Entebbe airport demonstrates the only effective method of dealing with terrorists, the Executive Council said.

The council praised the successful Israeli operation and the cooperation of Kenya "in standing up to the threats of the host and collaborator of terrorists, Idi Amin, and in adhering to humanitarian principles."

But it deplored the failure of the United Nations to take action against terrorism.

"We call upon the nations of the free world," the council urged, "to work together for effective methods of dealing with terrorists, including strong political and economic sanctions against any government which harbors, encourages or supports terrorists."

The council also called on American businesses to resist the demand of Arab nations for a boycott of Israel.

"The boycott attempts to impose upon the American people practices of racial and religious bigotry which violate American belief and law, and to make American firms the agents of hostile acts against a friendly nation," the council said.

It urged Congress and the Administration to move promptly on legislation that would end any imposition of the boycott on Americans and American businesses.

Labor Force Surge Seen Among Youth

The nation's youth labor force was expected to swell to 25.8 million this summer, as an estimated 3.9 million high school and college students between the ages of 16 and 24 enter the job market, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

That is about 600,000 more than in July 1975, BLS said. Students entering the labor force for temporary summer jobs are expected to account for about 2.5 million, or 64 percent, of the total increase from April to July.

The rest, 1.4 million, will be high school and college graduates entering the workforce on a permanent basis. In addition, 725,000 other students who were already in the workforce in April—most of them employed part-time—probably will be shifting to full-time labor market participation after they complete school, BLS said.

The government predicted a continued growth of the group in the labor force.

DuChessi Appointed To House Review Panel

A union official was among seven "outsiders" named by House Speaker Carl Albert to a commission to review the supervision of congressional funds and recommend changes in administrative procedures.

Albert appointed William DuChessi, executive vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, to a panel of eight members of the House and seven persons outside the government.

The 1976 Election

THE CONSTITUTION of the AFL-CIO, in both its preamble and statement of objects and principles, commits the federation to political action for the betterment of American society.

This continuing obligation, which we pursue at all levels of government, has never been more important to the labor movement, the working men and women we represent and the nation than it is today.

At home, the American economy remains ravaged by 7½ years of the disastrous economic policies of the Nixon-Ford Administration which have produced back-to-back recessions, the highest unemployment rates since the Depression, the highest interest rates since the Civil War, the greatest deficits in peacetime and widespread deprivation and suffering.

Public confidence in the American institution of government has been severely damaged:

First, by the resignation of a Vice President scant hours before being found guilty of federal tax evasion, amid charges of numerous instances of bribery and other illegal acts.

Second, by the resignation of a President seeking to avoid certain impeachment for the attempted coverup of crimes against the Constitution and the people of the United States.

Third, by the pardon of that ex-President by the successor he nominated, thus depriving the American people of a definitive resolution of the charges contained in the bill of impeachment.

The current President of the United States has further damaged public confidence in government by pursuing economic policies that brought about the worst recession in 35 years, by seeking to impose minority rule through an abuse of the veto power unparalleled in American history, and by breaking his word to the American people.

As a result, American workers and their families have lost ground in their struggle for a better life, progress toward the goal of equal rights and equal opportunity for all Americans has been halted, and the gap between the haves and the have-nots has been widened.

Around the world, totalitarianism is on the march, and freedom and democracy are in retreat. The traditional bedrock of American foreign policy—the defense and promotion of human rights and human freedom—has been sacrificed to political expediency.

The remedy for each of these ills is the election of a President and Vice President committed to a platform that will turn the country around, restore health to the economy, bring respect and decency to government institutions, reassert human values in foreign policy and restore justice and equality under the law.

The Democratic national convention nominated candidates and adopted a platform committed to these goals.

Therefore, this Executive Council hereby endorses the candidacy of Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale for election as President and Vice President.

In addition, this Executive Council, pursuant to Article IX of the Constitution of the AFL-CIO, calls a meeting of the General Board of the AFL-CIO for Aug. 31, 1976, in the Shoreham-Americana Hotel, Washington, D.C., to prepare for the campaign and mobilize labor's full support for the candidates we endorse.

—From a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, July 19, 1976, Washington, D.C.

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Regional Rebellion:

Republican Split Runs Deeper Than Ford-Reagan Discord

By Gus Tyler

WHEN THE REPUBLICANS meet in Kansas City they will be as two nations, geographically distinct, confronting one another in a cultural war. In its own way, the GOP is as decisively split as the Democrats were for years in their warring factions out of the North and South.

The great irony is that in the very year when the Democrats are getting together, the Republicans are going after one another in one of the most remarkable sectional splits the nation has ever seen.

This will not be the first time that the Republicans have been caught up in regional battles. At a number of recent conventions, the GOP was torn between its Eastern establishment and its Midwestern earth people. Typical was the battle between Ohio's Robert Taft and New York's Thomas Dewey.

The Midwesterners liked to refer to their sons as coming from the "heartlands" of America. By implication, the East-coasters came from the "heartless" land of the continent. The confrontation was a carryover from the days when family farmers found themselves oppressed by the financiers and the railroaders of the eastern cities.

But, at this convention, that traditional regional struggle will be ended. Ford has carried all of the Northeast and just about all of the Midwest as well. Consider the tally:

In terms of winning a majority of the delegates, Ford has carried every one of the New England states.

He has also carried the neighboring states of the Middle Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

Ford carried the populous industrial and urban states of the Midwest: Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and rural North Dakota.

He also carried the border states of West Virginia and Kentucky.

Outside this solid sector, Ford picked up Florida and Oregon (two states that are more akin to the Northeast than to their own neighbors), and the Pacific States of Hawaii and Alaska.

Yet, despite Ford's having won the support of the two great historic power centers in the GOP (Northeast and Midwest) he still does not have the nomination locked up.

The reason is the new coalition of the South and the West in the GOP.

All the states in these recently burgeoning areas, except Oregon and Florida, support Reagan. They are all contiguous, stretching from Virginia to California, from Montana to Texas.

The GOP seems to be going through a war between the states in which the one-time lesser lands (South and West) now rise in rebellion against their former masters of the Northeast and the Midwest.

Not surprisingly, the two border states of Kentucky and Tennessee find themselves of uncertain mind. Thus Tennessee went for Reagan by one delegate and Kentucky went for Ford by one delegate. Each echoes the sentiment of its dominant region but faintly, as if it were affected by its hostile neighbor just on the other side of the border.

If this kind of dramatic division in the GOP is lasting and not just a passing coincidence, then the Republicans are in for continuing trouble in the years ahead, for the contest is not between two men (Reagan and Ford) but between two societies differing geographically, economically, culturally and ideologically.

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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

New Danger Signals:

Persistent High Joblessness Retards Economic Recovery

From a statement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the national economy, July 19, 1976, Washington, D.C.

THE AMERICAN ECONOMY—still ravaged by double-digit unemployment—is recovering so slowly as to pose new dangers.

Unemployment still affects one out of every ten workers. Adding to the "officially" unemployed those discouraged workers who have given up looking for non-existent jobs and part-time workers who want and can't find full-time jobs, there are really 9.7 million unemployed or 10.2 percent of the labor force.

In June, the official unemployment rate worsened for heads of families, all full-time workers, black teenagers (where the official rate jumped to 40.3 percent), construction workers (where the official rate jumped to 17 percent) and Vietnam veterans aged 20 to 24 (with one out of five unemployed).

Especially troublesome was the sharp rise in the duration of unemployment. The June average was nearly 17 weeks—up sharply from May. Workers exhausting unemployment compensation benefits now number 50,000 a week.

Four-fifths of the nation's labor market areas are still suffering from substantial unemployment—over 6 percent.

Employment in manufacturing and construction is still way below prerecession levels. In June 1976 there were 1,400,000 fewer jobs in manufacturing and 687,000 fewer jobs in construction than there were in December 1973. There was also a loss of nearly 200,000 jobs in transportation and public utilities.

The harsh reality of high and continuing unemployment cannot be hidden by the Administration's election-year rhetoric.

During 1976, some 20 million workers—about one out of every five workers—will have one or more spells of joblessness.

Basic industries in the American economy are still operating far below capacity. The Federal Reserve reports basic industry utilization of plant and machinery at less than 80 percent for the first quarter of 1976, far below the 92.3 percent level in the third quarter of 1973.

As a result of the gap between actual and potential output, the American people are losing more than $200 billion worth of goods and services this year. In the last three years, the U.S. economy has been deprived of more than $550 billion worth of goods and services—an outrageous waste of economic resources and a tragic, unnecessary waste of human resources.

Big business profits shot up in 1976 in spite of below-capacity production. So the chief beneficiaries of an economy ravaged by unemployment are, once again, the big corporations.

But the slowdown in business activity demonstrates the thinness of the recovery, threatens economic progress in the remainder of 1976 and raises the possibility of renewed recession in 1977 unless major changes are made in national economic policy.

To do nothing more than maintain the current level of government services in the face of inflation, the fiscal 1977 federal budget should be $420 to $425 billion. Unfortunately, Congress bowed to veto threats by President Ford and set the fiscal 1977 budget at $413 billion. This means the federal government is doing less for the American people—and those who suffer most are low- and middle-income families.

It is obvious that the fiscal 1977 budget cutbacks are injuring the nation's economic welfare, since each percentage point of unemployment, almost one million people out of work, costs the federal treasury $16 billion.

State and city governments are also cutting budgets, payrolls and services to their citizens. New York City, Detroit, and many other communities have been hit so hard by the recession that they are pushed to drastic measures. Federal anti-recession funds and other targeted federal programs could alleviate the squeeze on state and local governments.

Interest rates are moving up again—with injurious effects on state and local governments as well as on small businesses, home-buyers and other consumers.

The seven-year economic mess created by the Nixon-Ford Administration must be ended. America's unemployed men and women must be put back to work. America's hard-pressed cities and states must get help.

The Ford Administration—with its vetoes and hostility to the needs of working people and the unemployed and their families and to the needs of the cities and the states—masquerades as "inflation-fighters" while actually contributing to inflation.

IT IS THEREFORE essential to get action in 1976 on the AFL-CIO program to restore full employment, full production and balanced economic growth.

We again endorse the program spelled out at the Executive Council meeting in February 1976.

We again urge Congress to act promptly to approve the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Economic Growth Act of 1976.

We urge Congress to override the President's veto of Accelerated Public Works bill which would help create jobs and aid the hard-pressed cities and states.

And we urge Congress to expand substantially the job-creating programs of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act.

These are essential steps to get the U.S. economy on the right track and to put America back to work.

State Laws a 'Crazy Quilt':

Federal Standards Essential To Public Sector Bargaining

FEDERAL STANDARDS for public employee bargaining are needed to end the "crazy quilt" pattern of state laws covering labor-management relations in the public sector, President William H. McClennan of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. said.

McClennan noted that although some 33 states now have some form of collective bargaining or "meet and confer laws" covering public employees, only a handful spell out the kind of system that is the foundation for "reason and order and peace" among state and local governments and their employees. McClennan, who is also president of the Fire Fighters, appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

He said that passage of federal standards for public employee bargaining probably won't come this year, but that unions and other employee groups will mount a drive in the new Congress to win approval of a measure along the lines proposed by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), putting public employees under National Labor Relations Board jurisdiction. He said that a series of recent Supreme Court decisions have diluted or wiped out many hard-won protections for public workers, increasing the need for help from the political sector of the government.

Those decisions, he said, make clear the need to "change the makeup of the Nixon Court." He said the best way to counteract the tide that is apparently running against public employees is to elect and put into the White House somebody who looks upon public employees not as servants, but as employees working for a living—taxpayers and family people.

McClennan acknowledged that the public concept of public employees has slipped, but pointed out that this is largely the result of efforts by the League of Cities, mayors and city managers, and the "Right-to-Work" promoters who are "orchestrating a campaign to make the public employee look like the villain in the problems of the cities."

Second in Arizona:

Murder Points Up Land Sales Abuses

By Sidney Margolius

INVESTIGATIONS OF the murder of Don Bolles, a reporter for The Arizona Republic, a Phoenix newspaper, show the extent and persistence of high-pressure land sale schemes even after 20 years of exposure and warnings.

Bolles was killed in June when his car was rigged with a bomb operated by a remote-control device. He had been reporting on abuses in land sales.

His murder was the second related to Arizona land promotions. Earlier a land company official was killed the day before he was scheduled to testify about land selling activities.

High-pressure selling of land and vacation sites is a problem in many other states besides Arizona, although Arizona has been one of the most notorious. The promotions continue despite feeble efforts by various state and federal authorities to regulate land sales.

Even in the past two years a number of promotions in New Mexico, Florida, Colorado, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska and the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania have drawn criticism and sometimes legal action from the Federal Trade Commission and various state authorities.

The investigations of Bolles's murder now in progress not only show the criminal nature of some land promoters, but also have indicated that prominent people may be involved in such promotions.

One fact stands out in this violent result of the Arizona promotions and in the many other complaints of high-pressure land selling. It simply is extremely risky to buy any property without seeing it. The risk remains despite the relatively recent requirement by the U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) that interstate land sellers must register their promotions and submit a property report.

Often home sites offered in the promotions in the Southwest have proved to be in arid areas without the roads, lakes, clubhouses and other promised facilities. Sometimes vacation sites in ski resorts or mountain communities did not have the promised facilities.

Aside from the Arizona incident, and having no connection with it, a surprising number of complaints have been issued in recent months against land promoters around the country. One of the biggest companies involved is Bankers Life & Casualty Co., of Chicago and John D. MacArthur, its owner. They were charged by FTC with using deceptive methods to sell lots in Colorado. The developments involved are the Rio Grande Ranches, San Luis Valley Ranches, Larwill Costilla Ranches, Estates of the World, and others. The FTC alleged that not all the sites were usable because of lack of utilities.

In Arkansas, HUD suspended registration of Southern Meadows Developers for not submitting a property report and other required documents. HUD also charged that the developers of Devils Nest Development Co. of Nebraska, a ski resort development, failed to tell prospects that there were several law suits against it and that it didn't have the funds to complete certain facilities by the promised time.

HUD ALSO SUSPENDED sales of an Arizona company, Recreation Leisure Land Co., for failure to give required data to buyers of lots in its Casa Grande West and Midway City developments.

In Kansas, the promoters of a development in Lake Chaparral were ordered to repay buyers who want their money back. HUD charged that the promoters failed to make promised improvements, including paved roads and running water.

Vacation home-site promotions also have produced some grief. The New Jersey-based developer of Pocono Haven Corp. and Sea & Ski Homes pleaded guilty to a Postal Service complaint that these resorts had never provided promised ski slopes, marina, pools, beaches, and so on.

In fact there have been so many disappointments in recent Pocono Mountain promotions that the market is loaded with previous buyers trying to resell, reports Pennsylvania real-estate authority Donald H. Bergeron.

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PUBLIC EMPLOYEE bargaining rights spelled out by federal law would bring "order and reason and peace" to labor-management relations in the public sector, President William H. McClennan, center, of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Joseph Young, left, of the Washington Star and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



LABOR HISTORY MUSEUM was opened in the Philadelphia Garment Center building as a part of the nation's bicentennial celebration. Viewing one of the eight major exhibits are Jack Steinberg, project director, and Prof. Alice Hoffman of Pennsylvania State University, a labor historian. The museum is sponsored by the Philadelphia AFL-CIO and supported by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Pennsylvania Bicentennial Commission.

Democrats Adopt Rules With Relative Harmony

New York—The Democratic Party will hold a mid-term convention in 1978, with its time, agenda and composition to be determined later by the party's national committee.

That was the outcome of one of several party rules decisions made on the final day of the Democratic National Convention here.

Rules—often a subject of divisive debate at previous conventions—were left until after the convention had agreed on a presidential candidate, Jimmy Carter of Georgia. Then they were dispatched in relatively quick, harmonious fashion.

The rules committee report came to the floor of the convention accompanied by eight minority reports, but none was adopted.

The one majority report which was opposed by the Carter camp and Party Chairman Robert S. Strauss extended the ban on the "winner-take-all" policy to the congressional or state legislative district level. The Carter-Strauss position was to leave that question to the party's new commission on delegate selection.

That commission, chaired by Michigan state party chairman Morley Winograd, was instructed to study access to ballots, filing deadlines and similar questions.

The party also asked Congress to stay out of the nominating procedures and refrain from enacting laws affecting presidential primaries.

The convention provided that the call to the 1980 convention "shall promote equal division between delegate men and delegate women." It was left to the state parties to fulfill this goal. The language was the result of a compromise worked out with women's groups.

The rules committee report also leaves it to the party's 15-member Judicial Council to interpret national party rules; requires local parties to conduct affirmative action programs "at all levels of the party processes, beginning with the lowest level"; keeps intact the rule that amendments to the party's platform cannot be proposed from the floor of the convention, and requires that no minority report from a standing committee can get to the floor of future conventions without the support of 25 percent of the committee members.

House Votes Extension of Jobless Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

insurance law.

Corman's amendment, which had failed by a single vote to get endorsement of the Ways & Means Committee, was beaten by a 281-113 margin.

The House also weakened the bill's financing provision, making it more difficult to replenish recession-drained compensation funds and improve benefits.

Under the bill sent to the House floor, employers would have been taxed on up to $8,000 of each worker's wage to finance the program, up from the present $4,200 maximum.

But the House adopted, 283-114, an amendment cutting the employer's tax obligation back to the first $6,000 of earnings.

The extension of coverage approved by the House would write into permanent law protection for about three-fourths of the workers who were given temporary federal unemployment insurance coverage during the height of the recession, even though their jobs were not covered by state laws. That temporary law expires at the end of this year.

Under the House bill, agriculture workers would be covered on farms that employ four or more workers for at least 20 weeks of the year, or that have a payroll of at least $10,000 in any quarter of the year.

A new standard in the bill would prohibit states from denying unemployment compensation solely on the basis of pregnancy.

The bill passed by the House also meets some of the complaints about the trigger mechanism in the present program of federal extended benefits during periods of high unemployment.

The effect of the change would be to allow payment of up to 13 weeks of additional benefits in a state where unemployment stays high, but is not rising in relation to the preceding two years.

Carmen Name Hearn Assistant President

Kansas City—W. O. Hearn, 50, has been named assistant president of the Railway Carmen, succeeding O. W. Jacobson, who recently became president of the union. Hearn had held the post of vice president.

Philadelphia Labor Opens New Museum

Philadelphia—The Philadelphia labor movement helped celebrate the nation's Bicentennial with the opening of a labor history museum.

The museum is just three blocks from Independence Hall in the historic section of old Philadelphia on the ground floor of the new Garment Center building.

It is made up of eight main exhibits showing the development of American labor from colonial days up to the present. Each exhibit focuses on one period of labor history or on a particular group of American workers, with special exhibits on such topics as child labor, the role of women in labor history, and the history of the miners.

The last exhibit area is a labor hall of fame honoring men and women who have made substantial contributions to the growth of the labor movement.

In addition to tracing the growth of individual trade unions and early labor federations, the museum focuses on the broader social history of which the American labor movement was a part. Pictures, cartoons, voiceovers, and recordings of labor songs are all used to show the background against which early unions were formed.

One display effectively recreates Ellis Island, another the conditions in a coal mine, while phone banks provide listeners with labor songs.

The labor history project is administered by the Philadelphia AFL-CIO, supported by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Pennsylvania Bicentennial Commission.

The Philadelphia Federation of Teachers, Local 3, was especially active in planning the project, working through the education committee of the local AFL-CIO.

Besides the exhibits inside the museum, a special outdoor exhibit contains displays by individual unions emphasizing their specific contributions to the American labor movement. These include projects by the Teachers, Steelworkers, Bakery & Confectionery Workers, Glass Bottle Blowers, Graphic Arts International Union and the Iron Workers.

President Edward F. Toohey of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO presided at ceremonies opening the museum to the public. Others taking part included Lt. Gov. Ernest Kline; City Council President George V. Schwartz, Mayor Frank Rizzo and President Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO.

Firemen-Oilers Convention:

Job Needs Termed Key Election Issue

Bal Harbour, Fla.—There is "no more desperately important issue than unemployment," Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., told delegates to the Firemen & Oilers' 29th convention here.

Clayman, declaring the scarcity of jobs would be a big issue in the fall elections, said the nation's official current jobless rate of 7.5 percent is refutation enough to those who claim that the United States cannot afford a bold jobs program.

Every 1 percent of unemployment translates into a loss of $14 billion in tax revenue, making the cost of unemployment greater than the cost of the proposed Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill and other job-creating measures, Clayman said.

He also warned of the drain of American capital, technology, and jobs to the overseas operations of multinational corporations. U.S. technology is "our only shield, our protection, our defense in the trade market," he asserted. "Now we're giving it away. The U.S. will not be able to compete, and you will not have your job."

John J. McNamara, president of the Firemen & Oilers, announced his personal support of the Democratic candidate in the November presidential election, and added:

"If Jimmy Carter's Administration can produce jobs, health care, and homes, I can predict he'll have the support of all working men and women in the nation."

McNamara, who assumed leadership of the Firemen & Oilers in January 1975 upon the death of William Fredenberger, defeated challenger John B. Curan 414 to 330 in his bid for his first full five-year term. George J. Francisco, who became secretary-treasurer when McNamara was elevated to the presidency, also was elected to a five-year term.

The 400 convention delegates approved resolutions setting the union's policy and goals over the next five years. One resolution seeks to resolve wage inequities between the union and the Railway & Airline Clerks over identical job classifications.

Others support the Kennedy-Corman Health Security bill, oppose coal slurry pipeline construction legislation, and call for increased political activities.

Speakers included Paul Hall, president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.; James E. Yost, president of the Railway Employees' Dept.; Paul Burnsky, president of the Metal Trades Dept.; Orville Jacobsen, president of the Railway Carmen; Julien Major, vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress; Norman Hill, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Dan O'Sullivan, vice president of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co., and Dick Howard, secretary-treasurer of Labor newspaper.

IUE Strikes 5 Plants for National Pact

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers struck the White Consolidated Industries Corp. at five plant locations over the company's refusal to negotiate on a national basis. The union is also seeking higher wage and fringe benefits.

The strike began on July 11 and involves more than 3,000 workers at plants in Columbus, Mansfield and Newark, Ohio; Edison, N.J., and Miami-Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

White acquired the five plants last year as part of its purchase of the Westinghouse Appliance Division. At that time, the union noted, White agreed to take over the IUE-Westinghouse national contract covering the plants.

White's refusal to negotiate a new contract nationally, however, led IUE to file charges against the firm with the National Labor Relations Board. The NLRB issued a complaint against White, and the board's general counsel is seeking a federal injunction to compel the firm to bargain nationally with IUE.

Arbitration Agreement Ends Hospital Strike

New York—Striking hospital workers returned to their jobs here after negotiators for their union and the League of Voluntary Hospitals & Homes agreed to resolve their contract dispute through binding arbitration.

District 1199, National Union of Hospital & Health Care Employees, had agreed last month to a federal inquiry board's recommendation to that effect, but the league rejected the idea. The league, representing the 57 hospitals and nursing homes in the New York City area affected by the strike, changed its position when state authorities threatened to reduce Medicaid reimbursements to reflect lower hospital occupancy rates during the strike.

The federal fact-finding board had also recommended a cost-of-living increase for the hospital workers. The hospitals turned down the idea and said they would not submit to arbitration since they had no money to pay for a COL adjustment.

In a formal vote to accept arbitration and to end the walkout, District 1199 members voted 21,348 to 1,060 in favor of the proposal. The union is a division of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

Leon J. Davis, president of District 1199, said the overwhelming vote to return to work demonstrated that "our members are as unified at the end of this strike as they were in conducting it" and are "eager to return to what they should have been allowed to do all along—tending the sick."

The 40,000 workers who struck over the contract dispute on July 7 included technicians, orderlies, nurses' aides, social workers, and kitchen help whose take-home pay averages less than $160 a week.

Under the terms of the back-to-work agreement, an arbitrator appointed by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service will consider the demands of both sides, as well as the settlement recommendations issued last month by an FMCS board of inquiry.

40,000 Affected:

Westinghouse Accord Ends Strikes, Matches GE Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement" reached last month. Traditionally, Westinghouse follows the pattern set by the larger General Electric Co.

While the new contracts closely parallel GE's agreement with the electrical unions, this year's Westinnghouse negotiations were interrupted by nationwide walkouts against the Pittsburgh-based firm. IBEW struck Westinghouse on July 12, charging the company with chiseling on the GE settlement. IUE continued to negotiate on a day-to-day basis until July 18 when its members also struck.

The striking workers began reporting back to their jobs on July 20, shortly after the settlement was announced by the Coordinated Bargaining Committee of GE & Westinghouse Unions, a coalition of unions with members employed by the two giant companies.

The settlement, which was worked out in marthon bargaining sessions after the old contracts expired on July 11, provides general increases of 60 cents an hour for hourly-rated employees—10 percent for salaried workers—in the first year of the agreement, and annual general increases of 4 percent or 25 cents an hour, whichever is greater, payable in July of 1977 and 1978.

The basic general increase will be supplemented by adjustments for highly skilled workers ranging from 5 to 50 cents an hour. In addition, an annual cost-of-living boost will be paid in December each year the contract is in force.

Like the GE agreement, however, there will be no payment for increases in the consumer price index between 7 and 9 percent in a year.

Excluding the skilled and COL increases, the CBC noted, the settlement will yield a minimum of $1.10 an hour over three years. With a CPI increase of 7 to 9 percent a year, total increases would come to not less than $1.68 an hour.

Other features of the settlement:

- Minimum pension benefits are increased to a range of $7.50 to $11 per month per year of service from the previous $6-$9. For future credited service, the range will be $7.50 to $12, up from $7-$10.
- Starting Jan. 1, 1977, maximum life insurance coverage will rise from $19,500 to $21,500 for hourly workers and from $30,500 to $42,500 for salaried employees.
- Accident and sickness benefits increase to a maximum of $175 per week from $150 a week. Accidental death or dismemberment coverage is boosted from $9,750 to $10,750 for hourly workers and from $15,250 to $21,250 for salaried workers.
- Also, effective Jan. 1, the company will provide a new optional group term life insurance program that will cost a participating employee $2 per month and provide $5,000 insurance coverage for a spouse and $1,000 for each dependent child.
- Effective Aug. 1, the firm also will provide longer health coverage for employees and their dependents, plus some new items, including benefits for hospital confinement in an approved alcohol or drug rehabilitation facility.

Other gains include a sixth week of vacation after 30 years of service, up to 20 days' accumulation of sick and personal leave, extension of an initial special skilled trades increase to thousands of additional workers, and restrictions in grievance-arbitration provisions.

In addition, Westinghouse agreed to accept a National Labor Relations Board decision and recognize IUE as the bargaining agent for its Abingdon, Va., plant and to include Abingdon under the national contract.

The company also agreed to allow certain IBEW workers who chose a wage increase instead of improved pensions in 1950-55 to buy back the pension coverage. UE won improved checkoff provisions.

The IUE, IBEW, and UE, which hold national agreements with Westinghouse, coordinated their bargaining with other unions holding individual plant agreements with the company.

The other unions were the Steelworkers, Carpenters, Machinists, Allied Industrial Workers, and Flint Glass Workers.



NEW FEDERAL RULES extending safety and health standards to underwater jobs will help reduce hazards in commercial diving operations. Hooking up a hoist sling on a section of pipeline in the Gulf of Mexico is Buddy Ayers of Luling, La., a member of Carpenters Local 1012. Carpenters represent most U.S. divers.

Diving Safety Standard Hailed by Carpenters

An emergency temporary standard for underwater divers that has just gone into effect was hailed by the Carpenters as a vital step toward curbing job accidents and health hazards in commercial diving operations.

The temporary standard was issued by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration after more than 10 months of hearings, petitions and task force studies. It will be superseded by a permanent standard within six months, OSHA reported.

The emergency standard sets basic requirements aimed at providing safer and more healthful working conditions and encompasses a number of key objectives sought by the Carpenters.

Because of a marked increase in fatalities among its members involved in commercial diving operations, the Carpenters petitioned OSHA last August to take immediate steps to develop a permanent standard.

The petition cited the increasing on-the-job hazards divers face in offshore oil exploration that involves exceptionally deep water operations.

The union pointed out that 10 fatalities were reported last year in the Gulf of Mexico alone among the estimated 300 to 500 divers employed in the area. It cited a similarly high fatality rate in the North Sea off Britain where a number of U.S. contractors employ American divers in offshore oil operations.

The Carpenters represent a majority of the more than 1,500 full-time and 775 part-time divers working in U.S. waters and abroad. The union has held jurisdiction in the trade since the divers began working with dock builders in underwater construction more than 40 years ago.

The temporary standard, effective July 15, specifies personnel requirements and restrictions for various operations, use of proper diving equipment and systems, record-keeping requirements and operational procedures.

Recommendations for the new standard were drafted by a task force composed of representatives from OSHA, the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health, the Coast Guard and the Navy. Members of the Carpenters employed as divers in the Gulf of Mexico and on the West Coast served as expert consultants to the panel.

Carpenters' President William Sidell pledged the union's cooperation to achieve full compliance with the new federal regulations.

Sidell stressed that compliance authorities must be concerned with long-range health hazards as well as the obvious causes of worker accidents.

Rubber Workers Show Picket Line Solidarity

Akron, Ohio—The membership of the Rubber Workers remains solidly behind its leaders despite attempts by the Big Four tire makers to "break or, at least, weaken our union," URW President Peter Bommarito declared.

In a letter to striking URW members at Firestone, Goodyear, Goodrich, and Uniroyal, Bommarito said that in maintaining solidarity "we have proven to the world that the human spirit is stronger than profits."

Bommarito charged that the industry has sought to "divide and conquer" the union, engaging in tactics designed to create membership pressure against the URW bargaining committees to end the 95-day-old strike.

"They wanted us to go back to work with a substandard agreement," Bommarito observed.

The union struck the industry Apr. 21, singlng out Firestone as its target in negotiating a pattern settlement. The walkout is close to becoming the longest strike in the industry's history.

Bommarito said that the rubber companies' game plan is to destroy the URW's effectiveness as an international union. Their latest strategy, he said, was to bypass the union's bargaining structure and appeal directly to the membership.

Bommarito said that Firestone's most recent offer "still fell short" of members' need. He noted, for instance, that the company's proposed cost-of-living escalator clause would provide only two-thirds of the "necessary wage protection against inflation."

The Firestone offer called for a one-cent hourly pay rise for every increase of four-tenths of a point in the national consumer price index. It would not become effective until October 1977.

Bommarito also noted that the company's wage offer of $1.30 over a three-year period would not catch up with wage losses suffered by URW members since 1973. Firestone's latest proposal also contained shortcomings in the areas of pensions and supplemental unemployment benefits, he said.

"Not adequately considered were the vital issues of plant closings, early retirement, dental coverage, holidays, and vacations," he told the Big Four local union members. He also criticized the firm for releasing details of its offer to the press before presenting it to the URW Firestone negotiating committee for study.

The contract proposal was rejected July 6 by the committee, which was supported in its action by URW negotiating committees at Goodyear, Goodrich and Uniroyal.

Labor Officials Quit Blue Cross Over Missouri Anti-Union Drive

St. Louis—Three St. Louis labor officials have refused leadership posts in the Blue Cross Hospital Service, Inc., of Missouri because of anti-union activities by officers of the insurance plan.

They charged that Blue Cross had imported a professional union buster from Chicago to direct a campaign that resulted in the rejection of organization efforts at Blue Cross headquarters by the Insurance Workers. The union lost a representation vote 317-237.

Refusing nominations to the corporate assembly of Blue Cross were Robert J. Kelley, secretary-treasurer of the Greater St. Louis Labor Council, and G. William Field, secretary-treasurer of the Missouri State AFL-CIO.

Oscar A. Ehrhardt, retired president of the Greater St. Louis Labor Council and a 30-year member of the Blue Cross assembly, resigned from the post because of the anti-union activities.

James E. Meyers, president of the city central labor body, retained his position on the Blue Cross board of directors but expressed his displeasure at the action of the organization in fighting the organizing efforts. Control of the Blue Cross program is vested in the 25-member board of directors.

Kelley had been nominated to the assembly for the first time. Field had been nominated for re-election. Kelley described the corporate assembly as "similar to a community review board." It is made up of medical personnel, hospital representatives and members of the public, meets annually and acts on reports from the board of directors.

Kelley noted that about 40 percent of Blue Cross clients in the state are unions or companies with union negotiated welfare plans.

"Some organizations will, at the appropriate time, give careful consideration to renewing their policies" with Blue Cross, Kelley warned. The anti-union action "also will have an effect on new business," he predicted.

Meyers emphasized his agreement with those protesting against Blue Cross actions, but said he felt that it would be in the best interest of union members that their representative remain on the board of directors.

The union officials stressed that the dispute does not involve Missouri Medical Services, the local Blue Shield program which provides insurance coverage of physicians' charges. Its workers are represented by Local 13 of the Office & Professional Employees.

John Davis, international representative of the IWIU here for the Blue Cross organizing efforts, charged that late in April "it became evident that Blue Cross had hired a professional union buster to discourage employes from voting for the union."

Bill McCarthy, IWIU organizing director, reported that during the campaign, the company distributed "vote no" buttons to employees. "They had the supervisors distribute them, and that is inherently coercive in itself," McCarthy said.

Consumer Prices Up:

Real Wages Decline Below '65 Average

Workers' purchasing power plummeted nine-tenths of 1 percent in June, largely the result of shorter work schedules, less overtime, and another sizable increase in living costs, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Real spendable earnings—take-home pay stripped of the effects of inflation—averaged $91.15 a week for a worker with three dependents last month. That was 17 cents less than the average for 1965.

Pushed by spiraling fuel prices, the cost-of-living rose five-tenths of 1 percent in June, following increases of six-tenths of 1 percent in May and four-tenths of 1 percent in April, BLS said.

The government's consumer price index, which measures average changes in prices of goods and services usually bought by urban wage earners, stood at 170.1 percent of its 1967 base in June.

The change in the index means that a typical "market basket" of goods and services that cost $100 in 1967 now costs $170.10.

Prices for energy — gasoline, motor oil, fuel oil, coal, natural gas, and electricity—rose 1.9 percent in June, compared with 1 percent in May, and accounted for almost a third of the rise in the CPI last month, the government said.

The gasoline and motor oil index alone advanced 2.1 percent, more than twice the increase of nine-tenths of 1 percent in May when it rose for the first time in seven months.

Regular gasoline averaged 59.2 cents a gallon in June, compared with 57.6 cents in May. Unleaded gas rose from 60 to 61.6 cents over the month while premium-grade gasoline went from 62.1 to 63.7 cents.

Food prices in June rose only two-tenths of 1 percent, considerably less than the 1 percent rise in May and the six-tenths of 1 percent increase in April. Charges for services rose six-tenths of 1 percent, two-tenths of 1 percent higher than the May rise but about the monthly average for the first half of this year.

For the spring quarter of the year, BLS said, prices have risen at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6.1 percent. This compares with a 2.9 percent increase in the first three months of the year, and a 7.3 percent rise in the final quarter of 1975.

Reporting on monthly changes in detail, BLS said prices rose for many types of food. Cereals and bakery products went up 1.3 percent from May to June. Dairy products increased 1 percent. Prices for eggs and coffee rose sharply for the third consecutive month.

Beef and pork prices turned down following large increases in May, however, and prices for fruits and vegetables continued to decline, BLS said. The cost of eating away from home—restaurant meals and snacks—rose five-tenths of 1 percent last month, the same as in the previous month.

Besides fuel, other non-food commodities that rose in price last month included used cars, apparel, and footwear. Prices of household durables also went up in June.

Charges for household services other than rent increased seven-tenths of 1 percent, following a five-tenths of 1 percent rise in May.

Ford Urged To Sign New Housing Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

The council statement stressed the need for a mix of programs, including "necessary increases in low- and moderate-income housing construction, conservation of existing housing and related community development."

It urged Congress to back up its authorization bill with the needed funding and called on Ford to sign into law such an appropriations bill.

A bonus to reducing the shortage of housing, the council noted, would be a reduction in the present 17 percent construction industry unemployment rate which "continues to drag down the rest of the economy."

One of the provisions of the bill sent to the White House would lower the interest rate on federal construction loans for housing for the elderly built by non-profit groups.

The bill would earmark at least $100 million of the $850 million that would be authorized for various federal housing subsidies for new construction or substantial rehabilitation of conventional public housing.

After returning from a two-week recess, the Senate quickly cleared the bill for the President by voice vote. Just before the recess, the House had approved the final version, 341-68.

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CAMPAIGN TO PASS the full employment bill is spurred by its co-sponsor, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), at a luncheon of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s executive committee. Humphrey challenged the bill's critics and said real "fiscal irresponsibility" would be to do nothing and allow high unemployment to continue.

Public Works Veto Reversed By Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

assailed the veto as further evidence of Ford's "indifference" to the unemployed.

Ford has vetoed a record 53 bills in the less than two years he has held office. This was only the ninth to be overridden.

Only the most conservative Republicans stayed with the President on this issue, and there were substantial GOP defections in both the Senate and House.

The President's veto last February of a larger $6 billion jobs bill was overridden then in the House. But the Senate fell three votes short of the needed two-thirds.

On this bill, pared down in the vain hope of avoiding a veto, 15 Senate Republicans voted with 58 Democrats to override the veto and the margin was eight more than the two-thirds required. Twenty-one Republicans and three Democrats backed the President.

In fact, the 73-24 vote to override was more one-sided than the 70-25 vote by which the Senate passed the final version of the bill.

Ford's repeated use of the veto came under sharp fire during the debate. Rep. James C. Wright (D-Tex.) said the veto was never intended "to frustrate and obstruct" the role of Congress.

House Republican Leader John J. Rhodes (Ariz.) denounced the jobs bill as "a cruel hoax" but 57 Republicans joined 253 Democrats in voting to override.

'That's What Made Me Sick!'



Humphrey Hits 'Bunk' On Cost of Jobs Bill

Hubert Humphrey thinks the freshmen Democratic congressmen that union members helped to elect should stand up and be counted for the full employment bill that labor has made its top legislative goal.

The Minnesota senator, co-sponsor of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, told a luncheon session of the Industrial Union Dept.'s executive committee that he's "damn sick and tired of reading this bunk in the newspapers" about the high cost of the legislation.

Citing the tax drain and welfare-related costs of unemployment, Humphrey said the real "fiscal irresponsibility" is not to plan for full employment.

President Ford's veto threat shouldn't deter the House from moving ahead with the bill, Humphrey said.

The IUD committee, as did the AFL-CIO Executive Council, strongly reiterated support for the legislation and asked affiliates "to take all possible steps to demonstrate to Congress that Americans want the enactment of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill."

The IUD resolution termed it "ironic" that a nation that had been looked on as a land of opportunity is celebrating its bicentennial with an unemployment rate of 7.5 percent.

Passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill "cannot come quickly enough to suit us," the IUD said. "The strength and resources of America are being drained by the continuing and deepening plight of the unemployed."

The IUD cited a recent study by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare showing the "staggering costs" of unemployment in terms of federal expenditures.

It quoted the study as showing that once unemployment reaches 5 percent, each additional 1 percent of unemployment requires an additional $10 billion in federal spending for six major assistance programs—in addition to the $14 billion that "economists of all leanings" agree is lost in tax revenues.

Not all the loss is in money terms, the IUD stressed. "It would be impossible to attach a dollar value to the human despair and suffering that the Administration has forced upon our citizens" through its unemployment-fostering economic policies.

HRDI Enrolls Needy Youths In Jobs Project

An opportunity to explore various vocations in private industry will be provided 300 disadvantaged youth who are enrolled in a summer program sponsored jointly by the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute and the National Alliance of Businessmen.

The nine-week program, funded by the Labor Dept. under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act, is open primarily to youths from ghetto areas between the ages of 16 and 21. Employers will place the youths on their payrolls up to five hours a day for a total of 225 hours over the nine-week period at no less than the minimum wage of $2.30 an hour.

The goal of the Vocational Exploration Program being conducted in 19 cities, is to expand enrollees' knowledge and understanding of employer requirements and expectations in the world of work. The program's curriculum was developed by HRDI, NAB and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Employers participating in the program do so with the written concurrence of their workers' bargaining agent. Program activities include an introduction to basic labor-management issues and practices of employers and unions, and an introduction to the basic principles and concepts of collective bargaining.

Since the purpose of the program is vocational exploration, enrollees will not be involved in productive work, nor may they be retained at the conclusion of the program.

Quinn Mills Named Disputes Umpire

The AFL-CIO Executive Council approved the appointment of D. Quinn Mills to serve as an impartial umpire under the federation's internal disputes plan.

Mills is a labor relations professor at Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration. He currently serves as impartial umpire under the Building & Construction Trades Dept.'s jurisdictional disputes plan.

Mills, 35 years old, also is the permanent arbitrator for jurisdictional disputes on the trans-Alaska pipeline system. He served as chairman of the Construction Industries Stabilization Committee between 1973 and 1974, and as a special assistant to the director of the defunct Cost of Living Council during the same period.

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Jobs Lag Found Blocking Full Economic Recovery

Mine Safety Bill Clears 1st Hurdle

By David L. Perlman

A bill to upgrade mine safety and transfer enforcement from the Interior Dept. to the Labor Dept. passed the House with strong support from unions of both hard-rock and coal miners.

The Administration opposed the shift to the Labor Dept. But on a key 263-119 vote, the House defeated an amendment that would have kept the Mining Enforcement Safety Agency in the Interior Dept. It then cleared the bill for the Senate, 309-86.

Passage of the bill has been a legislative crusade of the Steelworkers, the largest union in the hard-rock mining field, since the 1972 Sunshine Mine disaster in Kellogg, Ida., where the bodies of silver miners buried in the mine collapse have never been recovered.

An important provision of the House bill would strengthen the 1966 Metal & Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act by incorporating some of the better provisions of two later laws—the Coal Mine Safety Act passed in 1969 and the Occupational Safety & Health Act which applies to nearly all non-mining occupations.

Despite the safety laws on the books, the death toll among the 262,000 hard-rock miners and the 187,000 coal miners has been by far the highest of any major industry, the House was told.

The argument for shifting safety enforcement from the Interior Dept. was based on what miners view as a conflict of interest.

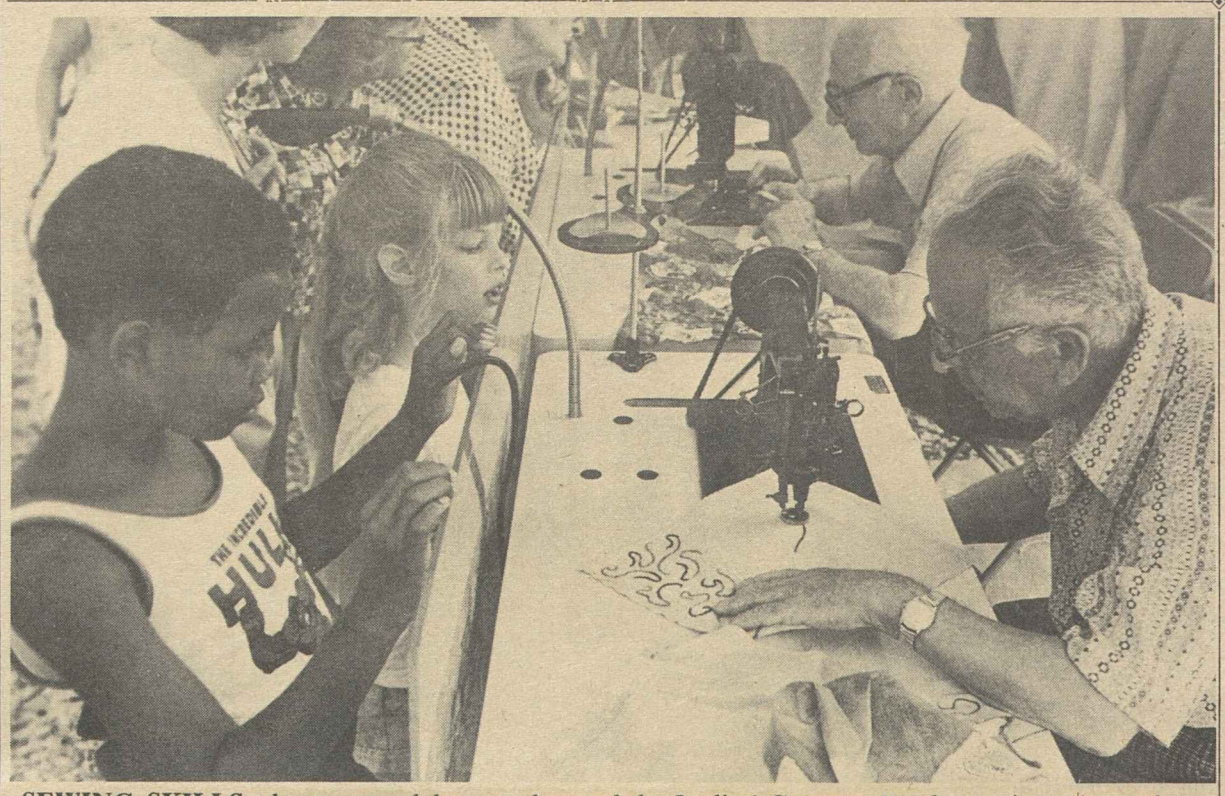
AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote House members before the vote that the transfer is "crucial" to development of adequate safety and health programs for miners.

He said the failure to do so stems from a basic "incompatibility" between the Interior Dept.'s responsibility for resource development and its obligations on worker safety and health.

The term "hard-rock" mining covers virtually all non-coal mines. It includes, among others, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc and asbestos mines. The safety law also covers sand and gravel quarries.

Steelworkers Legislative Director Jack Sheehan cited among the pluses in the new hard-rock mine safety law a guarantee that worker safety representatives won't lose pay when they exercise their right to "walk around" with a government safety inspector to check out

(Continued on Page 2)



SEWING SKILLS, demonstrated by members of the Ladies' Garment Workers, pique the curiosity of young and old alike at the 1976 Festival of American Folklife on the Mall in Washington. Fifty-five unions, nearly all of them AFL-CIO affiliates, are participating in this year's festival, giving the public a closeup look at what their members do. The demonstrations are performed in the Working Americans area where different job skills are displayed every two weeks. The ILGWU took part in an exhibit on how Americans are clothed.

Study Cites Two-Year Drop-Off

Unemployment still is America's major economic problem, despite a slight improvement in the official national jobless rate since the low point of the recession a year ago.

A study of state employment figures by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research shows that the number of employed wage and salary workers in many industries in a large number of states is still below the level of two years ago.

The study's findings bear out the AFL-CIO Executive Council's observation at its recent meeting that "the harsh reality of high and continuing unemployment cannot be hidden by the Administration's election-year rhetoric."

The council warned that the "thinness" of the recovery so far could lead to a new downturn in 1977 "unless major changes are made in national economic policy."

The AFL-CIO analysis reveals that declines in employment over the past two years have been particularly severe in construction, manufacturing, public utilities and transportation.

"The impact of the recession has varied from state to state with some states particularly hard hit, such as New York, where employment is down a total of 400,000, and with lower employment in every major industry sector," the study notes.

The report also points out that:

- Total employment has declined in 21 states over the past two years.
- Employment in the contract construction industry has declined in 40 states over the same period.
- Manufacturing employment in 42 states is still below the levels of two years earlier.
- Transportation and public

(Continued on Page 8)

Harassment Barred:

House Votes Curbs On Debt Collectors

The House voted to outlaw some of the worst harassment tactics of professional debt collectors who operate across state lines.

It sent on to the Senate a labor-endorsed bill that would make it illegal for a third-party debt collector to pester a creditor with repeated or late-night calls, to use any form of intimidation or to misrepresent himself.

Rep. Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.), the bill's sponsor, spoke during the House debate of some of the tactics that point up the need for legislation. He cited:

- A debt collector who told a woman her young child had been seriously injured in order to get her to come to a hospital emergency room where he was waiting to dun her for an alleged debt.
- A debt collection practice known as "beating," in which a debtor is called every five minutes at home or at work until he agrees to pay.
- Debt collectors who have posed as sheriffs and FBI agents, who have warned debtors they will be thrown in jail if they don't pay up, and in at least one case have threatened a mother that her children will be taken away and put in foster homes because she is a "deadbeat" and will be adjudged an unfit mother.

Among the specific prohibitions, a debt collector covered by the legislation couldn't call before 8 a.m. or after 9 p.m., or more than twice a week in any event.

Normally, a debt collector could contact the debtor only once at his place of employment. But if the alleged debt is greater than $100 and the creditor has not furnished the collector with a number where he can be called outside of working

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Backs New Formula For Pensions

Legislation to put the social security system on a sounder financial footing was supported by both the AFL-CIO and the National Council of Senior Citizens at House hearings.

It would correct an inflation-caused aberration stemming from a 1972 amendment to the Social Security Act. The 1972 change had the effect of building up future retirement benefits for workers at an unintended rapid rate by linking the pension formula to both rising prices and rising wages.

If uncorrected, this could lead eventually to some persons qualifying to retire at a bigger pension

(Continued on Page 2)

Employers Seen Key To Illegal Alien Flow

By James M. Shevis

A federal statute providing criminal penalties for employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens is "our best chance, perhaps our only chance," of stemming the flow of workers illegally entering the United States, Commissioner Leonard F. Chapman of the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service declared.

Such a law, pending in Congress, has been urged by the AFL-CIO on the ground that the presence of illegal immigrants takes jobs from American citizens and legal aliens and undermines the movement toward fair wages and working conditions.

Chapman, appearing at a press briefing in Washington on the growing problem of illegal migration into the United States, described the situation as "one of the more serious problems our nation is facing." He predicted the matter would become even more serious and costly unless something is done soon to correct it.

The briefing was sponsored jointly by the Population Institute and Zero Population Growth, two national organizations seeking to stabilize U.S. and world population by ending illegal immigration and through other means.

(Continued on Page 7)

Carter's Appeal Spurs Registration-by-Mail Bill

The House Democratic leadership has responded to a request from presidential candidate Jimmy Carter and given a green light to a voter-registration-by-mail bill that had been bottled up in the House Rules Committee since last winter.

The labor-supported bill would allow all persons of voting age to register by mail for federal elections and would provide a financial incentive for states to qualify them also to vote in state and local elections. The program would be administered by the Federal Election Commission.

Carter listed the mail registration plan as one of his goals in his acceptance speech at the Democratic National Convention. At a July 27 news conference in Plains, Ga., Carter told reporters he was "very eager" to see the bill passed and had made some telephone calls that day to House Democratic leaders.

The word from Washington was that the bill is being given a high priority.

Studies Center Print Employs Labor Themes

"A Sense of Amity," an original silkscreen print commissioned by the George Meany Center for Labor Studies to celebrate the AFL-CIO and the Bicentennial, is the focal point of the center's current exhibition.

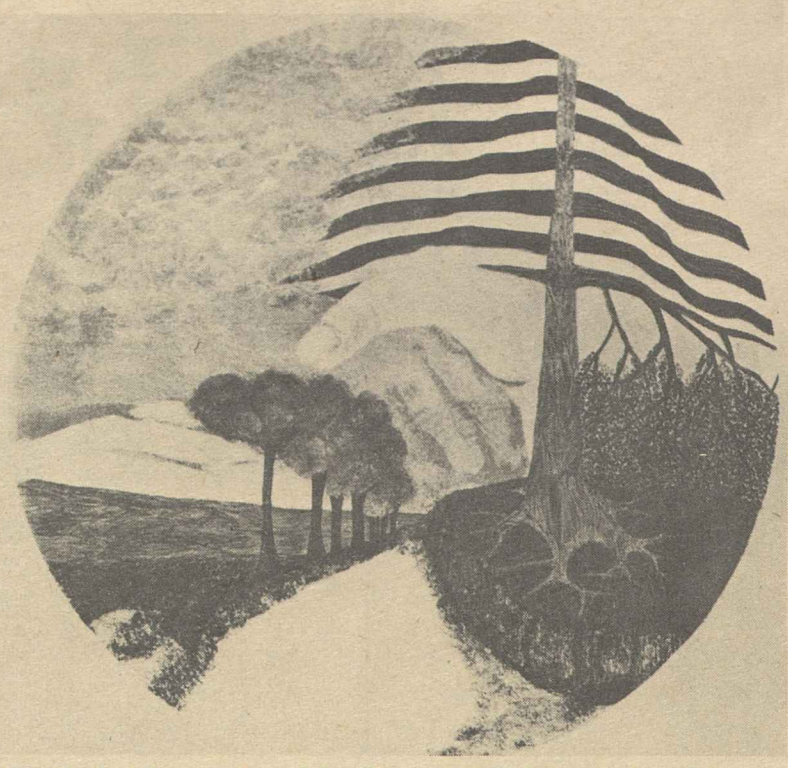
Created by Lou Stovall under a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, the print portrays the themes of brotherhood and strength embodied in the American labor movement through the use of symbolic imagery.

The exhibition, which will run through mid-September, documents the silkscreen process through the use of photographs of the artist at work on the print, a number of color proofs, and Stovall's preliminary drawing. Stovall's works are in the National Collection of Fine Arts in Washington and in other public collections on the East Coast.

A signed and numbered edition of 100 silkscreens of "A Sense of Amity" has been completed. In addition, the work has been reproduced in quantity by the offset lithography process, with the result that high-quality, inexpensive copies of the print are available.

Unions and their locals may buy the posters by writing: Project Poster, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 1000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903.

Prices, which include tax and mailing costs, are $4 each, $35 for 10, $75 for 50, and $125 for 100.



THE AFL-CIO's clasped hands symbol highlights the silkscreen original commissioned by the George Meany Center for Labor Studies to celebrate the AFL-CIO and the nation's Bicentennial. The print is available to affiliates in poster form.

Debt Collector Abuse Curbed By House Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

hours, up to two calls a month could be made at the place of employment.

Collectors would be barred from using abusive language or threatening "to take any action that cannot legally be taken or that is not intended to be taken."

The collector would also be obligated to provide a written notice detailing the amount and circumstances of the alleged debt. If it is challenged, the collector must cease efforts to collect the money until he receives a certification of the validity of the debt from the creditor.

To ease the bill through the House, it was limited to third-party collectors in interstate commerce. Retail stores, banks and other establishments that actually loaned the money or extended the credit are not covered by the law.

Despite this, the bill initially failed to clear the House under a procedure that required a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules.

It then was called up on July 27 under the normal procedure requiring only majority approval. With the addition of one amendment, dealing with the definition of interstate commerce, it then passed by a 239-162 vote.

9¢ COL Boost Set For Steelworkers

Pittsburgh—Some 400,000 members of the Steelworkers employed in the basic steel industry will receive a cost-of-living adjustment of 9 cents an hour on Aug. 1, USWA President I. W. Abel announced.

An additional 36,300 Steelworkers employed in the container industry will receive the same adjustment on Aug. 15. The wage boosts are provided under the union's 1974 settlements with the industries.

Bill Endorsed to Correct Social Security Formula

(Continued from Page 1)

than their peak earnings while employed.

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman told a House Ways & Means subcommittee that this distortion has led to exaggerated warnings that the Social Security system is in financial trouble. He urged Congress to "act as soon as possible on the financing issue in order to maintain public confidence in the system and to bring peace of mind to millions of our retired citizens."

Seidman and Senior Citizens President Nelson H. Cruikshank endorsed the concept of the Administration bill and a similar measure sponsored by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.).

It would continue unchanged the cost-of-living escalator for persons already retired and for those who move onto the retirement rolls in the future.

The only difference is in computing the retirement formula for persons in the active workforce.

Instead of being tied to price changes, their pension formula would be indexed to average wages in such a way as to assure that their pensions will not be a lesser portion of wages than exists at present.

The formula is complex. But the effect of the proposed change in the social security law would be to assure that future pensions will reflect a rising standard of living as measured by average wages, and that social security pension payments after retirement will continue to be protected against cost-of-living increases.

Seidman noted that the "decoupling" of future benefits from the price index will not remedy all of the long-range funding problems projected by the trustees of the system. But he said speedy action on decoupling would allow more time to judge whether the birth rate and workforce projections for the next century are sufficiently valid to require additional long run financing.

The type of legislation now proposed, he testified, "would significantly hold down costs in the next century and yet would not undermine social security commitments already made."

Mine Safety Transfer Plan Wins Key Test

(Continued from Page 1)

a mine. It also provides that a worker assigned to a less hazardous job for physical reasons won't receive a pay cut.

The United Mine Workers, representing coal miners, also took a strong stand for shifting safety enforcement to the Labor Dept., and Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) said hearings held by his Labor Standards subcommittee show gross laxity by the Interior Dept.

He cited as an example two explosions at the Scotia Coal Mine in Kentucky this past March, which killed 26 miners.

The mine had "a long and chronic history of health and safety violations," Dent said, and "clearly placed production and profits before the safety, health and lives of its miners." But the Interior Dept. agency failed "miserably" to protect the workers.

For Remainder of 1976

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for the remainder of 1976 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates and state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
Aug. 2-4	Virginia	Norfolk
Aug. 8-14	Letter Carriers	Houston
Aug. 8-14	Railroad Signalmen	Quebec City
Aug. 9-13	Lathers	Boston
Aug. 9-14	Postal Workers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Aug. 16	Molders	Cincinnati
Aug. 16-18	Nebraska	Lincoln
Aug. 16-20	Fire Fighters	Denver
Aug. 16-20	Plumbers & Pipe Fitters	Las Vegas, Nev.
Aug. 16-20	Theatrical Stage Employees	Minneapolis
Aug. 16-20	Washington	Seattle
Aug. 23	Iron Workers	San Diego
Aug. 23-25	Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Aug. 26-28	North Dakota	Dickinson
Aug. 30-Sept. 3	Steelworkers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Aug. 30-Sept. 3	New York	Kiamesha Lake
Sept. (No date)	Vermont	Burlington
Sept. 6-10	British Trades Union Congress	Brighton, England
Sept. 7-17	Machinists	Hollywood, Fla.
Sept. 13-16	Michigan	Dearborn
Sept. 13-17	Printing & Graphic Communications Union	New York
Sept. 14-16	New Jersey	Atlantic City
Sept. 19-22	Missouri	Kansas City
Sept. 20-23	Florida	Orlando
Sept. 20-24	Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers	Miami Beach
Sept. 20-24	Government Employees	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 20-24	Tobacco Workers	Miami Beach
Sept. 20-24	Alaska	Anchorage
Sept. 20-24	California	Sacramento
Sept. 22-24	Connecticut	New Haven
Sept. 23-25	Railway Supervisors	St. Louis
Sept. 24-25	Wyoming	Cheyenne
Sept. 26-Oct. 1	Chemical Workers	Hollywood, Fla.
Sept. 29-Oct. 1	Utah	Salt Lake City
Oct. 3-6	Minnesota	Rochester
Oct. 4	National Maritime Union	New York
Oct. 11-14	Wisconsin	Eau Claire
Oct. 11-15	Paperworkers	Hollywood, Fla.
Oct. 13-15	Georgia	Savannah
Oct. 17-21	Marine & Shipbuilding Workers	New Orleans
Nov. 8-11	Flight Engineers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Nov. 15	Air Line Pilots	Hollywood, Fla.

Union Shifts Role to Back Right Of Worker to Bring Job Bias Suit

A union that, along with a company, was sued by a discharged worker on a race discrimination charge has asked the Supreme Court to overturn two lower courts that dismissed the suit on technical grounds and allow the case to be tried on its merits.

The unusual reversal of roles isn't quite the "man bites dog" story it appears at first glance. As attorneys for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE) and the AFL-CIO see it, the paramount issue is that persons charging job discrimination in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act should have full access to the courts.

While the IUE firmly denies any allegation of discrimination in the complaint brought by a black woman who was fired in 1971 from her job at a Memphis, Tenn., manufacturing plant, it wants her to have full rights to her day in court.

The woman, who at the time was an IUE shop steward, was fired for not returning from sick leave when scheduled. The union carried her case through the first three steps of the grievance procedure, and court records indicate she decided not to seek the final step of arbitration. But later she filed a charge of racial discrimination with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission against the company, naming the union as a defendant also. As the case progressed, the union with her consent shifted roles in order to establish her rights under the law.

The EEOC found no basis for the claim of discrimination and announced it would take no action. But a person whose claim is rejected by the EEOC can nevertheless file a private court suit, and that was done in this case.

A federal district judge then dismissed the suit because the woman's charge had not been filed with the EEOC within 90 days after the alleged job discrimination. While the period for filing has since been extended to 180 days, the 90-day deadline was the law in 1971. An appellate court agreed with the district judge's action.

The union takes the position that the time period for filing a discrimination charge with EEOC should not start running until after a case has gone through the normal grievance procedure established by union contract. Its brief to the Supreme Court contends that a discharge doesn't become final until a grievance procedure provided by a union-management agreement has been utilized.

Under that rule, the charge filed with the EEOC would have been within the 90-day deadline with several days to spare. But if the time began running when the company fired the woman, as the lower courts assumed, 108 days had elapsed.

The union brief to the Supreme Court argues that the legal clock shouldn't run while a worker is trying to resolve his problem by using the grievance procedure of his union contract.

Otherwise, union attorneys warn, fewer workers will use the grievance machinery and many problems that could be quickly resolved to everyone's satisfaction will end up as part of a growing EEOC backlog and eventually clog the courts. The EEOC backlog last year had mounted to more than 100,000 cases, the brief notes.

The IUE position is that it would rather be sued than to see established a precedent that would discourage use of a negotiated grievance procedure and weaken the ability of the EEOC and the courts to deal with problems that can't otherwise be resolved.

Higher in First Year:

New Contracts Net Average 6.8% Gain

Major collective bargaining agreements reached during the first half of 1976 provided for average annual wage increases of 6.8 percent over the full life of the contract, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The average compares with 7.8 percent a year under agreements reached in 1975 and does not include possible increases under cost-of-living escalator clauses. First year increases provided in the settlements averaged 8.4 percent compared with 10.2 percent in 1975, BLS said.

The averages were derived from a study of 360 collective bargaining settlements, each covering 1,000 or more workers. Most of the 1.7 million workers covered by the pacts are in the trucking, construction, apparel, and electrical equipment industries.

BLS noted that the size of the settlements continues to be influenced by the possibility of additional increases under COL clauses. Agreements with such clauses negotiated during the first six months of this year provided over-term increases averaging 6.3 percent a year—exclusive of any possible COL adjustments. Contracts without the clauses provided annual raises averaging 7.2 percent. These compare with gains of 7.1 and 8.3 percent, respectively, in 1975.

During the first half of 1976, new escalator provisions were introduced in 16 settlements covering 32,000 workers, BLS reported. Escalator clauses now cover about 60 percent, or 6 million, of all workers in major bargaining units.

Other key features of the first-half bargaining:

● Contracts concluded in the first six months of 1976 averaged 32 months in duration, compared with 29.5 months when the same parties previously negotiated. The size of the wage gain tended to increase as contract duration grew, BLS said.

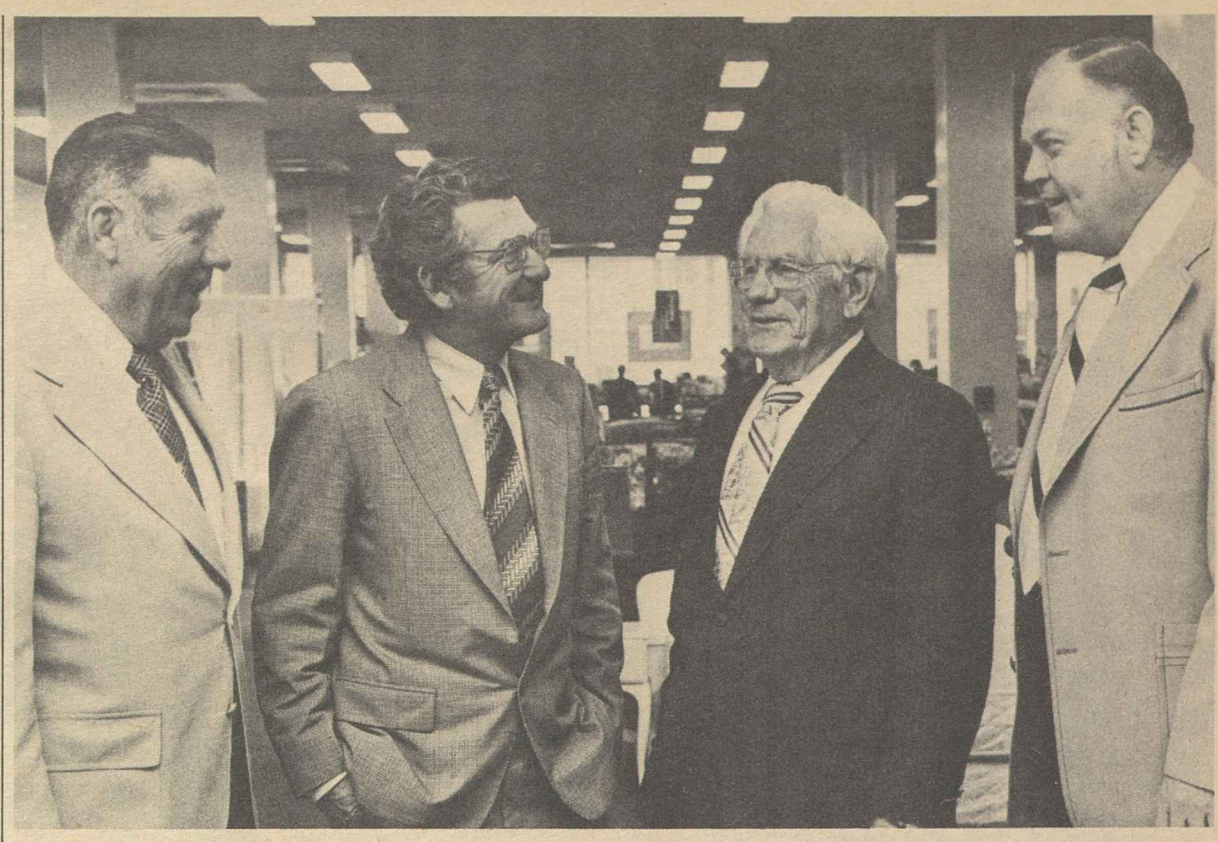
● Contrary to the general downward trend, first-year wage increases in new agreements in manufacturing industries averaged higher than in 1975. In the first six months of 1976, some 521,000 factory workers received first-year pay boosts averaging 10.7 percent, up from 9.8 percent in 1975. Over-term increases, however, were down from 8 percent a year in 1975 to 7.4 percent.

● In non-manufacturing industries, wage increases averaged 7.4 percent in the first quarter and 6.5 percent annually over the life of the contract, compared with 10.4 and 7.8 percent, respectively, in 1975.

Settlements in the construction industry provided average wage increases of 6.2 percent both in the first year and annually over the life of the contract, compared with 8 and 7.5 percent last year, BLS said.

During the reporting period, 5.3 million workers under major agreements actually received wage increases averaging 4.5 percent.

In the July-September period, BLS noted that bargaining will continue to be heavy, with 207 major agreements covering 1.4 million workers due to expire or subject to reopening for wage bargaining. Another 2.4 million workers are scheduled for deferred wage increases averaging 4.3 percent, and 3.1 million workers—principally in the communications, railroad, and steel industries—will be affected by COL reviews.



VISIT TO AUSTRALIA by American union officials includes a tour of a Melbourne department store operated by the Australian Council of Trade Unions. Conducting the tour is ACTU President Bob Hawke, second from left. The touring American labor group included, from left, union presidents Joseph T. Power of the Plasterers & Cement Masons, I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers and Lester H. Null of the Pottery Workers, an affiliate of the Seafarers.

Struck Firm Ordered To Bargain Nationally

Cleveland—A federal judge here has ordered the White-Westinghouse Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the White Consolidated Industries Corp., to bargain on a national basis with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The company's earlier refusal to do so led IUE to strike the firm at five locations across the country on July 11. Over 3,000 workers are involved in the walkout.

The firm has since complied with the July 21 ruling of U.S. District Judge Frank J. Battisti and is negotiating with the union in Columbus. Meanwhile, an unfair labor practice charge against the company is scheduled for a hearing before an administrative law judge of the National Labor Relations Board on Aug. 2.

White acquired five plants last year from Westinghouse and, the union said, agreed to take over the IUE-Westinghouse national contract covering the plants' workers. When White refused to negotiate a new contract nationally, IUE filed unfair practice charges with the NLRB.

In addition, an injunction to compel the firm to bargain nationally was sought by the NLRB's regional director here. Judge Battisti approved the request, citing Section 10(j) of the National Labor Relations Act authorizing temporary injunctive relief in situations where an NLRB regional director has found "reasonable cause" to believe that an unfair labor practice has been committed.

IUE President David J. Fitzmaurice hailed Battisti's decision as "fully vindicating IUE's position that corporations should not be able, by buying and selling plants, to evade their duty of fair treatment of employees."

Fitzmaurice said he hoped White-Westinghouse would promptly recognize the five plants as one national bargaining unit and negotiate a new contract "so that we can get back to work as soon as possible."

The five facilities are in Columbus, Mansfield, and Newark, Ohio; Metuchen, N.J., and Miami-Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

ACTWU Endorses Carter, Mondale

Cherry Hill, N.J.—The executive board of the Clothing & Textile Workers endorsed the Democratic presidential ticket and called on the union's members "to work for the victory of Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale."

The ACTWU attacked President Ford's "abuse of veto power." It contrasted policy failures of the Nixon and Ford Administrations with the Carter-Mondale commitment to jobs and opportunity.

Included in the resolution was a call for an active registration and get-out-the-vote drive and a major effort to elect "a progressive Congress."

Auto-Train Crafts Pick Machinists

The Machinists won representation rights for all 218 blue-collar workers of the Auto-Train Corp. in a National Mediation Board election. The new IAM unit covers six railroad crafts — carmen-cleaners, machinists, electricians, maintenance of way employees, pipefitters and yard engineers.

Of the 215 Auto-Train employees casting ballots in the mail election, IAM Vice President John Peterpaul reported, 124 voted for the Machinists and one for another union.

The IAM victory came after a three-year organizing effort by the Machinists and other affiliates of the AFL-CIO Railway Employees' Dept.

The first attempt in May 1973 was unsuccessful. A similar attempt by the IAM last summer failed, but the mediation board threw out the results on the grounds of employer interference and coercion. Then in a new election last November, three switching employees voted to form an IAM unit.

The latest election is the result of a card-signing campaign that led to the filing in April for a new vote.

Auto-Train, a recent innovation in railroading, hauls autos and passengers between Lorton, Va., and Sanford, Fla. The firm owns its rail cars, but leases track, engines and train crews from other railroads. It has been operating the service since 1971.

Arab Boycott Target Of Tax Amendment

The Senate voted to strip American firms that take part in the Arab boycott of Israel of tax advantages on income earned abroad.

Also included in an amendment added to the tax bill being considered by the Senate is a similar penalty for firms that use bribery to get foreign business.

It added teeth through a penalty of up to a year in jail for business executives who fail to report corporate income derived from business obtained through a bribe, or earnings in a country requiring participation in the boycott of Israel.

Nat Goldfinger, 59, Dies; Labor's Top Economist

Nathaniel Goldfinger, organized labor's top economist, died at his home July 22 of cancer. He had been ill for several months.

Goldfinger, who was 59, had been director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research since Jan. 1, 1963. He lived in the Washington suburb of Silver Spring, Md.

"Nat was more than an outstanding, loyal, hard-working staff member of the AFL-CIO," said Federation President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. "He was one of the most decent, warm human beings we ever knew.

"Nat was respected within and without the labor movement as a top-notch economist. We relied on his advice and counsel, valued his friendship and shall miss him very, very much."

Other tributes came from scores of Goldfinger's colleagues and associates.

Steelworkers President I. W. Abel said that "as chairman of the AFL-CIO's Economic Policy Committee over the past several years I received invaluable assistance from Nat when called upon to testify before congressional committees, party platform committees, hearings or in other forums.

"Yet, he was more than a knowledgeable and dedicated unionist. He was a warm and a fine person, who will be missed not by labor alone, but by our entire society."

Leonard Woodcock, president of the Auto Workers, said the UAW "joins with thousands of others in the trade union movement, as well as Americans from all walks of life in mourning the death of Nat Goldfinger."

Woodcock noted that for 30 years Goldfinger had "worked tirelessly, with exceptional dedication and deep commitment to improve the lives of working people throughout the nation and the world."

Goldfinger served as president of the Industrial Relations Research Association in 1974, and was a member of the American Economics Association, the Executive Committee of the Joint Council on Economic Education, and the board of directors of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.

He was a familiar figure on Capitol Hill, representing the AFL-CIO in testimony before congressional committees, and he had served on numerous government committees and panels. He was chairman of the AFL-CIO Research Committee.

He was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Export-Import Bank from 1964 to 1969 and was a member of President Johnson's Special Committee on East-West Trade in 1965.

Before the merger of the AFL and CIO in 1955, Goldfinger served as associate director of research of the national CIO, secretary of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, and director of research and education of the Paperworkers. He was assistant director of research for the AFL-CIO from 1958 until his promotion to director of the department.

A native of the Bronx, New York, Goldfinger received a B.S.S. degree from the College of the City of New York in 1938. He took graduate courses at CCNY, New York University, the New School for Social Research and American University.

He is survived by his wife, the former Betty Gordon; two daughters, Judith and Ruth; his mother, Mrs. Lena Goldfinger of Los Angeles, and a sister, Mrs. Anne Rosenberg, also of Los Angeles. Burial was in Falls Church, Va.

The AFL-CIO has established in Goldfinger's name a memorial fund for labor research. Contributions to the fund may be sent in care of the AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.



NAT GOLDFINGER

The Full Employment Goal

THE AFL-CIO strongly supports the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill as reasonable, realistic and achievable legislation. We believe it can be enacted into law this year.

But now the bill is under massive attack. The charges are that the measure is inflationary and that all unemployed workers would be put on the federal payroll. Neither charge is true.

Full employment is not inflationary.

First, full employment means higher production, higher productivity and lower unit costs. So a proper non-inflationary balance between supply and demand is a logical result of full employment and balanced economic growth.

Second, there is no longer, if there ever was, a "trade-off" between unemployment and inflation. Every time the U.S. economy has approached full employment in the past 25 years, inflation has been far lower than it is today. In recent years, unemployment and inflation have risen simultaneously.

Third, there are vast unused and under-used human and material resources in this nation. If idle industrial capacity were fully used, full employment production would drive down overhead costs per unit of output.

Fourth, the Humphrey-Hawkins bill provides for anti-inflation action when needed and the President must call for anti-inflation policies if and when needed.

THE CHARGE that all unemployed workers would be put on the federal payroll is equally false. So also is the charge that workers could quit lower-pay, private-sector jobs to take higher-pay "last resort" jobs.

These charges ignore specific provisions in the bill to limit access to "last resort" jobs.

They ignore the power of the Secretary of Labor to set eligibility criteria and to disqualify people who quit a private-sector job and try to get on the "last resort" payroll.

The goal of full employment and balanced economic growth should have universal and enthusiastic agreement and support. To achieve this goal, rational and cooperative planning — with major reliance on private-sector job-creation — should likewise command enthusiastic agreement and support.

The AFL-CIO insists that full employment must be given first priority in national planning. We oppose any amendments which would undermine the goal of full employment. Full employment and full production would bring America balanced economic growth, which this nation badly needs.

We are convinced these false attacks will fail and that our goal of full employment in America will be realized.

—Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, July 19, 1976, Washington, D.C.

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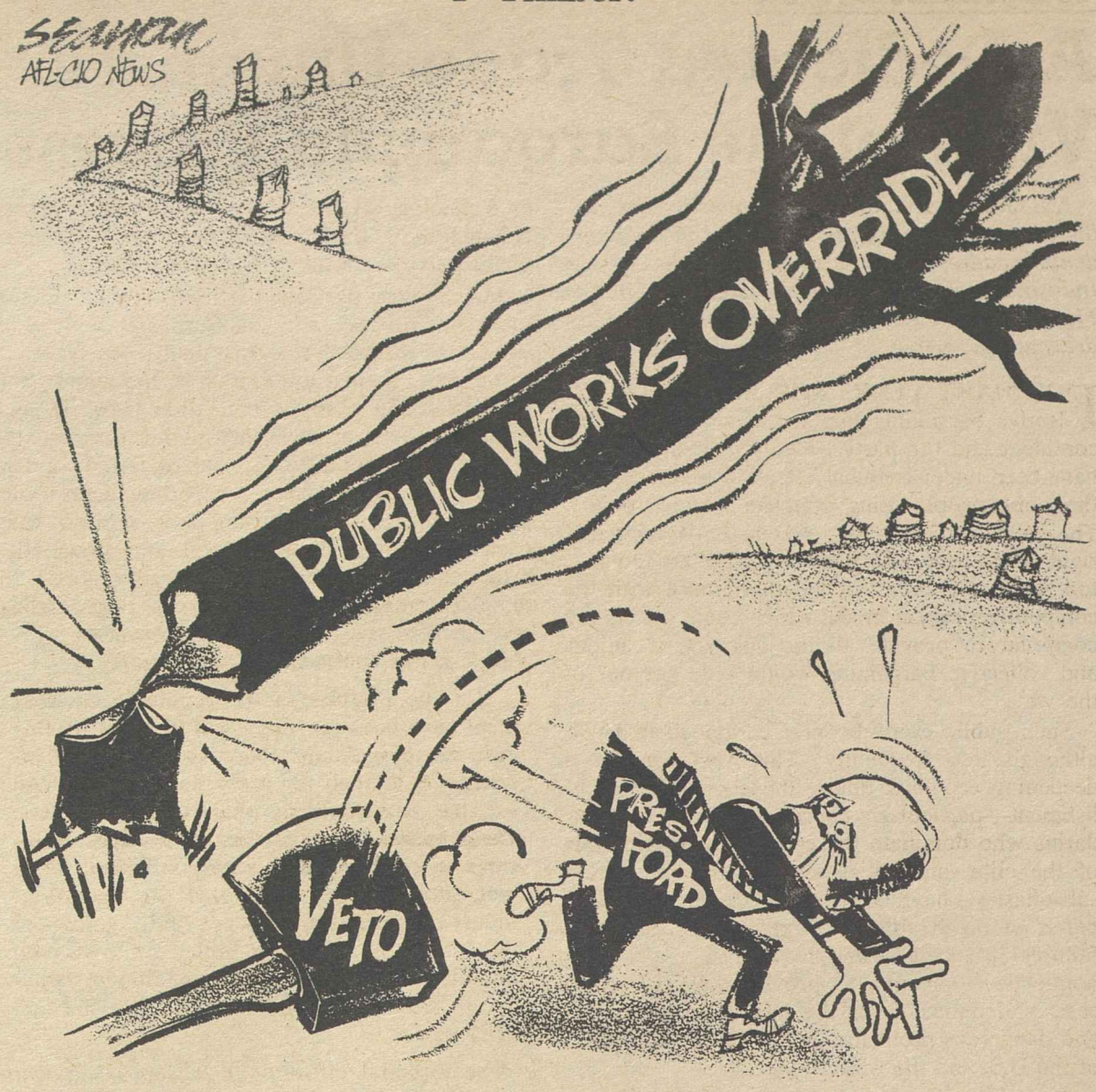
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A Word Edgewise:

President's Shifting Positions Cloaked in Aura of Sincerity

By John P. Roche

ONE OF THE PROBLEMS in coming to grips with President Gerald Ford is that he is so damn sincere. Obviously, a decent guy with a nice wife and a great fund of goodwill, he has a built-in appeal to middle-America, an appeal bolstered by his patent dislike for high theory. Also, in contrast with his predecessor as Vice President, he has not been on the take; and, in contrast with his predecessor as President, not addicted to wild, illegal ego trips.

Thus, in a personal sense I consider the President "honest"—I would willingly loan him $10 or my football. Yet, in a political sense, he has been thoroughly disingenuous—to put it politely. For example, in the hearings before the Senate Rules Committee in October 1973, when his nomination as Vice President was under consideration, Rep. Ford flatly stated "I have no intention of seeking any public office in 1976."

At that time there was great concern that, with President Nixon already on the greased chute, a non-elected Vice President would succeed to the Presidency and then use incumbency to further his career. Not only did Ford humbly deny any such future plans, but he later reiterated his promise to take the veil in 1976. I suppose he could weasel out of this commitment if right now 90 percent of the Republican delegates were desperately trying to draft him — then he could say he had not sought the office; it sought him. Try that on your violin.

A couple of years later, he crossed his heart and stated he would keep Vice President Nelson Rockefeller on his ticket—indeed, he almost went so far as to say that Rocky was the greatest Vice President since Martin Van Buren. However, Rocky suddenly (to convert an active verb into the passive form) found himself resigned. Frankly, as a native New Yorker who had watched Gov. Rockefeller's fiscal antics with justified apocalyptic fury, it couldn't have happened to a better political disaster area. But that's beside the point: Ford had crossed his heart.

Then there was the strange case of situs picketing, the details of which need not concern us here except to note that President Ford had promised Sec. of Labor John Dunlop and the labor movement he would not veto a measure authorizing it. Dean Dunlop, who probably thought he had learned everything about dirty pool dealing with the Harvard faculty, was stunned and had the integrity to quit. The President, in his genial, fuzzy way, tried to explain it all as a misunderstanding—Dunlop had gone beyond his brief and was not authorized to commit the President—but there were too many presidential fingerprints around to sustain that alibi.

Finally, for our purposes, there was the supplemental appropriation of aid for Israel to which Mr. Ford had seemingly set his support in concrete. However, when it arrived on his desk, he vetoed it, stating, in effect, to its dismayed supporters, "I can not tell a lie: Henry Kissinger misstated my views." Since he had privately told about 50 leading pro-Israelis that the appropriation was his idea in the first place, even those who occasionally suspect Kissinger of duplicity laughed that one out of town.

UNLESS WE ARE to revive the old sobriquet, "continental liar," what are we to make of the President's political ethics? Perhaps because of my Sunday School training, perhaps because we Democrats are in an uplifted, compassionate mood this year, I hesitate to refer to Mr. Ford as a liar. But what option does that leave the observer in assessing the President's fundamental regard for the truth?

The answer, of course, is his sincerity. When he told the nation in 1973 he had "no intention of seeking any public office in 1976," he meant it completely. He has now changed his mind and, equally sincerely, is in hot pursuit of delegates.

In short, truth is whatever he believes at any moment and has no relevance to future sincere beliefs: Ford is "into" sincerity.



'A Dynamic System':

A Dedicated Trade Unionist's View of the Bargaining Process

Nat Goldfinger's faith in the collective bargaining process was forcefully expressed in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association in San Francisco, Dec. 28, 1974. Excerpts from that address appear below.

FOR MANY YEARS NOW the system of collective bargaining that has developed on this continent and the parties involved in the process have been under frequent attack, sometimes from the same people using opposite vantage points. The collective bargaining system is decrepit and rigid, it has been said, and the parties are too soft, too tough, too dumb or an interference with the competitive market model which could enable the computer to provide all the answers, if unions and collective bargaining would only get out of the way.

Such public exercises have continued in 1974, although less frequently. This year, amidst a deepening economic mess, the economics establishment—particularly the macro-economist Mandarins who dominate the economics departments of the elite universities and leading foundation subsidiaries—has been exposed as bankrupt, bereft of much ability to explain its continuing failures in recent years, to analyze major economic developments, to provide workable forecasts and remedies for the increasingly complex and dangerous problems that beset the economies of the U.S. and the western world.

And the self-styled pundits, who have blamed most difficulties on collective bargaining and organized labor, have been compelled to spend at least some time in 1974 wallowing in their foolishness, amidst the deepening economic crisis.

Indeed, the record clearly shows that in the past decade when almost every American institution has been badly pulled, tugged or nearly torn apart, the collective bargaining system and the trade unions have been among the few institutions with a high degree of stability. Indeed, their very diversity, pragmatism and flexibility—which have been the bane of their attackers—have also been basic factors in their relative stability.

With its lack of neatness, disregard for perfection and contempt for preconceived textbook formulas, collective bargaining has continued to reveal its inherent vitality as a dynamic system of problem-solving between the differing interests of labor and management at the workplace. Despite failures and setbacks, this system of collective bargaining has usually achieved workable solutions for practical problems—such as attempting to meet the challenges of radical and rapid shifts in technology at the workplace—by flexing and changing with the changing needs and demands of the parties in a fast-changing world.

For the most part, the parties to this sometimes turbulent process are unknown. The national leaders of the parties, whose names are reported in the news media, are known to the world. But the day-to-day work on the "shop floor" is performed by tens of thousands of business agents, stewards, committeemen, international union representatives, foremen, superintendents and plant managers—the unsung foot soldiers who each day and each week work out pragmatic, rather than ideological or even neat solutions, to difficult problems that arise in never-ending constancy at tens of thousands of varied workplaces in this continental-sized economy.

But the troubles in the economic environment have been growing. And they are placing onto the bargaining tables issues that are increasingly difficult for many managements and for the overwhelming majority of workers. These include such matters as workers' pressures to catch up with raging inflation, while managements are confronted by recession-induced suppression of productivity gains and the impact of monetary policy on costs and liquidity, and there are such additional issues as job security and the status of pension and SUB funds.

The essential difficulty, however, is not with the collective bargaining system—with all of its warts and imperfections—or with the negotiators and the tens of thousands of other practitioners who keep the system operating.

THE MAJOR DIFFICULTY, by far, is with the federal government's economic policies and the policymakers. And it is also with the campus- and foundation-dominated economics establishment—with its overwhelming emphasis on aggregate numbers derived from the theoretical formula-bound computer responses, rather than observation, analysis and judgment—that has failed to provide the policymakers and the public with anything that approaches adequate analysis, critique and workable remedies.

Amidst all of this disarray and spreading economic debris—including the pressing interest-payment costs of local governments and the inability of many of them to float new bond issues—amidst all of this, the collective bargaining system and its tens of thousands of negotiators and "shop floor" practitioners have managed to carry out their functions. And it has been done with a high-degree of success and accommodation and without high-flown pretense.

Workers as Test Animals:

Mounting Health Hazard Posed By Toxic Industrial Chemicals

AN EXPERT IN the practice of industrial medicine has warned that while much of the workforce is "becoming seeded" with a wide range of chemicals, almost nothing is being done to determine long-range health and genetic effects.

Dr. Thomas F. Mancuso, medical consultant to the Machinists, stressed that few plant doctors or nurses are trained to recognize occupational diseases, and that private doctors treat workers and their families with little or no knowledge or understanding of the on-the-job environment.

Dr. Mancuso, author of the recently-published book, "Help for the Working Wounded," was questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

He said a basic problem is recognition of the symptons of diseases and genetic change caused by toxic dust, fumes, vapors, mists, gases and noise in the workplace. He said his new book, published by the IAM, is aimed at developing greater awareness among workers of the hazards of chemical exposure and motivating them to demand the kind of work-environment controls that are needed but don't exist.

Appearing with Dr. Mancuso on the public affairs interview was Sheldon Samuels, director of health, safety and environment for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., who charged that "a vocal segment of society . . . expects workers to die for the right to work." He said the American Conservative Union's "Stop OSHA" project, which is similar to the "Nix on OSHA" drive mounted by the John Birch Society a few years ago, is typical of efforts that have built "political impediments" to the rights of workers under the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

Dr. Mancuso and Samuels agreed that workers have a basic right to know what chemicals they are exposed to and "how to protect tehmselves and their families," but are not able, under the present law and regulations, to fully exercise that right. The present system must be reformed, they said, to end the practice whereby workers are, in effect, used as test animals in the area of toxic chemicals.

Reporters questioning Dr. Mancuso and Samuels were Sandra Degler, managing editor of Occupational Safety & Health Report, a publication of the Bureau of National Affairs, and Jerome Brazda, editor of Washington Report on Medicine & Health. The program is aired Tuesdays by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Nat Goldfinger — 'The Fire Was in Him'

The following eulogy was given by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at the funeral service for Nat Goldfinger, July 25, 1976.

I COULD TALK at length about Nat Goldfinger's contributions to his chosen field, trade union economic research, and surely those contributions were many and great.

They set a standard of care, quality, method and purpose that elevated his calling and created a model for his colleagues, and those to come, in that vital area of trade union affairs.

He was a fine and respected economist, a professional in the best sense of the term.

But to so define and describe Nat Goldfinger is to sell him far too short.

He was a great deal more than that: to his friends, to his colleagues, to the trade union movement, and to the world of working people.

He brought a rare quality to the practice of the dismal science. a warm heart and a passionate concern for the human meaning of cold numbers.

And he never subordinated that concern to computers, curves, econometric models and other devices which serve to wash the hands of economic Pilates and to insulate analysts from the human consequences of their counsel.

And because his mind and heart were open and sensitive to the living victims of distant policies and bloodless humbug—and because he never followed abstractions too far from the path of common sense—he was most often right when the spokesmen of the accepted wisdom were repeatedly and unrepentantly wrong.

We knew Nat as a kind, thoughtful and self-effacing man. But the fire was in him when it was needed. He was a fierce and stubborn fighter for the interests of working people against those who would sacrifice their welfare to some high policy or grand design.

Nat was an "organization man" who gave dignity and depth to that much-abused term. But he was not any organization's man.

He gave his life and talents to the service of the one that matched his own goals and convictions—the mainstream of the trade union movement where the real work of human betterment has to get done.

His loyalty and devotion were neither timid nor blind, but charged with the old virtues of character, integrity and commitment to a righteous cause.

We all draw dividends of one kind or another from the strength and capital of the trade union movement that nurtures us, and I am sure that Nat Goldfinger derived his share of personal satisfaction and fulfillment. But if ever a man gave to labor more than he could ever get back, it was Nat.

This past year, when his health was gone and work was a painful and taxing act of will, he gave us precious dwindling months that he owed to himself and to his family.

He was the director of research of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. But, beyond that, he was the chief economist of, to and for the people.

There is a passage from Isaiah which offers a doctrine of morals and economics that I believe matches Nat's own:

"The vile person shall be no more called liberal, nor the churl said to be bountiful.

"For the vile person will speak villainy, and his heart will work iniquity, to practice hypocrisy . . . to make empty the soul of the hungry, and he will cause the drink of the thirsty to fail.

"The instruments of the churl are evil; he deviseth wicked devices to destroy the poor with lying words, even when the needy speaketh right.

"But the liberal deviseth liberal things; and by liberal things shall he stand."

We are all grateful to have shared Nat's company and we are proud to have been his friends.



ALMOST NOTHING is being done to learn the long-range health and genetic effects of chemicals in the nation's workplaces. That warning was issued on Labor News Conference by Dr. Thomas F. Mancuso, medical adviser to the Machinists, second from right, and Sheldon Samuels, second from left, director of health, safety and environment for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. They were questioned by Sandra Degler of Occupational Safety & Health Report and Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Medicine & Health.

Jobless Benefits, Veto Override Votes

Column I *is the 212-186 defeat on July 20 of an amendment that would have denied unemployment insurance to 8.3 million local and state employees. Right votes (R) were cast by the 180 Democrats and 32 Republicans who opposed the amendment. Voting wrong (W) were 83 Democrats and 103 Republicans.*

Column II *shows the 281-113 defeat of a labor-supported amendment to set federal minimum standards for unemployment compensation. Voting right were 112 Democrats and one Republican; voting wrong were 148 Democrats and 133 Republicans.*

Column III *has the 310-96 vote to override the public works bill veto. On the July 22 vote, 253 Democrats and 57 Republicans were right, while 15 Democrats and 81 Republicans were wrong.*

Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired. Numerals show districts; AL—at large.

	I	II	III
ALABAMA			
1. Edwards (R)	W	W	R
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W	W
3. Nichols (D)	W	W	R
4. Bevill (D)	R	W	R
5. Jones (D)	A	W	R
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W	R
7. Flowers (D)	W	W	R
ALASKA			
AL. Young (R)	A	A	PR
ARIZONA			
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W	W
2. Udall (D)	R	R	R
3. Steiger (R)	W	A	W
4. Conlan (R)	PW	A	W
ARKANSAS			
1. Alexander (D)	W	W	R
2. Mills (D)	R	R	R
3. Hammerschmidt	R	W	R
4. Thornton (D)	R	W	R
CALIFORNIA			
1. Johnson (D)	R	R	R
2. Clausen (R)	W	W	R
3. Moss (D)	R	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R	R
5. Burton John L. (D)	R	R	R
6. Burton, Phillip (D)	R	R	R
7. Miller (D)	R	W	R
8. Dellums (D)	R	R	R
9. Stark (D)	R	R	R
10. Edwards (D)	R	R	R
11. Ryan (D)	R	W	R
12. McCloskey (R)	W	W	R
13. Mineta (D)	R	W	R
14. McFall (D)	R	R	R
15. Sisk (D)	R	R	R
16. Talcott (R)	W	W	R
17. Krebs (D)	W	W	R
18. Ketchum (R)	W	W	W
19. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W	W
20. Goldwater (R)	W	W	W
21. Corman (D)	R	R	R
22. Moorhead (R)	W	W	W
23. Rees (D)	R	A	R
24. Waxman (D)	R	R	R
25. Roybal (D)	R	R	R
26. Rousselot (R)	W	W	W
27. Bell (R)	W	W	W
28. Burke (D)	R	R	R
29. Hawkins (D)	PR	R	R
30. Danielson (D)	R	R	R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D)	W	W	R
32. Anderson (D)	R	R	R
33. Clawson (R)	W	W	W
34. Hannaford (D)	R	W	R
35. Lloyd (D)	W	R	R
36. Brown (D)	W	R	R
37. Pettis (R)	W	W	R
38. Patterson (D)	R	W	R
39. Wiggins (R)	W	W	W
40. Hinshaw (R)	A	A	A
41. Wilson, Bob (R)	W	W	R
42. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R	R
43. Burgener (R)	W	W	W
COLORADO			
1. Schroeder (D)	R	W	R
2. Wirth (D)	R	W	R
3. Evans (D)	W	W	R
4. Johnson (R)	W	W	W
5. Armstrong (R)	W	W	W
CONNECTICUT			
1. Cotter (D)	A	A	R
2. Dodd (D)	A	A	R
3. Giaimo (D)	A	A	R
4. McKinney (R)	R	W	R
5. Sarasin (R)	R	W	R
6. Moffett (D)	A	A	R
DELAWARE			
AL duPont (R)	W	W	W
FLORIDA			
1. Sikes (D)	PW	A	R
2. Fuqua (D)	W	W	R
3. Bennett (D)	W	W	R
4. Chappell (D)	W	W	R
5. Kelly (R)	W	W	W
6. Young (R)	W	W	R
7. Gibbons (D)	R	W	W
8. Haley (D)	W	W	R
9. Frey (R)	W	W	R
10. Bafalis (R)	W	W	R
11. Rogers (D)	W	W	R
12. Burke (R)	W	W	W
13. Lehman (D)	R	W	R
14. Pepper (D)	PR	A	A
15. Fascell (D)	R	W	R
GEORGIA			
1. Ginn (D)	W	W	R
2. Mathis (D)	W	W	R
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W	A
4. Levitas (D)	W	W	R
5. Young (D)	R	R	A
6. Flynt (D)	W	W	A
7. McDonald (D)	W	W	W
8. Stuckey (D)	W	W	R
9. Landrum (D)	W	W	R
10. Stephens (D)	W	A	R
HAWAII			
1. Matsunaga (D)	R	R	R
2. Mink (D)	R	R	R
IDAHO			
1. Symms (R)	W	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	W	W	W
ILLINOIS			
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	R	R
2. Murphy (D)	PR	A	R
3. Russo (D)	R	R	R
4. Derwinski (R)	PW	A	PR
5. Fary (D)	R	R	R
6. Hyde (R)	W	W	R
7. Collins (D)	R	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R	R
10. Mikva (D)	R	R	R
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R	R
12. Crane (R)	W	W	W
13. McClory (R)	W	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W	W
15. Hall (D)	R	R	R
16. Anderson (R)	A	A	PR
17. O'Brien (R)	W	W	R
18. Michel (R)	W	W	W
19. Railsback (R)	W	W	R
20. Findley (R)	W	W	W
21. Madigan (R)	R	W	W
22. Shipley (D)	A	A	A
23. Price (D)	R	R	R
24. Simon (D)	R	R	R
INDIANA			
1. Madden (D)	R	R	R
2. Fithian (D)	R	W	R
3. Brademas (D)	R	R	R
4. Roush (D)	R	W	R
5. Hillis (R)	W	W	W
6. Evans (D)	R	W	R
7. Myers (R)	W	W	W
8. Hayes (D)	R	R	A
9. Hamilton (D)	R	W	R
10. Sharp (D)	R	W	R
11. Jacobs (D)	R	W	W
IOWA			
1. Mezvinsky (D)	R	R	R
2. Blouin (D)	R	R	R
3. Grassley (R)	W	W	W
4. Smith (D)	W	R	R
5. Harkin (D)	A	A	A
6. Bedell (D)	W	W	R
KANSAS			
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W	W
2. Keys (D)	R	W	R
3. Winn (R)	W	W	W
4. Shriver (R)	W	W	W
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W	W
KENTUCKY			
1. Hubbard (D)	W	W	R
2. Natcher (D)	W	W	R
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	W	R
4. Snyder (R)	W	W	W
5. Carter (R)	W	W	R
6. Breckinridge (D)	W	W	R
7. Perkins (D)	R	R	R
LOUISIANA			
1. Hebert (D)	PW	A	R
2. Boggs (D)	W	W	R
3. Treen (R)	W	W	W
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W	W
5. Passman (D)	R	W	R
6. Moore (R)	W	W	W
7. Breaux (D)	W	W	R
8. Long (D)	W	W	R
MAINE			
1. Emery (R)	W	W	R
2. Cohen (R)	R	W	R
MARYLAND			
1. Bauman (R)	W	W	W
2. Long (D)	W	W	R
3. Sarbanes (D)	R	R	R
4. Holt (R)	W	W	W
5. Spellman (D)	R	W	R
6. Byron (D)	W	W	R
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R	R
8. Gude (R)	R	W	R
MASSACHUSETTS			
1. Conte (R)	R	W	R
2. Boland (D)	R	W	R
3. Early (D)	R	W	R
4. Drinan (D)	R	R	R
5. Tsongas (D)	R	W	R
6. Harrington (D)	R	R	R
7. Vacant			
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R	R
9. Moakley (D)	R	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	R	W	R
11. Burke (D)	R	R	R
12. Studds (D)	R	R	R
MICHIGAN			
1. Conyers (D)	R	R	R
2. Esch (R)	A	A	R
3. Brown (R)	W	W	W
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W	W
5. VanderVeen (D)	R	R	R
6. Carr (D)	R	R	R
7. Riegle (D)	A	A	R
8. Traxler (D)	R	R	R
9. Vander Jagt (R)	A	A	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	R	W	R
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	W	R	R
15. Ford (D)	R	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R	R
17. Brodhead (D)	R	R	R
18. Blanchard (D)	R	R	R
19. Broomfield (R)	W	W	R
MINNESOTA			
1. Quie (R)	W	W	W
2. Hagedorn (R)	W	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	R	W	W
4. Karth (D)	A	A	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R	R
6. Nolan (D)	R	R	R
7. Bergland (D)	R	W	R
8. Oberstar (D)	R	R	R
MISSISSIPPI			
1. Whitten (D)	W	W	R
2. Bowen (D)	W	W	R
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W	W
4. Cochran (R)	W	W	R
5. Lott (R)	W	W	R
MISSOURI			
1. Clay (D)	A	A	A
2. Symington (D)	PR	A	R
3. Sullivan (D)	W	W	R
4. Randall (D)	W	W	R
5. Bolling (D)	R	R	R
6. Litton (D)	A	A	A
7. Taylor (R)	W	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	W	W	W
9. Hungate (D)	W	W	R
10. Burlison (D)	R	W	R
MONTANA			
1. Baucus (D)	R	W	R
2. Melcher (D)	R	W	R
NEBRASKA			
1. Thone (R)	W	W	W
2. McCollister (R)	W	W	W
3. Smith (R)	W	W	W
NEVADA			
AL Santini (D)	W	W	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1. D'Amours (D)	R	W	R
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W	W
NEW JERSEY			
1. Florio (D)	R	W	R
2. Hughes (D)	R	W	R
3. Howard (D)	R	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	R	R
5. Fenwick (R)	R	W	R
6. Forsythe (R)	R	W	R
7. Maguire (D)	R	R	R
8. Roe (D)	R	W	R
9. Helstoski (D)	A	A	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	W	R
11. Minish (D)	R	W	R
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	W	R
13. Meyner (D)	R	R	R
14. Daniels (D)	R	W	R
15. Patten (D)	R	W	R
NEW MEXICO			
1. Lujan (R)	W	W	R
2. Runnels (D)	W	W	R
NEW YORK			
1. Pike (D)	R	W	R
2. Downey (D)	R	R	R
3. Ambro (D)	R	W	R
4. Lent (R)	R	W	R
5. Wydler (R)	R	W	R
6. Wolff (D)	R	W	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	W	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	W	R
10. Biaggi (D)	R	W	R
11. Scheuer (D)	R	W	R
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R	R
13. Solarz (D)	R	R	R
14. Richmond (D)	R	R	R
15. Zeferetti (D)	R	W	R
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R	R
17. Murphy (D)	R	R	A
18. Koch (D)	R	R	R
19. Rangel (D)	R	R	R
20. Abzug (D)	PR	A	A
21. Badillo (D)	R	A	R
22. Bingham (D)	R	R	R
23. Peyser (R)	A	A	A
24. Ottinger (D)	R	W	R
25. Fish (R)	R	W	R
26. Gilman (R)	R	W	R
27. McHugh (D)	R	W	R
28. Stratton (D)	W	W	R
29. Pattison (D)	R	R	R
30. McEwen (R)	W	W	W
31. Mitchell (R)	R	W	R
32. Hanley (D)	R	W	R
33. Walsh (R)	R	W	R
34. Horton (R)	R	W	R
35. Conable (R)	W	W	W
36. LaFalce (D)	R	W	R
37. Nowak (D)	R	W	R
38. Kemp (R)	W	W	R
39. Lundine (D)	R	W	R
NORTH CAROLINA			
1. Jones (D)	W	W	R
2. Fountain (D)	W	W	R
3. Henderson (D)	W	W	R
4. Andrews (D)	W	A	A
5. Neal (D)	W	W	R
6. Preyer (D)	W	W	R
7. Rose (D)	W	A	R
8. Hefner (D)	W	W	R
9. Martin (R)	W	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	W
11. Taylor (D)	W	W	R
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Andrews (R)	W	W	W
OHIO			
1. Gradison (R)	R	W	W
2. Clancy (R)	W	W	W
3. Whalen (R)	R	R	R
4. Guyer (R)	W	W	R
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	W	W
7. Brown (R)	W	W	W
8. Kindness (R)	W	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	A	A	R
10. Miller (R)	W	W	W
11. Stanton, J. W. (R)	R	W	R
12. Devine (R)	W	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	R	W	W
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	W	W	W
16. Regula (R)	R	W	R
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W	W
18. Hays (D)	W	R	A
19. Carney (D)	R	R	R
20. Stanton, J. V. (D)	A	A	A
21. Stokes (D)	R	R	R
22. Vanik (D)	R	R	R
23. Mottl (D)	R	R	R
OKLAHOMA			
1. Jones (D)	W	W	R
2. Risenhoover (D)	W	W	R
3. Albert (D)		Speaker	
4. Steed (D)	R	W	R
5. Jarman (R)	W	W	W
6. English (D)	W	W	R
OREGON			
1. AuCoin (D)	W	W	R
2. Ullman (D)	R	W	R
3. Duncan (D)	R	W	R
4. Weaver (D)	R	W	R
PENNSYLVANIA			
1. Vacant			
2. Nix (D)	R	R	R
3. Green (D)	R	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R	R
5. Schulze (R)	W	W	W
6. Yatron (D)	R	R	R
7. Edgar (D)	R	W	R
8. Biester (R)	R	W	R
9. Shuster (R)	W	W	W
10. McDade (R)	R	W	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R	R
12. Murtha (D)	R	R	R
13. Coughlin (R)	R	W	R
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R	R
16. Eshleman (R)	W	W	W
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W	PW
18. Heinz (R)	A	A	R
19. Goodling (R)	W	W	R
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R	R
21. Dent (D)	R	R	R
22. Morgan (D)	R	R	R
23. Johnson (R)	W	W	R
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R	R
25. Myers (R)	W	W	R
RHODE ISLAND			
1. St Germain (D)	R	W	R
2. Beard (D)	R	W	R
SOUTH CAROLINA			
1. Davis (D)	R	W	R
2. Spence (R)	W	W	W
3. Derrick (D)	W	W	R
4. Mann (D)	W	W	W
5. Holland (D)	W	W	R
6. Jenrette (D)	W	W	R
SOUTH DAKOTA			
1. Pressler (R)	R	W	R
2. Abdnor (R)	W	W	W
TENNESSEE			
1. Quillen (R)	W	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W	R
3. Lloyd (D)	W	W	R
4. Evins (D)	A	R	R
5. Allen (D)	R	R	R
6. Beard (R)	W	W	W
7. Jones (D)	PW	A	PR
8. Ford (D)	R	R	R
TEXAS			
1. Hall (D)	W	W	W
2. Wilson (D)	W	W	R
3. Collins (R)	W	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	W	W	R
5. Steelman (R)	A	A	PW
6. Teague (D)	W	W	A
7. Archer (R)	W	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	W	W	R
10. Pickle (D)	W	W	W
11. Poage (D)	W	W	W
12. Wright (D)	R	W	R
13. Hightower (D)	W	W	R
14. Young (D)	W	W	R
15. de la Garza (D)	R	W	R
16. White (D)	W	W	R
17. Burleson (D)	W	W	W
18. Jordan (D)	R	R	A
19. Mahon (D)	W	W	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R
21. Krueger (D)	R	W	A
22. Paul (R)	W	W	W
23. Kazen (D)	W	W	R
24. Milford (D)	W	W	W
UTAH			
1. McKay (D)	W	W	R
2. Howe (D)	A	A	A
VERMONT			
AL Jeffords (R)	R	W	R
VIRGINIA			
1. Downing (D)	W	W	R
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W	W
4. Daniel, Robert (R)	W	W	W
5. Daniel, Dan (D)	W	W	W
6. Butler (R)	W	W	W
7. Robinson (R)	W	W	W
8. Harris (D)	R	W	R
9. Wampler (R)	W	W	R
10. Fisher (D)	R	W	R
WASHINGTON			
1. Pritchard (R)	R	W	R
2. Meeds (D)	R	W	R
3. Bonker (D)	R	W	R
4. McCormack (D)	R	W	R
5. Foley (D)	R	W	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	R	R
7. Adams (D)	R	W	R
WEST VIRGINIA			
1. Mollohan (D)	R	R	R
2. Staggers (D)	R	W	R
3. Slack (D)	W	W	R
4. Hechler (D)	R	W	R
WISCONSIN			
1. Aspin (D)	R	R	R
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R	R
3. Baldus (D)	R	W	R
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	R	W	R
7. Obey (D)	R	R	R
8. Cornell (D)	R	W	R
9. Kasten (R)	W	W	R
WYOMING			
AL Roncalio (D)	W	A	R

Immigration Commissioner Prods Congress:

Stiff Penalty on Employers Asked to Curb Illegal Aliens

(Continued from Page 1)

Citing "difficult and even frightening facts" about the situation, Chapman told a National Press Club audience that the number of illegal aliens apprehended by the Immigration & Naturalization Service has increased 800 percent in the past decade. The number has grown from around 100,000 in 1965 to nearly 800,000 in each of the past two years.

"And this is only a very small percentage of those trying to enter," he said. In addition, the departures of up to 10 percent of the 6 million persons who annually visit the U.S. from all parts of the world "cannot be accounted for," he said, suggesting that many foreign visitors stay and take jobs in the United States.

The jobs vary, from farm worker to professional, Chapman said. In mid-June, for example, INS agents rounded up 58 illegal aliens in the Washington, D.C., area who had overstayed their visas and taken jobs as Good Humor ice cream vendors.

Most were students or visitors from West Africa and Thailand whose earnings ranged between $40 and $60 a day, Chapman noted. Together, they accounted for over one-third of the company's vendors in metropolitan Washington.

Joining Chapman at the briefing were William H. Luers, deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs at the State Dept.; David S. North, director of the New Trans-Century Foundation's Center for Labor & Migration Studies; Albert R. Garcia, president of the United California Mexican American Association, and Jorge A. Bustamante, a consultant to the Mexican government on the problem of immigration of Mexican workers to the United States.

Legislation similar to that recommended by Chapman has been introduced in the House by Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr., (D-N.J.). The Rodino bill, which is generally supported by the AFL-CIO, has been approved by the Judiciary Committee but has been stalled in the Rules Committee since last October.

Like the Rodino bill, a Senate proposal by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) also would penalize employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens. The federation supports this portion of the measure but objects to other aspects, including a provision that could bring back the "bracero" contract farm labor program which permitted American growers legally to hire low-wage Mexican farm hands during the Sixties.

Most illegal aliens come from Mexico, but the number arriving from other parts of the globe is increasing. The typical illegal alien is about 28 years old, male, single, doesn't speak English, has about 6.5 years of education, and generally sends about $100 of his monthly earnings home.

North, a specialist in the field of immigration and its effect on the labor market, has just completed for the Labor Dept. the first U.S. government-supported study on the role of illegal aliens in the labor market. It was based on interviews with 793 apprehended and 51 unapprehended illegal aliens, all of whom had at least two weeks in the American labor market.

The 763 respondents, who came from 53 nations, were divided into three groups according to their region of origin: Mexican illegals, illegals from other nations in the Western Hemisphere (Canada, Central and South America and the Caribbean area), and illegals from the Eastern Hemisphere.

Those from Mexico were considerably less well paid—an average of $2.34 an hour—than those from other parts of the Western Hemisphere ($3.04 an hour), the North study found, and Eastern Hemisphere illegals were significantly better paid at $4.08 an hour.

North's recommendations to discourage the illegal entry of aliens into the U.S. labor market include creation of a work permit system, used by most of the rest of the industrialized world. The permits would be issued to all workers, citizens as well as aliens.

North said he recognized that a work permit system might appear to be a "drastic" solution to the problem, but said it is "the best and most realistic way to cope with this situation." Chapman, responding to the suggestion, said the proposed work permit system was "inimical" to the American way of life as well as impractical. It would not work, he said.

North also noted that the level of effort expended by the government on enforcement of U.S. immigration law is "astonishingly minimal." The nationwide enforcement personnel of the Immigration & Naturalization Service numbered 2,739 as of Dec. 31, 1975, he said. In contrast, he noted, there were 8,445 agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Service numbered 2,739 as of of Columbia metropolitan police force, and 3,944 corrections officers in federal penal institutions.

"Clearly, we are not spending as much money on the enforcement of the immigration law as we are on many other law enforcement matters," he said.

Luers, who heads two government interagency panels on illegal aliens, spoke of the effect of illegal migration on U.S. foreign policy as well as its impact on the nation's economy.

"We know that the number of illegal immigrants is increasing," he said, "but we have no idea of the size of the increase. We have no measure of net gain or loss to the economy . . . but they do replace some U.S. labor."

Luers said that a "symbiotic relationship" exists between the U.S. and Mexico. "There's no country with which we have more interaction," he observed, noting that 60 million U.S.-Mexican border crossings occur each year.

Luers and Bustamante shared the belief that the governments of the two nations need to work more closely with each other to control the problem. Bustamante, a specialist on immigration and U.S.-Mexican border relations, said that the situation is as much the creation of American employers who demand cheap labor as the desire of ill-educated, poorly paid Mexicans to improve their economic position.



TRIBUTE TO Jim Bailey on his retirement as legislative representative of the Carpenters is led by House Speaker Carl Albert. From left: Carpenters Treas. Charles Nichols, who also serves as legislative director; Albert, Bailey and Mrs. Bailey. Bailey is a former cabinet maker who has represented his union on Capitol Hill for the past 17 years.

Senate Override Vote On Public Works Veto

The Senate on July 21 overrode President Ford's veto of the public works jobs bill. Labor's position was supported by the 73 senators who voted to override. Twenty-four senators supported the President and voted against overriding.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 58

Abourezk (S.D.)	Gravel (Alaska)	Metcalf (Mont.)
Allen (Ala.)	Hart, G. (Colo.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Hart, P. (Mich.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Moss (Utah)
Biden (Del.)	Haskell (Colo.)	Muskie (Me.)
Bumpers (Ark.)	Hathaway (Me.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Nunn (Ga.)
Byrd, R. (W.Va.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Pell (R.I.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Church (Ida.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Clark (Iowa)	Johnston (La.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Culver (Iowa)	Leahy (Vt.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Durkin (N.H.)	Long (La.)	Stone (Fla.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Symington (Mo.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Ford (Ky.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Glenn (Ohio)	McGovern (S.D.)	Williams (N.J.)
	McIntyre (N.H.)	

Republicans 15

Beall (Md.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Percy (Ill.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Case (N.J.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Domenici (N.M.)	Mathias (Md.)	Taft (Ohio)
Fong (Hawaii)	Packwood (Ore.)	Weicker (Conn.)

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 3

Byrd, H. (Va.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Proxmire (Wis.)

Republicans 21

Baker (Tenn.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Bartlett (Okla.)	Garn (Utah)	Roth (Del.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Scott, Wm. (Va.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Helms (N.C.)	Stevens (Ala.)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Laxalt (Nev.)	Tower (Tex.)
Dole (Kan.)	McClure (Idaho)	Young (N.D.)

Absent: Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Morgan (D-N.C.), Hugh Scott (R-Pa.).

Nuclear Curb Opposed By Oregon AFL-CIO

Portland, Ore.—Delegates to the Oregon AFL-CIO convention here voted to oppose a so-called nuclear safeguards ballot measure that opponents say would stymie future construction of nuclear power plants.

The measure, which will be Number 9 on the general election ballot, was called a threat to current jobs and future economic development.

"Our only alternative for power is nuclear," said John G. Kegg of Local 125 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in urging the convention to oppose the measure, which was put on the ballot through the initiative petition process. It is similar to a proposition recently rejected by California voters.

The 400 delegates acted on nearly 200 general resolutions and political endorsements in a five-day convention presided over by federation President Robert G. Kennedy. The resolutions dealt with a wide range of subjects affecting union members in their roles as job-holders, consumers, taxpayers, citizens and parents.

Delegates voted support for the Kennedy-Corman National Health Security legislation, the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, the United Farm Workers, the J. P. Stevens boycott and El Paso Natural Gas Co.'s proposal for an "all American" pipeline and tanker network to transport natural gas from Alaska.

The convention went on record in favor of eliminating private carriers from writing workers' compensation insurance, improvements in benefits for injured and jobless workers, effective laws to keep employers from hiring illegal aliens, and state licensing of x-ray technicians and carpenters.

Other policy positions taken by the federation advocated legislation to require readable prices on retail merchandise, permit social gambling, improve state laws covering public employee collective bargaining, and establish a three-member public utility commission to replace the present one-man system.

The convention recommended that a proposed labor research and education center at the University of Oregon be named for Thomas L. Scanlon, long-time director of research and education for the state federation, who is recovering from a serious illness. The state board of higher education will ask the 1977 legislative session to appropriate nearly a quarter-million dollars to start the center.

A major revision in the federation's constitution and bylaws was adopted. Among other things it calls for the president's salary to be increased by 6 percent or by the cost of living rise, whichever is greater, each Jan. 1. The secretary-treasurer and legislative-political education director will be paid 90 percent of the president's salary.

In other action, the convention reaffirmed a resolution adopted at the 1974 convention in which delegates to that assembly voted to "firmly reject the contention that jobs must be sacrificed to preserve the environment."

IBEW Wins Runoff For 4,500 at Utility

Philadelphia—The 4,500 employees of the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., have chosen the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as their bargaining agent.

In a runoff representation election conducted by the Philadelphia office of the National Labor Relations Board, the IBEW received 2,198 votes to 1,890 for an independent union. Ballots were counted here July 19.

Victor Feather, Former TUC Leader, Dies

London—Victor Feather, former general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, died here following a stroke. He was 68 years old.

As head of the TUC, Britain's national trade union center, Feather led the British labor movement to a position of prominence and influence in the country's affairs. He served as general secretary from 1969 to 1973.

In cables to Feather's widow and to TUC Gen. Sec. Lionel Murray, AFL-CIO President George Meany expressed the "deep sense of loss felt by myself and the American labor movement" over the labor leader's death.

The year following his retirement, Feather was made a life peer. A native of Bradford, Yorkshire, Lord Feather worked for 37 years as a staff member of the TUC, becoming assistant general secretary in 1960. He became general secretary nine years later when George Woodcock resigned.

Hall Scores Policy:

Big Firms Shipping Under Foreign Flags

President Paul Hall of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. accused some of the nation's largest corporations of undercutting the nation's security by favoring foreign-flag ships over American-flag vessels in their carriage of vital raw materials.

Hall, who is also president of the Seafarers, urged such corporate giants as Exxon, Alcoa, U.S. Steel, and Anaconda to "reinvest in America by using the United States-flag merchant fleet."

"I do not question the patriotism of America's industrial leaders," he testified at House hearings. "It is simply that they have refused to realize or failed to realize the vital necessity of accomplishing our nation's maritime objectives in the national interest."

Only 1.7 percent of dry bulk cargo is carried aboard American vessels, Hall noted. "And when that portion consisting of grain bound for Russia under the U.S.-USSR bilateral shipping agreement is subtracted, only approximately 1 percent of our bulk cargo was transported on American vessels," he said.

"It is clear," Hall said, "that much talking about the need for a strong merchant marine, enacting legislation such as the 1970 Merchant Marine Act to fashion all sorts of support programs, and conducting conferences and seminars on all kinds of maritime topics are meaningless without a commitment from the country's major industries to use United States-flag ships."

In his appearance before the Merchant Marine subcommittee holding oversight hearings into the problems of the maritime industry, Hall presented a four-point plan to strengthen the industry. He called for bulk shipping incentives, a national cargo policy, greater Navy-merchant marine cooperation, and establishment of a maritime affairs coordinator.

In an address on the same subject presented earlier at the Maritime Administration's National Assessment and Planning Conference on U.S.-Flag Bulk Shipping in Hyannis, Mass., Hall noted that the cooperation and patronage of U.S. shippers and importers of bulk commodities is essential since "no American operator can afford to invest in ships that will lie idle."

Hall singled out American importers and exporters of coal, bauxite, iron ore, grain, phosphate and lumber who have chosen not to employ U.S.-flag ships to carry bulk commodities.

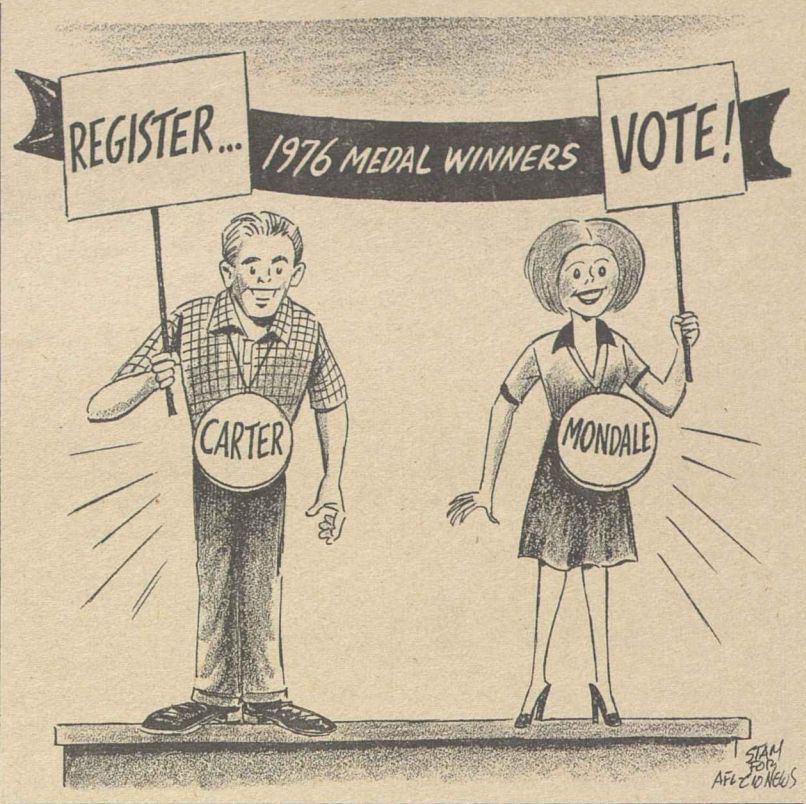
What the country needs most, Hall said, is a national cargo policy to assure U.S.-flag vessels a substantial portion of all types of cargo.

"Such a policy should provide that a minimum percentage of America's foreign trade is carried on United States-flag vessels in order to guarantee that a defense and commercial transport capability is available at all times," he declared.

Watts Appointed Foundation Trustee

New York—President Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers has been elected to the board of trustees of the Ford Foundation. Watts, the first labor representative to serve as a trustee of the foundation, was elected to a six-year term.

The foundation has channeled millions of dollars in grants for studies relating to labor and workers in such areas as occupational safety and health, legal and health services, labor education, quality of working life, labor history, full employment and collective bargaining.



Farm Workers Sign 35 California Pacts

The United Farm Workers have concluded 35 new contracts with California growers since the state's new farm law went into effect last August, an AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services survey shows.

The pacts cover some 18,000 agricultural workers in the state. In addition, the UFW is in the process of negotiating more than 50 other contracts covering another 20,000 workers, Don Slaiman, the department's deputy director, said.

Generally, the pattern of the three-year settlements provides a $3.10 hourly wage for laborers working on vegetables or row crops. The rate rises to $3.35 in the third year of the pact.

Irrigators receive $3.15 an hour under the pacts, with the rate rising to $3.40 in the third year. The first-year rate for tractor drivers is $3.925, with this increasing to $4.175 in the third year.

The contracts also call for employers to contribute to a medical care program at the rate of 16.5 cents for each hour worked. Employers also agreed to contribute 10 cents for each hour worked to a pension program, with the contribution rising to 15 cents an hour in 1978.

In addition, employers will contribute to an educational fund for UFW members at the rate of 5 cents per hour worked. Other contract provisions include paid holidays, vacations, pesticide protection and other health and safety safeguards, overtime pay, and grievance machinery.

Meanwhile, the California Agricultural Labor Relations Board that is responsible for administering the state's new farm labor law is back in business.

The agency, which was forced to suspend operations five months ago when it ran out of funds, will receive a $6.8 million appropriation under the state's 1977 budget. The budget was approved by the state legislature on July 1, and signed into law the next day by Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr.

Funds were denied the CALRB last February when a grower-supported coalition of Republicans and farm-belt Democrats blocked an emergency appropriation measure to keep it going.

While debate over emergency funds raged last winter, the board fell apart. Three members and the board's general counsel resigned, and Brown recently named their replacements.

The new members, subject to approval by the state senate, are Gerald A. Brown of Austin, Tex., a former member of the National Labor Relations Board; Robert B. Hutchinson of San Mateo, and Ronald L. Ruiz of Santa Cruz, both lawyers in private practice. Harry Delizonna, a San Jose lawyer, was named general counsel.

The United Farm Workers succeeded, meanwhile, in getting an initiative on the Nov. 2 ballot asking voters to guarantee labor organizers access to workers on growers' property and to approve other provisions relating to the state's farm labor law.

The law spells out the rights of California's 250,000 agricultural workers to bargain collectively through a union of their choice. Since it went into effect on Aug. 28, 1975, the UFW has won 55 percent of the more than 300 representation elections that have been held, a CALRB survey showed.

Study Shows Job Lag Stifles Full Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

utilities employment has declined in 41 states.

The 21 states in which overall employment is still below the level of two years ago are Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Using the latest available data, the federation study shows total employment in New York State, as of May 1976, at 6,724,700. In May 1974, the total was 7,125,600, or 400,900 greater.

In New Jersey, total employment in May was 143,700 below the level two years earlier. The decline in Ohio over the two years was 132,000. In Florida, the decline was 118,900. Georgia's overall employment in May was still off by 71,000.

Nationally, employment dipped to 87,500,000 in June from 87,697,000 the month before, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported earlier this month. Over the past year, the labor force has expanded by 2 million, to 94.6 million, with adult women making up 1.3 million of the gain.

BLS also reported that construction employment in June still was 687,000 below the December 1973 pre-recession peak, and manufacturing employment was down 1.5 million from the same level.

Each sector of manufacturing has failed to regain its pre-recession peak except for petroleum and coal products. Employment in transportation and public utilities is down also, nearly 200,000 from December 1973.

Those gains which have occurred have come chiefly in service industries, state and local government and wholesale and retail trades, with small advances in mining, finance, insurance and real estate, and in the federal government sectors.

Unionists Pursuing College Degrees Gather at Studies Center Campus

Thirty-four full-time officers and representatives of nearly as many different AFL-CIO unions are expected at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, Silver Spring, Md., for the week of Aug. 1-7. They're all studying for college degrees.

The Center for Labor Studies has given them an opportunity to earn an academic degree without giving up their jobs. As students, they spend one week every six months at the Silver Spring campus attending classes, planning their courses of study and getting acquainted with their instructors. Then they return home to their regular jobs, studying in the evenings or on weekends, whenever and wherever their union duties permit. They keep in touch with their instructors by mail and by phone.

Through a special arrangement between the center and Antioch College, the students receive a Bachelor of Arts degree in labor studies when they have earned the required credits.

The center's college degree program began in February 1974. One student has been graduated. Three others who began their studies with the start of the program are still participating. Some have had to drop out for lack of time or for other reasons.

Altogether the program now has 43 students, some of whom can't make it to the campus this time. Of the total, 37 are men, six are women. Their ages range from 20 to 60 with the biggest number in the 30-to-50 age bracket.

Most have previous college credits which can be transferred. Additional credits are given for trade union experience in such fields as collective bargaining, organizing, political activity and union administration.

The week at the Labor Studies Center will be spent in five classes: Labor Law and Legislation, Labor and the American Political System, Introduction to Labor Economics, Labor Movement—Past and Present, and Labor Statistics.

The week's classes help the students get started in these studies. Over the next six months they will continue to read and write on these subjects under supervision of their instructors. During the week, the students also are invited to participate in a non-credit workshop to improve their study skills.

One evening lecture is planned for 7:30 p.m., Tuesday, Aug. 3. Stuart Kaufman, associate professor of history at the University of Maryland, editor of Samuel Gompers' papers, will speak on labor history and labor archives. The lecture will be given in the center's auditorium and is open to anyone interested in labor history.

Also on the center's August schedule are staff training programs for the Building & Construction Trades, Aug. 18-20; Dept. of Organization & Field Services, Aug. 11-13; Carpenters, Aug. 22-27; and United Transportation Union, Aug. 30-Sept. 1.

More information about the center's college degree program and other activities is available from the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Telephone 301/431-6400.

Rubber Talks Resume After Three Weeks

Contract negotiations between the Rubber Workers and the rubber industry resumed July 27 in Washington under the auspices of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The talks, which had been suspended for three weeks, were renewed at the joint request of FMCS Director James F. Scearce and Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr.

URW President Peter Bommarito told newsmen that no progress had been made at the opening session and that no new proposals had been offered by the company. The union struck the Big Four tire companies — Goodyear, Firestone, Goodrich, and Uniroyal—on Apr. 21 after its contracts expired.

In calling union and company representatives to Washington, Usery and Scearce said that the strike involving 60,000 workers at 47 plants across the nation "continues to have a severe impact on the affected communities, the workers and their families, the companies, and our economy."

The strike has already surpassed the industry's previous longest strike, a 97-day walkout in 1967. The union seeks, among its other goals, pay parity with workers in the automobile industry, cost-of-living protection, and improved pensions.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Profits Climb 33 Percent In Second-Quarter Surge

Registration By Mail Bill Nears Vote

The House moved towards passage of a long-stalled postcard voter registration bill that the AFL-CIO has strongly supported as a practical means of getting more Americans qualified to vote.

In a letter sent to every House member, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the bill would be especially helpful to workers whose jobs conflict with the hours that registration takes place or who would have to travel to inconvenient locations.

A postcard registration system would "expand voter participation," he predicted.

The bill was given a strong push by Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter. His personal calls to House leaders brought swift scheduling of the postcard registration measure that had been awaiting Rules Committee clearance since last January. Carter said he was "very eager" to see the bill passed.

House Republicans resorted to repeated quorum calls to delay action on the bill, and final action was put off until the week of Aug. 16. But a test vote, on the rule that allowed the House to take up the legislation, indicated that it would pass.

If it clears the House and is also approved by the Senate, the legislation faces a likely but not certain veto by President Ford.

One of the issues still to be resolved is whether Congress will make the bill immediately effective, so that the registration procedure can be put to use in this election year.

Under the bill sent to the House floor, a bipartisan Voter Registration Administration would be set up within the Federal Election Commission.

It would be charged with preparing registration-by-mail forms to be sent to every postal address, to be filled out and returned postage-free by anyone not already registered. States would have financial incentives to accept the registrations as valid for local and state elections, as well as federal elections.

Similar bills have been pending in Congress since 1971. In the 93rd Congress, 1973-74, the Senate broke a filibuster in the first session and passed a postcard voter registration bill, 57-13. A companion measure in the House won committee approval in the second session. But when it was brought to the House floor, a conservative coalition killed it by a 204-197 vote

(Continued on Page 8)

Variable Mortgage Scheme Hit

America's middle-income families need homes they can afford, not mortgage gimmicks that will saddle them with huge future debts.

That was the thrust of a statement by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller to a Senate subcommittee that is studying some very gimmicky approaches to mortgage financing.

Biemiller was sharply critical of a bill proposed by Sen. Bill Brock (R-Tenn.) that would combine a variable interest rate with a deferred payment plan that would result in a big new mortgage debt when the original mortgage is paid off.

The variable interest plan has been opposed in the past by the AFL-CIO as something that feeds inflation more than it protects against it. It requires continuous adjustment of interest rates so that a homebuyer will pay whatever the current market level may be over the life of the mortgage—whether it is higher or lower than when he signed up to buy the house.

On top of that, Biemiller noted, the Brock bill has a misleading "subsidy" provision that makes it appear that the homebuyer is paying 2 percent less than the current market rate, with the government picking up the difference.

Thus, if the current mortgage rate is 9 percent the government would pay the lending institution 2 percent on mortgages up to $35,000 and the homebuyer would pay only a 7 percent rate.

But there's a big catch, the AFL-CIO statement emphasized. The 2

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LITHOGRAPHIC PRINT portraying AFL-CIO President George Meany is pulled from a stone at the Graphic Arts Union's exhibit at the Working Americans areas of the 1976 Festival of American Folklife in Washington. Stone lithography was an early stage in the development of the modern lithographic printing process and is still used for fine, limited edition prints. Looking on with Meany is President Kenneth J. Brown of the GAIU, one of 55 unions participating in the festival's bicentennial edition.

FPC Action Fought:

Coalition Challenges Big Gas Price Boost

A coalition of consumer, labor and public interest groups is seeking to extend a temporary court reprieve from a big natural gas price increase that has been voted by the Federal Power Commission.

The FPC raised the ceiling price at the wellhead for "new" natural gas to $1.42 per 1,000 cubic feet. That's nearly triple the existing 52-cent ceiling, which already reflected a series of generous price increases previously granted by the government agency.

"New" gas refers to wells that have been put in production since Jan. 1, 1975. Prices of other categories of natural gas also were sharply increased and are being challenged in the court action.

The FPC ceiling prices affect only the price that producers charge to interstate pipeline companies. But the increases are of course passed on to the ultimate consumer, raising the cost of home heating and adding to commercial and industrial expenses.

Among the organizations challenging the FPC order in the U.S. Court of Appeals at Washington, D.C., are the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Steelworkers, Machinists and Auto Workers. Petitioners included, among others, the American Public Gas Association, Consumer Federation of America and the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

A two-judge appellate panel held up the FPC price order pending further argument on the claim of "irreparable injury" if the price increases are allowed to take effect before being reviewed on the merits.

Estimates of the immediate cost rise to consumers range from the $1.5 billion first-year projection of the Federal Power Commission to the $2.2 billion cited by the American Public Gas Association.

The FPC price rise would also

(Continued on page 8)

Surveys See Gains Continuing

Early reports on corporate profits for the April-June quarter of 1976 show the nation's major corporations reaped after-tax gains averaging up to 33 percent above year-earlier levels—this on top of the highest first-quarter earnings surge in 17 years.

A Wall Street Journal survey of 541 corporations indicates that the 33 percent year-to-year climb in second-quarter profits was broadly based among industry groups. Distillers, rubber companies, and banks were the only industries posting declines.

An even wider survey by U.S. News & World Report came up with similar findings. On the basis of earnings of 1,424 companies, the magazine found second-quarter profits averaging nearly 31 percent higher than the same period in 1975. Of the companies surveyed, 1,158 reported higher or unchanged earnings while only 266 reported declines from last year's second quarter.

Economists at the First National City Bank of New York, analyzing the returns of 1,423 companies, also put the second-quarter profits rise at 31 percent. For the first half of the year, they estimated earnings were up 35 percent.

All three publications, plus Business Week magazine, observed that further gains are expected throughout the rest of the year. In coming months, U.S. News & World Report noted, "profits are likely to start growing again at a more rapid rate."

The automobile and airlines industries led the Wall Street Journal

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Health Security Bill Called Key To Curbing Medical Care Costs

The labor-supported Health Security bill is the only effective way to curb the "unconscionable" rise in medical care costs, the AFL-CIO told a Senate Finance subcommittee.

Social Security Director Bert Seidman welcomed congressional concern over unjustified Medicare and Medicaid charges by doctors and health care institutions. But he cautioned that a bill introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.) would make only a small dent in the cost escalation problem and is marred by several undesirable provisions.

Seidman outlined the national health budget concept of the Health Security bill, including the eventual advance negotiation of payments with local medical societies and doctors.

"Health security has been the object of a propaganda attack that it costs too much," he noted. But "over the long haul," it would be "the least expensive of all national health insurance proposals" and would make it possible to hold total costs to the present 8.3 percent of the nation's gross national product, while providing vastly improved services.

Seidman reminded the panel that more than 42 percent of the nation's health expenditures already come from public funds, but despite the huge subsidy the government has no effective way to control costs.

On the Talmadge bill, Seidman said the AFL-CIO supports provisions designed to prevent fraud and abuse, although he cautioned that added funds would be needed to enforce an anti-fraud program.

Further, he noted, the measure would only require disclosure of conflict-of-interest investments by physicians in proprietary hospitals,

(Continued on Page 7)

President Signs Housing Measure

President Ford signed into law a labor-supported housing bill that would continue the conventional public housing construction program that the Administration has tried to end.

Republican leaders had warned the bill might face a veto if Congress insisted on continuing public housing. But both the House and Senate passed the measure by big majorities, and Ford "reluctantly" approved it.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent meeting, said a "mix" of different housing programs is needed and urged the President to sign the bill.

Government Hit on Rail Safety Stand

The railroad unions accused the government of unfairly siding with management in its tendency to place the blame for fatal rail accidents on the dead employees involved.

J. R. Snyder, national legislative director of the United Transportation Union and chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association's safety committee, wrote Donald W. Bennett, associate administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration's safety office, that FRA not only has blamed railroad workers for their own deaths in certain railroad accidents but also has charged that the accidents were inexcusable because the dead employees had had safety training.

Citing a specific case, Snyder noted Bennett's statement that "accidents do not just happen; they are caused, and a rule violation on someone's part generally is the case," and charged that the remark is "clearly erroneous."

"I would expect to hear it from a carrier official or safety officer," Snyder said. "One does not expect to hear this self-serving nonsense from an official charged with the responsibility for federal railroad safety."

Snyder said the tendency to blame the dead employee also appeared in "almost all" of the accident reports issued by the FRA Railroad Safety Board. Yet, he declared, this viewpoint is "totally unsupported" by the government's yearly summary and analysis of railroad accidents.

"You report 10,694 train accidents of which nearly 80 percent were caused or attributed to other than human factors," Snyder said.

"You take no exception to a management which . . . had given the victim four days' training, handed him a handful of books he could not have had a chance to understand and a switch key and put him to work.

"Railroad workers are not suicidal," Snyder concluded. "What a man does not know can kill him, however. The management did not choose to properly train a new employee, but FRA does not find this to be a cause to be considered."



ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS' convention elected a completely new set of officers. Everett A. Treadway, center, left the secretary-treasurer's position to become president while John N. Russell, right, was picked to succeed him in his old post. Jerome A. Mullett, left, was chosen assistant to the president. The changes were brought about by the retirement of former President R. Wayne Williams.

Iowa Unions to Press Public Worker Rights

Waterloo, Iowa—The Iowa State AFL-CIO, at its 21st annual convention here, adopted a series of resolutions aimed at strengthening the rights of public workers.

One of the resolutions establishes as a legislative priority the enactment of corrective provisions in the state's Public Employee Relations Act to insure public workers of their collective bargaining rights.

"Collective bargaining for public employees, under the unfair voting provisions of the law to establish bargaining unit representation, is almost an impossibility to win," the resolution observed. The law requires a 50 percent plus 1 majority of those eligible to vote for the selection of a certified exclusive bargaining representative.

The resolution also noted that other provisions of the law result in bargaining rights for public employees being delayed or denied for as long as two years after certification of the union, due to built-in time-frame allowances for the public employer to submit or adjust the budget.

In a constitutional change, the convention created a standing public employee committee.

In other actions, delegates approved a resolution pledging the State AFL-CIO to work vigorously to resist any attempts to remove social security coverage from any group of public employees unless they want to be removed. The resolution cited "ill-conceived" efforts in New York and other cities to remove public workers from the social security system.

The delegates also backed legislation to protect public employees from politically motivated layoffs. In addition, the convention urged passage of a federal collective bargaining law.

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the Democratic national ticket of former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter and Minnesota Sen. Walter F. Mondale.

"Those of you who listened to Carter's acceptance speech should be reassured," Helmuth Kern, education director of the Meat Cutters, told the delegates. "His main point was that he will follow in the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt—that we must change and turn this country around."

Other resolutions declared the state federation's support of the Kennedy-Corman Health Security bill, the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, a $3 federal minimum wage, establishment of a state labor relations board, and organized labor's national consumer boycott of J. P. Stevens products.

The 270 delegates to the three-day meeting also endorsed in the Fall congressional elections Democrats Edward Mezvinsky, Michael T. Blouin, Stephen J. Rapp, Neal Smith, and Thomas R. Harkin. All are incumbents except Rapp, who is seeking the office held by Rep. Charles E. Grassley, a Republican. The convention also endorsed candidates for the Iowa state legislature.

Speakers included Frank Emig, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services; Daniel J. Healy, director of AFL-CIO Region I; Margaret Thornburgh, COPE western area director of women's activities; Iowa Labor Commissioner Jerry Addy; Richard M. McAvinew, regional director for the Labor Dept., and John Pecoraro, a retired member of the Painters and national director of Concerned Seniors for Better Government.

Maine AFL-CIO Fights Bottle-Ban Referendum

Bangor, Maine—The State AFL-CIO adopted a resolution at a two-day special convention and legislative conference here pledging to work for the defeat of a "bottle bill" referendum that will appear on the Nov. 2 ballot.

Passage of the referendum would ban the sale of beer, ale and carbonated beverages in non-returnable cans and bottles, and also require a minimum 5-cent deposit on all returnable beverage containers.

The convention charged that the referendum measure as presently written would eliminate badly needed jobs. The resolution calling for its defeat also committed the State AFL-CIO to work for the development of legislation in this area that would "meet the needs of labor and the environment."

The 100 delegates to the convention passed a number of other resolutions on proposals that organized labor will support at the next session of the Maine legislature, scheduled to begin on Jan. 1.

The special convention, which also adopted two substantive amendments to the State AFL-CIO constitution, served additionally as a COPE convention. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) was endorsed in his re-election bid.

The convention also endorsed Democrats Frederick Barton and Leighton Cooney in their attempts to unseat, respectively, incumbent Republican Congressmen David F. Emery and William S. Cohen.

One of the constitutional amendments increases the salary of President Benjamin J. Dorsky from $17,000 to $19,500. The other permits any member of an affiliated local in good standing to run for office in the State AFL-CIO whether or not he is a delegate to the convention at which the executive officers are elected. The issue arose at the organization's regular convention last November when a floor rule allowed the election of two non-delegates to executive positions.

Speakers included Dean Clowes, director of the Steelworkers' political action committee, representing COPE, and Sec.-Treas. Earl McDavid of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Union Label and Service Trades Dept.

Elevator Constructors Told:

New Drive Planned For Site Picketing

Kansas City—The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. "stands ready to lead a major legislative effort" to secure passage of a common-site picketing bill, BCTD President Robert A. Georgine told the 23rd convention of the Elevator Constructors here.

"Situs picketing is not dead," Georgine declared in an address to delegates at the weeklong convention. He reminded them that "despite an unprecedented double-cross by President Ford," who last year reneged on his promise to sign such a measure, getting the legislation through Congress was in itself an achievement.

"We must remember that we haven't lost any rights we previously had," Georgine said. "We must remember that this was only one battle, not the war."

Illustrating the effectiveness of the building trades once they are mobilized, Georgine cited the defeat of Proposition 15 in California in June. The initiative would have halted nuclear power development in the state. Because the building trades pitched in to help organize an educational campaign on the serious consequences the measure would have on jobs, the result was a "landslide for economic and environmental balance—a victory not only for labor but for the entire country," he said.

The convention also heard other speakers, acted on a large number of resolutions, authorized a per capita tax increase, and elected a new slate of officers. The union's last convention was held five years ago.

Everett A. Treadway, who had been serving as secretary-treasurer, was elected to succeed R. Wayne Williams, who retired as president. John N. Russell of Local 6 in Pittsburgh was chosen to fill Treadway's former post. Jerome A. Mullett of Local 36 in Detroit was elected assistant to the president to succeed Edward R. Smith, who also retired.

Sen. Thomas Eagleton (D-Mo.) told the 300 delegates the national economy must be stimulated and while there is a need for public service jobs as a last-resort remedy, "we have to rely on the private sector to become vibrant once again" if the free enterprise system is to be put back on the road to recovery.

Eagleton also cited the need to close loopholes in the present tax code. He said he was "very impressed" by Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter's acceptance speech in New York last month and said he hoped Carter will also stress the health-care issue in his fall campaign.

COPE Director Al Barkan urged the delegates to gird for the fall elections, warning that the country is in deep trouble abroad and at home after seven and one half years of Nixon-Ford leadership.

The convention approved action to increase the monthly per capita tax by 25 cents in 1979, 1980, and 1981. It left to the executive board's discretion a 25-cent increase starting in January 1978. The present per capita payment is $4.90.

Airline Unions Score Deregulation Proposal

Two AFL-CIO unions with members employed by the airline industry charged that proposed deregulation of the industry would result in layoffs and wage freezes, widespread confusion among the riding public and a possible breakdown of safety standards.

The charges were leveled by President John J. O'Donnell of the Air Line Pilots and Francis A. O'Connell, legislative director of the Transport Workers, in appearances before the aviation subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee. The panel is holding hearings on proposals by the Ford Administration that in effect would allow air carriers to operate with limited route, pricing and other regulatory restrictions.

O'Donnell warned that deregulation must not occur at the expense of the high safety standards and excellent safety record that air travelers in the United States have come to expect.

"The view that current deregulation proposals would only affect economic aspects of the industry and not safety is terribly naive," he said. "The relationship between economics and safety is obvious even to the casual observer."

O'Connell of the Transport Workers predicted that deregulation would have a domino effect on employment and fiscal stability in the industry.

"Jobs will be lost in the airline industry directly and on down through support industries such as airports and suppliers through to related industries such as tourist services," he said. Administration deregulation proposals are clearly a threat to the best interests of the industry's employees, the public, shippers and the nation's economic structure, O'Connell warned.

Over one-third of the Transport Workers' membership is employed in the aviation industry as flight attendants, aircraft mechanics, flight dispatchers, meteorologists, ramp servicemen and other ground workers.

O'Donnell, speaking on behalf of ALPA's 37,000 member pilots who fly with 34 airlines, said that deregulation also would open the door to inexperienced carriers. The proposed "fit, willing and able" standard for new airlines wishing to provide air service in an unregulated environment would fall far short of the high safety standards American travelers now enjoy, he said.

While safety is ALPA's primary concern over the proposed industry deregulation, O'Donnell also cited possible higher unemployment, loss of service to many communities, difficulties in the ability of carriers to attract capital for expansion and technological improvement, and the political promise of lower fares that cannot be delivered.

Curtis L. Mack Heads NLRB Atlanta Region

Curtis L. Mack has been named director of the National Labor Relations Board's Atlanta region. He succeeds Walter C. Philips, who recently retired after 19 years as head of the Atlanta office. Mack formerly was chairman of the Florida Public Employees Relations Commission.

Talks Stalled:

Bommarito Assails Rubber Firm Tactics

Akron, Ohio—Rubber Workers President Peter Bommarito described as "ridiculous" the unfair labor practice charges filed against the URW by three of the Big Four tire companies following another breakdown in contract talks between the union and the industry.

Goodyear, Goodrich, and Uniroyal filed the charges with the National Labor Relations Board, alleging that the union's concept of negotiating economic contractual terms only with Firestone constituted an unfair labor practice.

"Their unfair labor practice charge is as ridiculous as their lawsuit seeking to halt the Securities & Exchange Commission's investigation into their questionable foreign payments and illegal U.S. political campaign contributions," Bommarito said in a statement.

The URW selected Firestone as the "target" company in its current round of bargaining with the tiremakers. It has also instituted a nationwide boycott of Firestone products with the support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Bommarito noted that the companies were fully aware of the union's bargaining procedures, but said nothing about them throughout the negotiations until they realized they "could not break our solidarity and that we would not cave in."

Meanwhile, Bommarito announced the union will file suit against the Big Four in federal court here seeking recovery of vaction pay owed to striking URW members.

Under the union's expired contract with the industry, workers may take pay in lieu of vacation time. Yet, Bommarito charged, the companies are refusing to make such payments when requested by employees.

In his statement, Bommarito also accused the Big Four companies of relying on a "divide-and-conquer game" to create dissension and weakness among the union's membership and negotiators. He said he expected the companies to institute back-to-work movements at each of the locations the URW has struck "to find a weak link in our solidarity."

The union struck the industry Apr. 21, closing 47 plants and halting some two-thirds of the nation's tire production. About 60,000 workers are involved in the walkout.

Government mediation attempts to end the three-and one-half month-old strike were of no avail despite three days of talks in Washington under the auspices of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Chief issues in the dispute are pay parity with the auto industry, cost-of-living protection, and improved pensions.

Meanwhile, Bommarito announced that the International Federation of Chemical & General Workers' Union in Geneva has pledged $25,000 to the union's strike fund. The ICF's pledge followed another donation to the fund by the Japanese Federation of Rubber Workers' Unions.

"It is extremely gratifying to me to see this continuation of support from our brothers and sisters in the labor movement overseas," said Bommarito. The ICF is an international trade secretariat representing 5 million workers in unions in 60 countries. The URW is one of its affiliates.

FTC Backed On Funeral Industry Code

A proposed crackdown on deceptive practices of funeral directors was strongly endorsed by the National Council of Senior Citizens.

William R. Hutton, the council's executive director, said elderly persons living on modest incomes have too often been pressured into contracting for unneeded and unwanted services "when in a state of grief."

Hutton testified at Federal Trade Commission hearings in support of a code of practices developed after a two-year FTC investigation into the funeral industry.

The proposed code would nullify restrictions on price advertising by the funeral industry and would require establishments to provide an itemized price list for all services, instead of merely quoting a comprehensive price for a funeral "package."

It would prohibit funeral establishments from falsely claiming that embalming is always required or that a casket is required for cremation. In most states, this is not the case. Also banned would be such sales tactics as disparaging a cheaper casket in order to sell a more expensive model.

Air Controllers Given Pay Review Assurance

The Air Traffic Controllers resumed their normal work routine after receiving commitments from the federal government for prompt action on a new pay schedule.

PATCO President John F. Leyden directed the union's 14,000 members to return to normal operations following assurances from the government that a study of their pay scale—last reviewed in 1968—would be completed by Aug. 31.

The union, an affiliate of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, asked its members on July 28 to work "by the book" after the U.S. Civil Service Commission announced it would again delay the pay reclassification study. The study previously had been promised for the end of July.

A joint study by PATCO and the Federal Aviation Administration, which resulted from a 1973 collective bargaining agreement, has been in the hands of the Civil Service Commission since 1975.

The new agreement was reached after meetings between PATCO representatives, CSC Chairman Robert Hampton, FAA Chairman John McLucas, and Rep. David N. Henderson (D-N.C.), chairman of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee. It also provides that the government study will not result in any pay cuts for controllers, that it will raise the pay scale for controllers to ratings as high as GS-14, and that there will be no reprisals against any controllers who participated in the "by-the-book" operation.



THE MUSIC IS LIVE AND FREE, and an appreciative audience of New Yorkers and visitors enjoys a lunch-hour concert in Bryant Park in the heart of the city. The Music Performance Trust Funds was the chief sponsor of a week of concerts by different groups of union musicians. Shown is the Howie Mann group playing the big-band sound.

Labor Scores Mortgage Bill As Gimmick

(Continued from Page 1)

percent government "subsidy" must eventually be repaid by the homebuyer — with accumulated interest.

If he sells his home, it must be paid out of the proceeds of the sale. If he doesn't, it becomes due when the original mortgage is paid off, under repayment terms to be set by the government.

In a typical case cited in the AFL-CIO testimony, a person who bought a home for $35,000 at age 30 and paid off the full mortgage in 30 years would find himself at age 60 with a new debt to the government of an estimated $61,000, including accumulated interest. Thus he would have a big, new mortgage to pay off at a time when he otherwise would have owned the house clear of debt.

Biemiller also took issue with another variety of gimmick, in a bill proposed by Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.).

This bill would set up a complex formula designed to hold mortgage payments artificially low in the early years so as to make it easier for young families to acquire homes.

But the amount of underpayment would be added to the mortgage so that payments would rise sharply after the first few years and the original debt would have grown as well.

In an example given in the AFL-CIO testimony, the outstanding mortgage balance would be greater after 10 years than at the start of the mortgage, while monthly payments would have risen substantially and would head even more sharply higher.

Another section of the bill would allow persons to set aside tax-free portions of their income in an Individual Housing Account at a bank, patterned after the retirement accounts allowed to the self-employed. The money would have to be used for a house purchase within 10 years or a tax plus penalty would be imposed.

Biemiller pointed out that under such a plan "the greatest benefits would accrue to those who need it least, those with substantial incomes" who are in the highest tax brackets.

Moderate-income families would be less likely to take advantage of such a provision and would receive less advantage from it if they did so, Biemiller contended.

"The AFL-CIO opposes the creation of another tax loophole," he stressed.

Union Outlines Goals For Clothing Contract

New York—The Clothing & Textile Workers outlined contract goals that would bring needed catch-up wage increases for 100,000 workers in the cotton garment, outerwear and single plants industries as negotiations got under way here with management representatives.

In addition to substantial wage boosts to make up for losses in real earnings caused by inflation, the ACTWU is seeking other improvements in benefits in a new three-year agreement. The union's existing one-year agreement expires Sept. 1.

The negotiating team headed by President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman also stressed the need for cost-of-living adjustments to protect ACTWU members from future losses to inflation.

In making the union's presentation to industry representatives, Finley pointed out that last year's contract was negotiated "in the midst of the worst recession since the 1930s."

Clothing workers made reasonable concessions in the last contract because of the poor state of the economy, Finley said. But this time, he said, workers in these industries who have fallen behind must catch up in pay.

Finley suggested that contract improvements are justified on the basis of rising retail sales and a general pickup in the economy.

In the benefits area, the ACTWU proposals call for:

- Improvements in pension and health and welfare programs.
- Supplemental unemployment benefits for all laid-off workers.
- Additional paid holidays and improved holiday pay provisions.
- A fourth week of vacation and more equitable calculation of vacation pay.
- Bereavement and jury duty pay.
- Local negotiations to work out local problems while national contract bargaining is conducted.

The union is also calling on manufacturers to improve the use and display of the union label so that consumers can find it easily.

Pay Proposals Drafted For Oil Negotiations

Denver—New contract goals drawn by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers for upcoming negotiations with the oil industry call for "substantial" wage increases with unlimited cost-of-living adjustments.

The proposals, drafted by OCAW's 12-member National Oil Bargaining Policy Committee at a two-day meeting here, also provide for improvements in shift premiums, hospital-medical insurance, pension benefits, and health and safety coverage.

OCAW President A. F. Grospiron, who heads the panel of eight rank-and-file members and four international officers, said the union will seek a two-year agreement with the nation's major and intermediate oil firms affecting about 60,000 oil workers.

Negotiations are scheduled to get under way in mid-November to replace the union's existing 400 oil firm contracts, which will expire next Jan. 7.

Among firms that will be involved in the negotiations are American, Atlantic-Richfield, Gulf, Mobil, Phillips, Standard and Texaco.

Grospiron said that in addition to across-the-board wage increases and full COL protection, OCAW will seek premium pay of 5 percent for evening shift workers and 10 percent for the midnight shifts.

In fringe benefits, the proposals include hospitalization and medical insurance for workers to be fully paid by employers and a larger assumption of payments for dependents; company-paid pension plans with a minimum benefit of $16.50 per month for each year of service, and improved protection from occupational safety and health hazards.

Grospiron said that the pension proposal also calls for a phased elimination of the existing practice under which pension benefits are reduced when social security benefits rise. In effect, he said, the employers are the real beneficiaries of any social security benefit improvements.

A Perpetual Debt Plan

IT TAKES A VAST amount of ingenuity to devise a mortgage payment plan that after 30 years would saddle a homebuyer with a new debt nearly twice the size of the original mortgage.

You start out with an "interest subsidy" that would flunk any truth-in-lending test.

Supposedly, you are paying 2 percent below the market rate for home mortgages and the government is subsidizing the difference.

In reality, if you read the small print of one of the gimmick-laden home financing bills that have been introduced in Congress, you're getting a loan and not a subsidy. The money you owe the government to repay its subsidy is compounded by interest charges that could end up at higher than the rate in the original mortgage.

In one example cited in AFL-CIO testimony before a Senate subcommittee, an original $35,000 mortgage was paid off over 30 years. But the homeowner then had to start paying an interest "subsidy" debt that had grown to $61,000.

It isn't enough, though, to scoff at such a mind-boggling proposal.

The fact remains that there is a real need to bring down the high cost of mortgage money that has priced many middle-income families out of the homebuying market, while feeding both inflation and unemployment.

As the AFL-CIO has repeatedly urged, the government should allocate credit when housing funds are tight, lower interest rates and provide direct financing when the market rates are excessive. We need an assortment of programs, with a healthy mix of government, government-assisted and private financing.

But we don't need a plan that would put a homeowner in perpetual debt like the captive customer of a company store a couple of generations back.

Removing Voter Barriers

A POLL TAKEN after the 1972 elections found that 70 percent of Americans who were not registered to vote gave as their reasons either inconvenient locations of registration places or limited hours for registration. That's what a federal register-by-mail program is intended to correct.

The arguments made against the bill by its opponents in Congress are patently of the straw-man variety—an infringement on the states, too costly, a new bureaucracy, etc.

It seems to us, though, that most of the people supporting the bill think it would be a good idea for as many Americans as possible to be encouraged to vote. A number of the bill's opponents, on the other hand, seem remarkably content with a small turnout at the polls.

There was a time when property ownership was a common requirement for voting in America. And it was not long ago that literacy tests were used to keep people away from the polls. Now the time has come to finish the job of taking down barriers.

No one has to vote. But there should be no artificial obstacle to discourage voting. That's what the legislative battle is all about.

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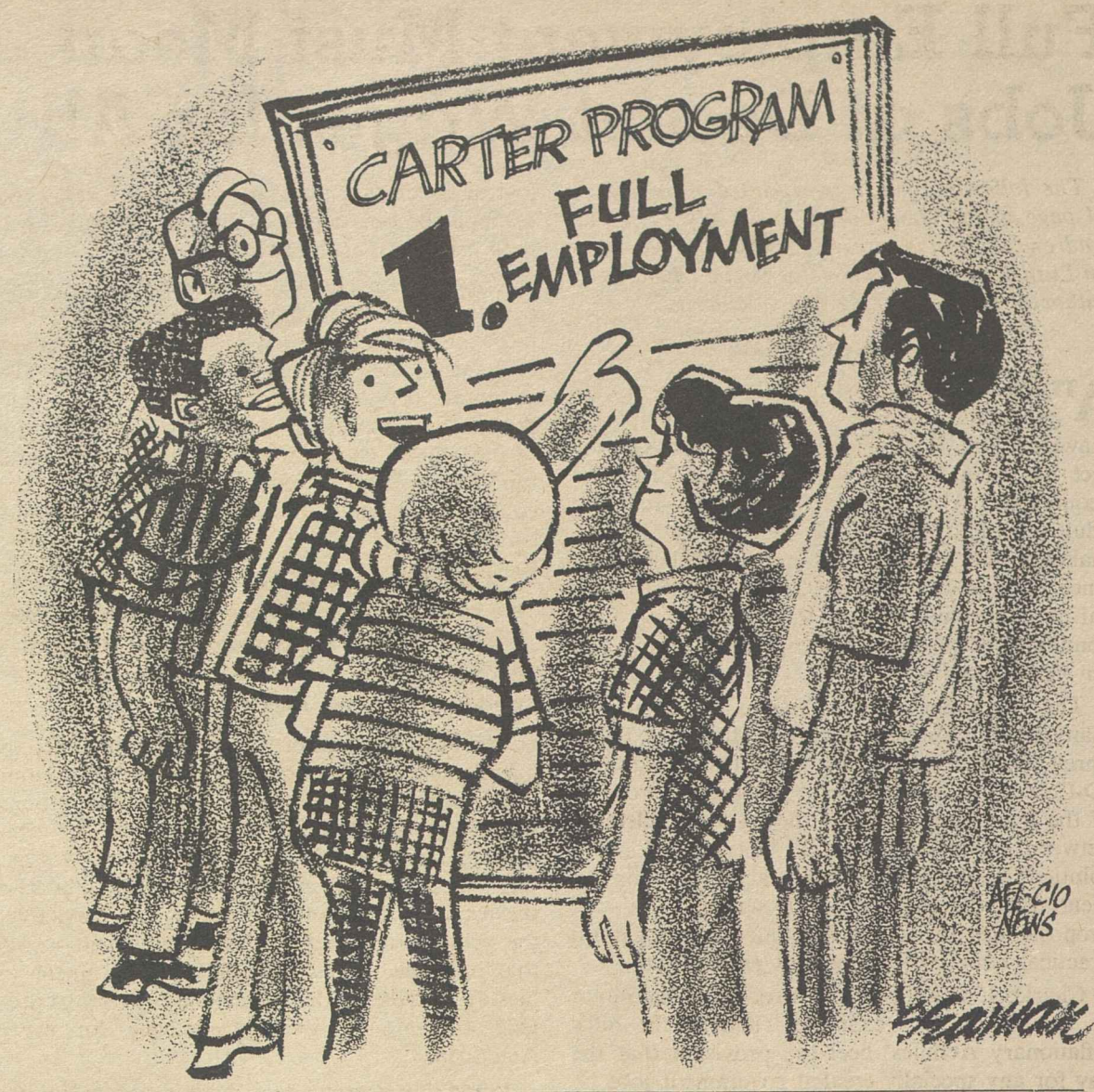
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'We're Number One!'



'All the President's Men':

Carter, Mondale Outline Ways To Cut Back Executive Office

By Gus Tyler

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE of the President is one of the least known and most powerful branches of our federal government. Indeed, under President Nixon, it was all-powerful—in its own eyes at least.

Under Nixon, the Executive Office was the home of "all the President's men" who barked orders to Cabinet members, ran the political campaign, dominated domestic policy.

These mighty men served at the pleasure of the President, were named without senatorial confirmation, were paid handsome salaries.

Presidential nominee Carter intends to apply the axe to the Executive Office, if elected, as his first dramatic act to reorganize the federal government. If elected, Carter will have an able assistant in vice-presidential nominee Mondale, who has given the matter some serious thought in his book on the presidency: "The Accountability of Power."

The growth of the Executive Office is one of the secret chapters in our nation's history. In 1929, the President of the United States was limited to one administrative secretary, Mondale points out. In such circumstances, the President had to turn to his Cabinet members, with their department personnel, for guidance and for action.

Under Hoover, the staff was expanded by adding two more secretaries to the administrative assistant. While that laughably tiny cadre may not have bothered Hoover, who believed that the least government is the best government, the feeble force was a frustration to Roosevelt. So FDR appointed Louis Brownlow to head a Committee on Administrative Management to give the President a staff strong enough to support the weight of a weighty man.

Brownlow proposed to expand the staff to six. He also laid down the limits of their jurisdiction. "These aides would have no power to make decisions or issue instructions in their own right. They would not be interposed between the President and the heads of his departments. They would not be assistant presidents in any sense. Their effectiveness in assisting the President will, we think, be directly proportional to their ability to discharge their functions with restraint. They would remain in the background, issue no orders, make no decisions, emit no public statements."

To get some notion as to how far we have departed from the original intent of the recommendation, re-read the above paragraph and remember that it is supposed to be applied to Haldeman and Ehrlichman and "all the President's men."

Thirty five years ago, the office had an appropriation of less than $1 million. That has now grown to $100 million. The staff of six has grown to more than 2,000.

"This is the staff that in the Nixon Administration," notes Mondale, "saw the law as no obstacle to its goal of perpetuating the Nixon Presidency."

Mondale's insights, plus Carter's insistence, are very likely to make reorganization of the Executive Branch a reality—starting with a vast reduction in force in the Executive Office.

As for the Cabinet itself, Mondale proposes "a question-of-the-court period" under which "members of the Cabinet would have to go on the floor of the Congress and answer questions in front of the national media and Congress."

After watching this system of "parliamentary inquiry" at work in Canada, Mondale concluded that this was a good way to cut Cabinet members down to size. They "were dealt with not as superior public officials deserving special deference but simply as coequals who deserved only such respect as they earned."

ALTHOUGH THE parliamentary inquiry is generally associated with European-type governments, it was in use here during the first two decades of the Republic. There have been subsequent attempts to revive it in one form or the other. In 1864 and 1881 congressional committees proposed to offer Cabinet members access to the floor of Congress—to argue, to ask, to answer.

President Taft renewed the motion in 1912. When Sen. Estes Kefauver proposed it in the 1940s, a Gallup poll showed 73 percent for and only 7 percent con. Mondale has reintroduced the proposal.

Chances of passage in the next Congress are better than ever—if Carter is elected president. By an inspired coincidence, the proposal to strengthen the Cabinet, yet to make it more responsible, by roasting Cabinet members in public is also one of the very concrete proposals submitted by Jimmy Carter in his recent book, "Why Not the Best?"

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Where's the Dilemma?

Full Employment Must Mean Jobs at Decent Wages for All

The following article is reprinted from the op ed page of the New York Times, July 17, 1976. Andrew Levison is research associate of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change and author of "The Working Class Majority."

By Andrew Levison

ATLANTA—The most notable feature of congressional debate over the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act has been the lukewarm response of liberal economists. Although the bill's goal—reducing adult unemployment to 3 percent by 1980—makes it the first major employment legislation since the mid-1960s, it has not gained the political or intellectual support that the goal of overcoming poverty and achieving social justice did ten years ago.

The stumbling block remains inflation. To many, the bill, sponsored by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), simply amounts to an aggressive choice of the inflationary facet of the trade-off dilemma between unemployment and inflation, and not a solution to the problem of stable full employment. But the presence of a serious legislative proposal has focused the debate on the central practical issue: wages and full employment.

Charles L. Schultze of the Brookings Institution in Washington, for example, cited as the bill's inflationary Achilles' heel the provision that the pay for any specially created government jobs be at prevailing wages.

"The 'dilemma,' " said Mr. Schultze, "is that if you pay low enough wages so as not to attract many people from their existing jobs, you have a very unattractive program. . . . If you set the wage somewhat higher . . . it will still exceed the wages of many people in private industry. If so, it will begin to cause an exodus from private industry and drive up wages and prices."

But what this indicates in fact is that full employment involves a profound social choice. The issue of wages divides two profoundly different conceptions of full employment and what kind of society would result from it.

The first, which might be called "laissez-faire full employment," is subscribed to by the economic advisers to the Ford Administration, the major business organizations, and defended in The Wall Street Journal. Its central notion is that full employment ought to be achieved by workers accepting whatever work is available, at whatever wages and conditions that are offered. Viewing the unregulated operation of the free market as in some sense "right," this approach carried to its logical conclusion aims at essentially forcing the unemployed to accept jobs at whatever wages will induce business to hire them.

Lowering or eliminating unemployment compensation and removing the minimum wage for teenagers and other such measures are standard elements of these full employment proposals. The proposal of the Federal Reserve chairman, Arthur F. Burns, to employ the jobless "at a rate of pay somewhat below the minimum wage" and fund the program by reductions in unemployment compensation and other social programs is illustrative.

This "full employment" program would have the paradoxical consequence of increasing poverty even as it increased employment. The comparisons critics have made to the medieval workhouse are not unfair.

The other concept of full employment is recognizable as a genuine liberal reform. For the labor movement and church and social-action groups supporting the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, full employment means jobs at decent wages. Rather than accepting the currently available jobs and the resulting distribution of income as inevitable, the progressive vision of full employment insists that it is the proper function of government to modify the free market if that is necessary to provide a minimum level of decency for every American.

While this strategy does require a more equitable distribution of income, it need not entail inflation. At the simplest level, funding the entire program by a progressive tax increase would avoid any general inflationary consequences.

The Humphrey-Hawkins bill is undergoing revision, probably to include additional anti-inflation measures and a modification of the prevailing wages section. But whatever form the final version takes, the debate reveals that employment without inflation can be achieved. The issue is whether it should be done by forcing the unemployed to take low-wage jobs, using the whip of accepting reduced unemployment compensation, or by recognizing that a fairer distribution of income must be part of the overall adjustments needed to provide a job at a decent wage for all Americans.

If a dilemma is a choice between two equally distasteful alternatives, then for the millions of Americans who have not given up the hope for a just society there is no dilemma. If full employment is to be a social advance, rather than a retrogression, it must mean jobs at decent wages for the millions seeking work.

Some Progress Made:

U.S. Takes Watchful Approach To Signs of Reform Within ILO

THE 1976 CONFERENCE of the International Labor Organization showed signs of a return to more emphasis on technical matters and less on political issues, but that progress still falls short of assuring that the United States will remain a member of the worldwide body.

That assessment was made by Irving Brown, U.S. worker delegate to the ILO, who pointed out that the U.S. notice of intent to withdraw from the ILO within two years, filed by Sec. of State Henry Kissinger, still has more than a year to run.

The United States will continue to work for the reforms it feels must be made to correct "diversions from the basic principles of the ILO," said Brown, who is international representative for the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs. He was questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview, Labor News Conference.

Brown stressed that the grant of observer status to the Palestine Liberation Organization "was not the sole reason" for the U.S. walkout from the 1975 ILO Conference or the notice of intention to withdraw from the ILO.

"The PLO issue was the straw that broke the camel's back," he said, but there has long been strong feeling that the ILO has "departed, over the years, from its basic principles" and the program through which it has contributed so much to improved international labor standards. He said the United States takes strong issue with ILO operations in four basic areas:

- Weakening of the unique tripartite structure, in which the delegations of member nations are made up of representatives of labor, management and government.
- Increasing use of the ILO as a political forum by the Soviet Union and "some of the more extremist elements of the Third World."
- Applications of double standards in correctly condemning dictatorships of the right, but standing silent on violations of free trade union rights and human rights in the Communist countries.
- "Constant violation of due process" in adopting resolutions of condemnation "without real investigation."

He was questioned by Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Robert Dobkin of the Associated Press. Labor New Conference is broadcast Tuesdays over Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

RECENT SIGNALS from the campaign of Jimmy Carter indicate that the Democratic presidential contender's views on the national economy are right in tune with what organized labor has been saying for years. More importantly, Carter appears to be in agreement with labor not only on his identification of the problems, but in his choice of solutions.

Labor has repeatedly stressed that the nation's biggest problem today is that so many people are out of work—nearly 10 million. Carter also views unemployment as the country's biggest challenge and he has pledged, through support of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act, to do something about it.

Furthermore, Carter's chief economic adviser, Prof. Lawrence R. Klein, told a House Banking Committee hearing that $10 to $15 billion in tax cuts and spending increases are necessary to prevent a stall in the current recovery—a stall he sees coming by late 1977 or early 1978. It's much the same warning that the AFL-CIO Executive Council recently issued.

Klein also called for easier credit policies by the Federal Reserve Board. Lowered interest rates, possible through action by the Fed, would boost business investment and housing construction, Klein said. Again, the AFL-CIO Executive Council in February called for expansion of the economy and job opportunities through provision by the Federal Reserve system of "sufficient growth of the supply of money and credit at reasonable interest rates."

Klein predicted that the current recovery would continue "for a few more quarters" and bring a modest improvement in the unemployment rate. But then, he said, "a period of slack would set in" unless the economy was stimulated by tax cuts and spending increases.

LABOR HAS INSISTED that a healthy economy is possible only if we "put America back to work." Klein, who teaches at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance, said the same thing in a slightly different way: the key to economic prosperity is "further investment in human capital."

During his testimony before the House Banking Committee, Klein was reminded that Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur F. Burns had rejected a "looser" monetary policy in favor of continuance of the independent agency's present "moderate" stance. Klein responded: "I guess we then need more moral suasion of the Fed, in the sense that the Fed uses moral suasion on the rest of society."

And Carter himself has often indicated he would like to have Federal Reserve policy made more compatible with the rest of the government's economic policy-making apparatus. High interest rates and tight money have crippled the construction industry, building a major wave in the tide of unemployment among all working people.

Carter also said recently he would attempt to "target" government spending and federal programs to create jobs in areas of the country most severely hit by unemployment and among groups in the population with the highest rate of joblessness.

Aware of what inflation has done to the value of the average worker's paycheck, Carter said he wanted to achieve an inflation rate of 4 percent or less within four years, to have a balanced budget within the same time, and to achieve a steady growth rate between 4 and 6 percent a year.

Carter's economic advisers, led by Klein, say the Georgian is "professional and pragmatic." Klein characterizes Carter's goals as being "to give the common man a better break, to make this a better society."

Thus, Jimmy Carter's views on the economy, based on his own statements and positions of advisers like Klein, hold promise for the working people of the United States. It's what the New York Times has called "New Deal Democratic Party thinking," and the least of it holds more appeal to labor than the best of what Gerald Ford or Ronald Reagan have ever come up with.



SOME PROGRESS toward basic reforms sought by the United States was seen at the 1976 conference of the International Labor Organization, but not yet enough to rule out withdrawal from the ILO, U.S. Worker Delegate Irving Brown, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning the AFL-CIO international representative were Robert Dobkin, left, of the Associated Press and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Key House Rollcall on Mine Safety Bill

A key element of the mine safety bill passed by the House was the transfer of job safety responsibility from the Interior Dept. to the Labor Dept.

The House on July 27 voted 263-119 against an amendment that would have kept safety enforcement in the Interior Dept. Right votes (R) were cast by 220 Democrats and 43 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 31 Democrats and 88 Republicans.

Numerals show districts; AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) W
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Jones (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) R

ALASKA
AL Young (R) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) A
4. Conlan (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt R
4. Thornton (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Clausen (R) W
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton John L. (D) R
6. Burton, Phillip (D) R
7. Miller (D) R
8. Dellums (D) R
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) R
11. Ryan (D) R
12. McCloskey (R) A
13. Mineta (D) R
14. McFall (D) R
15. Sisk (D) A
16. Talcott (R) W
17. Krebs (D) R
18. Ketchum (R) W
19. Lagomarsino (R) W
20. Goldwater (R) W
21. Corman (D) R
22. Moorhead (R) W
23. Rees (D) A
24. Waxman (D) PR
25. Roybal (D) R
26. Rousselot (R) W
27. Bell (R) W
28. Burke (D) R
29. Hawkins (D) PR
30. Danielson (D) R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D) A
32. Anderson (D) R
33. Clawson (R) W
34. Hannaford (D) R
35. Lloyd (D) R
36. Brown (D) A
37. Pettis (R) W
38. Patterson (D) R
39. Wiggins (R) A
40. Hinshaw (R) A
41. Wilson, Bob (R) W
42. Van Deerlin (D) R
43. Burgener (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Wirth (D) R
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) R
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Dodd (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Sarasin (R) R
6. Moffett (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) PW
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Kelly (R) A
6. Young (R) R
7. Gibbons (D) R
8. Haley (D) PW
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) A
11. Rogers (D) R
12. Burke (R) R
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) A

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) R
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Levitas (D) R
5. Young (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. McDonald (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) PW
9. Landrum (D) PW
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) A

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Russo (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Fary (D) R
6. Hyde (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Mikva (D) R
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Hall (D) R
16. Anderson (R) W
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) R
20. Findley (R) R
21. Madigan (R) A
22. Shipley (D) R
23. Price (D) R
24. Simon (D) R

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Fithian (D) R
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Evans (D) R
7. Myers (R) W
8. Hayes (D) R
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Sharp (D) R
11. Jacobs (D) A

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) R
2. Blouin (D) R
3. Grassley (R) W
4. Smith (D) A
5. Harkin (D) R
6. Bedell (D) R

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Keys (D) A
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) R
6. Breckinridge (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) PW
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Moore (R) W
7. Breaux (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Emery (R) R
2. Cohen (R) R

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) W
3. Sarbanes (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Spellman (D) R
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Early (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Tsongas (D) A
6. Harrington (D) A
7. Vacant
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Esch (R) A
3. Brown (R) R
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. VanderVeen (D) R
6. Carr (D) R
7. Riegle (D) A
8. Traxler (D) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) R
12. O'Hara (D) A
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Brodhead (D) R
18. Blanchard (D) R
19. Broomfield (R) A

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Hagedorn (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) A
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Nolan (D) R
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Oberstar (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) W
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) R
5. Lott (R) R

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) A
2. Symington (D) PR
3. Sullivan (D) A
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Litton (D) A
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) W
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Baucus (D) R
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Smith (R) W

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) R
2. Hughes (D) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Fenwick (R) R
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Maguire (D) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) A
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Meyner (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Downey (D) R
3. Ambro (D) R
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) R
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Scheuer (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Solarz (D) PR
14. Richmond (D) R
15. Zeferetti (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Abzug (D) PR
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (R) R
24. Ottinger (D) R
25. Fish (R) R
26. Gilman (R) R
27. McHugh (D) R
28. Stratton (D) A
29. Pattison (D) R
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) W
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) W
34. Horton (R) R
35. Conable (R) W
36. LaFalce (D) R
37. Nowak (D) R
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Lundine (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) A
3. Henderson (D) A
4. Andrews (D) R
5. Neal (D) R
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Hefner (D) R
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) R

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) R
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Kindness (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. W. (R) R
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) A
14. Seiberling (D) A
15. Wylie (R) R
16. Regula (R) R
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, J. V. (D) A
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Mottl (D) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Risenhoover (D) R
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (R) W
6. English (D) R

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Duncan (D) A
4. Weaver (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Vacant
2. Nix (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Schulze (R) A
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Edgar (D) R
8. Biester (R) R
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Murtha (D) R
13. Coughlin (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) R
19. Goodling (R) A
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) R
23. Johnson (R) R
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Myers (R) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Beard (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Derrick (D) R
4. Mann (D) W
5. Holland (D) R
6. Jenrette (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Pressler (R) R
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Lloyd (D) R
4. Evins (D) A
5. Allen (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) PR
8. Ford (D) R

TEXAS
1. Hall (D) W
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Steelman (R) A
6. Teague (D) PW
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Hightower (D) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Krueger (D) W
22. Paul (R) W
23. Kazen (D) W
24. Milford (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) W
2. Howe (D) R

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Harris (D) R
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Fisher (D) R

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Bonker (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Baldus (D) R
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) R
7. Obey (D) R
8. Cornell (D) R
9. Kasten (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Among Apprentices:

Outreach Plans Set High Retention Rate

New Orleans—Minority apprenticeship placements through outreach programs sponsored by local building and construction trades councils have a 10 percent higher retention rate than the overall national average, a new study by the Human Resources Development Institute bears out.

HRDI Executive Director Charles E. Bradford told the 28th Southern States Apprenticeship Conference here, that of the 2,006 minority placements credited to HRDI's Apprenticeship Outreach Programs over a two-year period, 70.2 percent were retained. This compares with the national average of 60.8 percent for all races reported by the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

"Does this mean that minorities make good apprentices? I think the records indicate they do," Bradford remarked. "I also think this study reinforces the fact that the apprenticeship system is the most viable system for producing qualified skilled craftsmen."

Other findings of the study, which covered the period from January 1974 to January 1976, included:

- There appears to be no significant difference between northern and southern cities as far as retention of minority apprenticeships is concerned.

"The rate of minority dropouts in our files is pretty much the same in the north as in the south," Bradford said. "That's also true for east and west."

- Placements in the mechanical crafts last longer. The retention rates for apprentice electricians, sheet metal workers, pipe tradesmen, and boilermakers exceed the national average for all trades, based on both AOP minority and BAT records.
- The danger period for terminations, both voluntary and involuntary, is in the first year of apprenticeship. The study shows that 88 percent of all terminations took place during the first year. Of the 2,006 minority placements, 598 dropped out. Of those, 525 dropped out in the first year, 71 in the second, two in the third, and none during the fourth year.

About half of all terminations were due to voluntary quits, the rest resulted from firings, Bradford reported.

He suggested one way of possibly reducing the number of dropouts: "If we can assume that voluntary terminations occur when the individual apprentice expects to find certain conditions or experiences and then doesn't find them, perhaps we may be able to improve that by pre-counseling.

"If we further assume that involuntary terminations occur when the Joint Apprenticeship Committee expects a certain performance or attitude in an apprentice, and then doesn't find it and puts him out, perhaps we may be able to improve on involuntary terminations by adopting more realistic entrance requirements and procedures to better select applicants."



JIMMY CARTER may not be able to move into the White House until next January. But New York City hotel chefs participating in the union-hotel industry training program fixed it up so the Democratic presidential candidate can at least taste it. They created this cake and spun-sugar replica and Carter, accompanied by hotel union and management officials, accepts it with thanks.

Film Council Hits FCC For Stand on Reruns

Los Angeles—The Federal Communications Commission's rejection of a petition to limit prime time re-runs to a maximum of 25 percent per year has been sharply denounced by the Hollywood Film Council, an organization composed of AFL-CIO film and television unions.

A statement issued by Council President William K. Howard called the action by the FCC "typical of that body's bureaucratic approach to every single issue that comes before it."

The council's statement, which also attacked the composition, attitude and methods of the FCC itself, said: "The entire rerun matter was handled in an unjudicial manner by the FCC without hearings, without oral arguments and with clear elements of a double standard position."

The film council said that "the central theme of opposition to the glut of reruns was, and is, that they deny the public the best possible TV fare, that they stifle creativity and that they limit the majority of the use of the public airways to the control of three television networks."

It also charged that the FCC commissioners erected "the strawman issue of Hollywood unemployment" in arriving at their decision.

"The problem of Hollywood unemployment as a result of the dangerous proliferation of network reruns was not the core issue. It was, at best, an ancillary problem . . ."

It also charged that the FCC "did not have the common courtesy" to inform Bernie Balmuth, the petition's originator, of its decision before releasing it to the press.

The central purpose of the Balmuth petition, the film council said, "was to protect the public from monopolistic domination."

"Controlling reruns would be a major stride toward the goal of (providing) outstanding entertainment-educational fare," the statement declared.

It also said that the council is "deeply concerned" about the politicization of the commission, charging that it is "management-oriented" and that none of its members has "ground-floor experience in creative production."

Bricklayers Get New Training Pact

The Labor Dept. has signed a $570,467 contract with the Bricklayers under which the union will provide apprenticeship entry opportunities for 300 disadvantaged workers and upgrade the skills of 75 journeymen.

About 30 percent of those enrolled in the apprenticeship entry program will be selected from minorities and at least 35 percent will be Vietnam-era veterans. Those who complete the six weeks of classroom instruction and 12 weeks of on-the-job training will be registered with the union as apprentices.

The upgrading program for journeymen is aimed at improving their employability by familiarizing them with new materials and their application.

The union has trained 1,308 persons under prior Labor Dept. contracts since May 1971.

Plane Crash Kills Missouri Senate Victor

Primary elections in four states were marred by the death of Missouri Senate nominee Jerry Litton in an election-night plane crash.

Litton, a two-term congressman, defeated Rep. James Symington and former Gov. Warren Hearnes for the Democratic nomination for the Senate seat from which Sen. Stuart Symington is retiring.

Litton, his wife and two children were killed in the crash of a light plane which was to take them to a Kansas City election gathering.

Litton was a runaway winner with about 42 percent of the vote while less than 1 percent of the vote separated Hearnes and Symington, son of the retiring senator. It was left to the Democratic state committee to choose a Senate nominee.

The Republican Senate nomination was won by John G. Danforth, the state attorney, who ran against the senior Symington in 1970.

Also in Missouri, Joseph Teasdale defeated William Cason for the Democratic nomination for governor. Teasdale will oppose incumbent Republican Gov. Christopher Bond in November.

In Michigan, Rep. Donald Riegle won the Democratic nomination for the Senate over Sec. of State Richard Austen and Rep. James G. O'Hara. Riegle, who switched from Republican to Democrat in 1973, will be opposed in November by GOP Rep. Marvin Esch for the seat being vacated by the retirement of Democrat Philip A. Hart.

Those elections, together with Idaho and Kansas, marked the halfway mark in 1976 primaries. Twenty-four more states have primaries before Hawaii rings down the curtain Oct. 2.

There were no statewide races in Idaho and Kansas.

Parley on Handicapped Enlists Labor, Industry

Union and management leaders will have an active role in a White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals, to be held next May.

To further the conference's goals, an Industry-Labor Council has been established with AFL-CIO President George Meany as co-chairman. The industry co-chairman will be John R. Opel, president of IBM.

In a joint statement, Meany and Opel termed the council part of "the continuing effort of industry and labor to translate the rhetoric of opportunity into the reality of employment and independence for handicapped people."

Labor Dept. Handbook Lists Top Job Prospects

Job prospects during the next several years will be strong in the professional and technical field, for clerical workers and in service occupations, the Labor Dept.'s new "Occupational Outlook Handbook" predicts.

The expectation is for 58 million job openings through 1985, but the bulk of them will come from the need to replace workers who die or retire, the handbook notes. Only about 30 percent of the job openings will result from employment growth, according to the forecast.

The 1976-77 edition of the 800-page handbook, published biennially by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is designed to provide comprehensive career guidance for young people and counselors, Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., said.

While the increase in demand for professional and technical jobs—those usually requiring a college degree—is expected to outpace the rate for all other occupations combined, about 80 percent of the 58 million openings will be in areas not requiring a four-year college degree.

In the professional and technical careers, demand will be strong in the health field as well as in engineering, personnel and labor relations work, social work and systems analysis. But the handbook predicts that teaching occupations will continue to be overcrowded with jobseekers and the rapid increase in law school graduates will intensify job competition among lawyers.

The clerical field is expected to be the fastest growing major group, the handbook says. Some of the occupations that will show above-average growth are stenographers and secretaries, typists, receptionists, and bank clerks, and tellers. A strong demand is also expected for jobs in electronic data processing operations.

Faster than average growth is also expected among service workers, including building custodians, cooks and chefs, police officers and licensed practical nurses and aides.

Other areas of rapid growth in jobs not requiring a college degree include construction machinery operators, graphic arts, waste and water treatment plant operators, paraprofessional health workers, and mechanics for computers, business machines, refrigeration, heating and air conditioning, and industrial machinery.

The BLS handbook stresses that post-high school training, obtained through such programs as apprenticeships or community colleges, will be increasingly essential as educational requirements continue to rise in many clerical, sales, service, and craft occupations.

For each of the hundreds of occupations included, the handbook describes job conditions, earnings, personal qualifications and training requirements, future job outlook, chances for advancement, and sources of additional information.

The handbook is priced at $7 and may be ordered from regional offices of the BLS in Boston, New York, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Kansas City, and San Francisco.

Medical Cost Controls Cited In Health Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

nursing homes and medical laboratories used by their patients. Such transactions should be barred, he urged.

Seidman found "particularly objectionable" the Talmadge bill's imposition of a system of wage control that would set ceilings on salary increases for low-paid, nonprofessional hospital employees, "but not for doctors."

He warned also that limiting charges only for Medicare and Medicaid patients would result in hospitals shifting costs to private patients.

Hospital budgets should be negotiated "across-the-board and not just for public patients," Seidman contended. "Otherwise, costs could too readily be passed on to private patients whose premiums are paid by negotiated health benefit packages, group insurance and individual health insurance policies."

He told the Senate panel that "the AFL-CIO strongly recommends a negotiated fee schedule for physicians" that would be applicable to both private and public patients. Otherwise, he cautioned, there would be one level of care for private patients and a lower level for Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries.



Broad-Based Gains:

Profits Surge 33% In Second Quarter

(Continued from Page 1)

survey. General Motors, the world's largest corporation, reported record earnings of $909 million during the second quarter. Ford Motor Co. earned $442 million over the same period while Chrysler netted $155 million.

GM's after-tax profit of $909 million, combined with the $800.5 million profit posted by the company in the first three months of 1976, gave the company a total of $1,709.5 billion for the first half of the year—a gain that "overwhelms even the most crusted imagination," Vice President Irving Bluestone of the United Auto Workers noted.

"This represents more than four times the profit of the first half of 1975," said Bluestone, director of the union's General Motors Dept. He calculated that GM made a profit of nearly $7,000 a minute in each month of this year's second quarter.

The airline industry also fared well. With airline traffic up over 12 percent in the first half of 1976, the industry netted second-quarter profits totalling $169 million, an increase of 322 percent over the year-earlier level.

Other profits leaders in the Journal survey were textiles, up 135 percent; railroads, up 147 percent; building materials, up 58 percent; department stores, up 69 percent; mining and metals, up 46 percent, and pulp and paper products, up 53 percent.

Among nine rubber companies reporting on earnings in the April-June period, the Journal survey showed total profits down by seven-tenths of 1 percent. The industry's lower second-quarter earnings were attributed to the Rubber Workers' strike against the Big Four tire producers which began on Apr. 21.

Steady, rising profits among the nation's big oil companies also were noted by the Journal. Of 17 petroleum products firms surveyed, earnings in the second quarter of this year totaled $2.2 billion, a 15 percent increase over the year-earlier level.

The U.S. News & World Report survey showed total after-tax earnings in the April-June quarter running at an annual rate of $80 billion, or an increase of 28 percent over last year's level of $65.3 billion.

Companies included in the magazine's survey reported profits of $14.5 billion, up from $11.1 billion for the same firms in last year's second quarter.

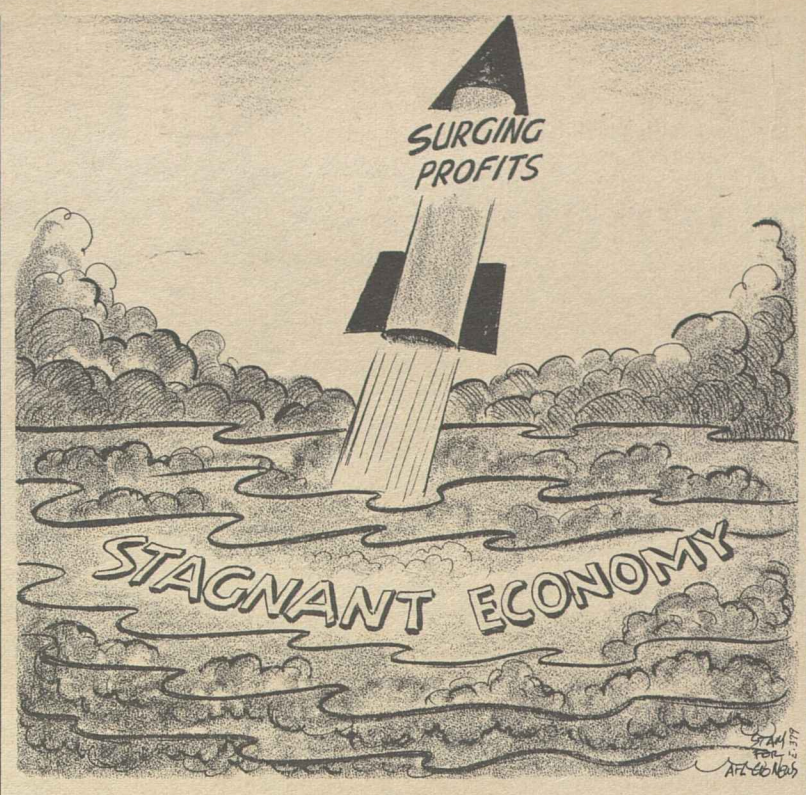
In its sampling of second-quarter corporate profits, Business Week found that nine of every 10 companies on its list reported gains over the same quarter a year earlier.

Penello Confirmed For NLRB Term

John A. Penello was confirmed by the Senate for a second five-year term as a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

Penello, whose NLRB career began in 1937, was nominated for a second term by President Ford in May. He will serve through Aug. 27, 1981.

A native of Norfolk, Va., Penello joined the NLRB as a field examiner in Baltimore. He later served as chief examiner in New York, regional director in Baltimore, Minneapolis, and St. Louis, and as associate general counsel.



Heart Attacks Found Top Fire Fighter Peril

A new study prepared for the Fire Fighters shows that heart attacks kill almost as many fire fighters on the job as all other causes of death combined.

The study, which investigated 101 on-duty deaths of fire fighters between September 1974 and December 1975, found that 45 were from heart attacks, the vast majority of them during or following fire-fighting activity.

The next most frequent cause of on-the-job deaths was building collapses, which took 13 lives, followed by burns, which claimed 12. Other causes were smoke inhalation, 9; electrocution, 5; apparatus incidents, 5; drowning, 5; falls, 3; toxic fumes inhalation, 2, and equipment failure and a helicopter crash, 1 each.

"This intensive study proves what we have been saying for some time, that a national effort must be made to discover and remove the cause of unnecessary deaths among fire fighters," said IAFF President William H. McClennan.

The union obtained a grant from the National Bureau of Standards to fund the study and hired urban affairs specialist Thomas Balanoff to conduct it. Cooperating in the study were both professional and volunteer fire services, fire chiefs, government and National Fire Protection Association officials, and medical researchers.

"It might be well to view this report as a workbook offering members of the fire service, legislators and other researchers direction as to what steps might be taken to reduce dramatically the staggering mortality rate suffered by fire fighters," Balanoff observed.

Pointing out that heart attacks result from an accumulation of contributory factors, Balanoff noted that fire fighters are faced in their working life with the inhalation of smoke, toxic fumes and carbon monoxide, as well as stress and over-exertion.

"There are few procedures that can be taken to remove the risks of heart attacks on the job," he said, "but for finding solutions to most of the other harmful aspects of the job, further research is definitely needed."

McClennan said the study points the way for urgently needed occupational safety and health research to end unnecessary deaths of fire fighters in the line of duty.

House Nears Vote on Mail Registration

(Continued from Page 1)

rejecting the rule allowing the bill to be considered.

This time around, however, the rule was approved by a 245-132 vote.

In other congressional action:

- An economy bloc in the House mustered a 204-184 majority to defeat a bill that would have reduced the on-duty workweek of firefighters employed by the federal government from 72 to 54 hours. They would have continued to receive the 25 percent pay premium they now get in place of overtime pay.

The Administration opposed the bill as too costly; unions supported it as long overdue.

- A House-Senate conference reached agreement on amendments to the Federal Energy Act that would establish new energy conservation programs while allowing a gradual rise in domestic oil prices.

The AFL-CIO expressed strong support for two new provisions. One would direct the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development to establish within three years energy-performance-conservation standards for new homes and commercial buildings, subject to congressional approval. Another section would provide low-interest loans and grants to homeowners and small businessmen, as well as loan guarantees to larger industrial concerns for installation of energy conservation equipment such as solar heating, and heat recovery and transfer mechanisms.

Both measures, the AFL-CIO said in endorsement of the conference agreement, would also create jobs. "Dollars now being spent on expensive fuels from abroad would thus be more prudently invested in reducing domestic unemployment while promoting national energy conservation."

- Both the House and Senate overrode President Ford's veto of a bill revising rules governing coal leasing on federal lands. Of Ford's 54 vetoes, it was the tenth to be overridden.

Labor Dept. Streamlines Rules For Reports Under Pension Law

The Labor Dept. has issued revised regulations streamlining the annual reporting requirements for pension and welfare plans under the two-year-old Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

The revisions incorporate what the government calls a number of "paperwork-reducing and red-tape-cutting features." Although the regulations are effective immediately, they are temporary and subject to further public comment until Dec. 31 before final adoption.

The rules have been revised substantially from the proposals issued last November and cover plan years beginning in 1975.

Under the revised rules, filing deadlines are postponed. Pension and welfare plans now are required to file their initial annual report (Form 5500) within 11½ months after the close of the plan year which begins in 1975, or Dec. 15, 1976, whichever is later. Previously, the deadline was Oct. 15 of this year.

In addition, plans must distribute a summary annual report to participants and beneficiaries within 13½ months after the end of the fiscal year. The extension of the filing dates was necessary because the Labor Dept. is seeking information on Form 5500 that is not required by the Internal Revenue Service, Fred W. Stuckwisch, assistant director of the Office of Employee Benefits Security, Division of Variances, Exemptions, and Determinations, told an Aug. 2 news conference.

Stuckwisch said he anticipates that the filing date for the 1976 plan year will be seven months after the close of the plan year for annual reports and nine months after the close of the plan year for summary annual reports to participants.

The revised regulations also cut down on burdensome requirements for the filing of financial statements and exempt plans with fewer than 100 participants from hiring an independent qualified public accountant.

"We believe that the revised regulations will help streamline and simplify reporting requirements without compromising ERISA's call for honest and open accounting of pension and welfare plan financial information," said James D. Hutchinson, the Labor Dept.'s administrator of pension and welfare benefit programs.

"The regulations respond to considerable and constructive public comment we have received in connection with annual reporting regulations we initially proposed. We have reviewed those comments and incorporated many of the recommendations into the new regulations."

Gas Price Boost Challenged

(Continued from Page 1)

more than double the wellhead cost of natural gas from sources developed between Jan. 1, 1973, and Jan. 1, 1975—from 52 cents to $1.01. And the rate for "old" gas from wells brought in before that date would rise from an already profitable 29.5 cents to 52 cents. At the start of the Nixon Administration, natural gas was in plentiful supply at an 18-cent price level.

A dissenter from the FPC's 3-1 vote, Commissioner Don S. Smith, termed the proposed increase unjustified and unreasonable.

The court challenge to the FPC action contended that the price increase would be "a severe blow to this nation's consumers and a weight on the nation's efforts to recover from the economic slump."

It warned of "a major adverse impact on unemployment."

The FPC, reflecting the attitude of the Ford Administration, has supported moves in Congress to decontrol natural gas prices on the argument that higher prices would encourage producers to step up exploration and well-drilling.

Congress has refused to go along with decontrol proposals and consumer groups see the FPC's approval of big rate increases as a means of achieving the goals of decontrol through regulations.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the appellate court was hearing further argument on whether to extend its temporary stay of the price hike.

Hospital Strike Fights Layoffs In New York

New York—Some 18,000 members of District Council 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employees, incensed over wholesale layoffs by the city, walked off their jobs at 16 municipal hospitals here.

"This is a strike the workers are determined to go through with," said Victor Gotbaum, District 37's executive director, adding that a court order banning the strike "makes no difference."

The restraining order, sought by the city, barred a strike pending an Aug. 6 hearing. But the AFSCME members left their work on Aug. 4.

The union had warned of the strike on July 30 after a task force headed by Martin Horwitz recommended that 1,350 additional hospital workers be laid off because of New York's budgetary problems.

The recommendation was accepted by the city but turned down by the union, which had already accepted an earlier dismissal of 842 of its members due to the budget squeeze.

After the Horwitz report was announced, the Health & Hospitals Corp. began to implement the recommended layoffs, precipitating the strike.

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New Unemployment Jump Confirms Lag in Economy

'Rigged' Statistics Cited:

3 Unionists Quit Federal Pay Panel

By David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO members resigned from the Federal Employees Pay Council and charged the Ford Administration with perverting the salary comparability law that was designed to keep government pay in line with similar private industry jobs.

The council is supposed to have a voice in the pay-setting process. But members representing the American Federation of Government Employees and the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. termed the consultation process a charade.

They quit after the two federal agencies that draw up the annual comparability formula for the President's approval unilaterally changed the method of computation and came up with an average 4.83 percent increase that fits almost to the dollar the budget President Ford sent to Congress last January.

AFL-CIO President George Meany issued a statement strongly supporting the walkout.

He said the Office of Management & Budget and the Civil Service Commission have distorted the law, repeatedly changed the rules "and rigged the statistics for partisan, political purposes."

Under the circumstances, Meany said, "no self-respecting labor official could continue to serve."

The three AFL-CIO members on the Pay Council—President Dennis Garrison and Vice President Thomas E. Swain of the AFGE, and Rick M. Galleher, research director of the Public Employee Dept.—announced their resignations at a news

(Continued on Page 3)

Tax Reform Dashed By Senate Bill

The Senate buried any hope for significant tax reform and passed a bill whose defects considerably outweigh its good features.

It now must be reconciled with a House-passed bill that the AFL-CIO last year had termed "a modest step toward tax justice."

The Senate Finance Committee had gutted most of the revenue-raising reforms of the House bill, and during two months of debate the full Senate widened some tax loopholes and voted down a package of labor-supported reforms.

The rejected amendments were designed to preserve jobs as well as increase revenue by curtailing tax incentives for companies to produce abroad.

(Continued on Page 7)

Mail Voter Registration Wins Approval of House

It's now up to the Senate and President Ford whether millions of still-unregistered Americans will find it easier to qualify to vote in this year's presidential and congressional elections.

The House took the first big step. It voted 239-147 approval of a modified postcard registration bill, and agreed to make it effective immediately on enactment in those states that do not already allow registration by mail.

It rejected, on a key 199-172 vote, a Republican-sponsored amendment that would have postponed the effective date until after the 1976 elections. **(Rollcall, Page 6)**

The House did, however, cut back the scope of the legislation by adopting an amendment that eliminated a requirement that registration forms be mailed to every household so that persons not on the voting rolls could mail back a postage-free form that would qualify them to vote in all federal elections.

Instead, the registration forms will be available at post offices where they could be picked up either by individuals or in large quantities by organizations such as unions that seek to encourage voter registration. They then could be distributed to unregistered voters in workplaces, shopping centers, schools and by door-to-door voter canvassing.

Although that change nullified many of the arguments that opponents had made against the bill, it still may not have tilted the scales

(Continued on Page 8)



CAMPAIGN ISSUES are discussed by Sen. Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, and AFL-CIO President George Meany. Mondale told a news conference following a meeting with top AFL-CIO officials that both he and Jimmy Carter consider unemployment "the single most important issue."

Meets AFL-CIO Leaders:

Mondale Calls Jobs Top Election Issue

Democratic vice presidential candidate Walter Mondale told the top leadership of the AFL-CIO that both he and presidential nominee Jimmy Carter see the nation's unemployment problem as "the single most important issue" in the 1976 election and will run on "a platform of jobs and full employment."

Mondale met for 45 minutes with AFL-CIO President George Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Thomas R. Donahue, Meany's executive assistant. Speaking to reporters following the meeting, Mondale said Meany told him he viewed jobs as labor's "first priority."

The Minnesota senator said he visited AFL-CIO headquarters to "express appreciation" to the federation's Executive Council for its endorsement "and to talk about the issues of this campaign."

One of the issues, Mondale said, is that of economic management. He said the nation has suffered "some of the worst economic management in history" under the administrations of Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford.

He noted that in 1969, when Nixon first took office, the unemployment rate was 3.5 percent and the inflation rate was 4 percent. "Then we got 9 percent unemployment and double-digit inflation," Mondale said, and the Ford Administration's current policies "promise a continuation" of high joblessness.

"There are 10 million people looking for work," he said. "It's a story of personal disaster."

Instead of spending tax dollars on welfare and unemployment compensation for the jobless, Mondale said, "we should be spending our money to put people back to work." He was highly critical of President Ford's vetoes of two job-

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany Hits Ford Aides' Rosy View

By James M. Shevis

July's jump in unemployment, a rise of three tenths of 1 percent to 7.8 percent in the official rate compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, demonstrates that "the economic situation is getting worse, not better as the President's advisers falsely claim," the AFL-CIO charged.

"These figures, released on the eve of the Republican Party's platform deliberations, are ample proof that the Number One problem facing the country is unemployment, not inflation," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

Nearly a half-million workers have joined the ranks of the "officially" unemployed in the past two months, Meany noted. Also refuting the Ford Administration's claims of an improving economy, he said, were the following facts:

- Unemployment among adult women increased by 300,000 in the past two months.
- An additional 300,000 adult men became jobless during the same period.
- Construction unemployment, already at depression levels, has increased by nearly 200,000 since May.

"Since the Administration is unwilling to meet the problem of unemployment," Meany declared, "the American people must elect a new Administration committed to putting Americans back to work."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council endorsed Democratic nominees Jimmy Carter for President and Walter Mondale for Vice President last month.

I. W. Abel, president of the

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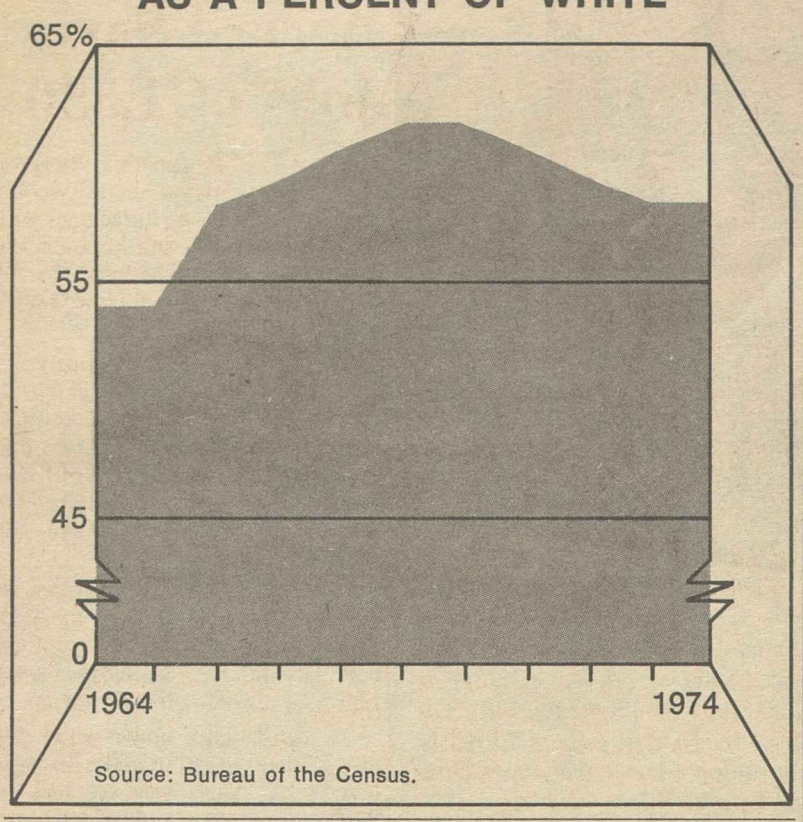
Vote on Public Jobs Rejects Phaseout Bid

The Senate reacted to a new surge in unemployment by voting 67-11 to continue a public service jobs program that the Ford Administration has tried to phase out.

If Congress should let the program expire, federal funding would end for the 260,000 state and local government jobs that now are financed under Title VI of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act.

The Senate bill would continue the program through September 1977 and make it possible to double the number of public service jobs if Congress should appropriate the funds to do so. Preference in any new jobs would be given to persons who have been unemployed 15 or more weeks or who are on

(Continued on Page 7)



Gains of '60s Halted:

Back-to-Back Recessions Hit Black Workers Hardest

Most Americans have felt the adverse effects of back-to-back recessions in the Seventies, but black workers have suffered more severely than other worker groups, observes an article in the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

Black Americans made rapid advances in the 1960s, a time of thriving national economy, rising social awareness, and vital legislation, says author Barbara Becnel, assistant director for educational issues for the Teachers. But this forward movement was halted by the economic downturns of 1969-70 and 1973-75.

Becnel attributes the recessions to the economic policies of the Nixon Administration, policies which have been perpetuated by the Ford Administration, and urges a national commitment to a full-employment policy.

Only full employment will give black workers the new opportunities they require to raise their living standards, she concludes.

"Thus the legislative principles incorporated in the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill of 1976 are of particular concern to blacks, and this is reflected in the strong black support of full employment initiatives," the author notes.

"Since blacks have suffered the most from mismanagement and social neglect that has characterized the nation's economic policies since 1969, they also have the biggest stake in economic policies that provide the nation with the leadership needed to transform the weak and ailing economy of the Nixon-Ford years into a healthy and booming economy."

Evidence that blacks have been sorely pressed by the recessions since 1969 are widespread, Becnel observes. As examples, she notes that:

- When unemployment among all Americans rose as high as 8.9 percent in 1975, it was 13.9 percent for non-whites.
- By 1974, the median income of black families had fallen to 58 percent of the median income of whites, or $7,808. In 1969 this figure had been up to 61 percent of the white median.
- While millions of blacks climbed above the government-defined poverty level between 1960 and 1970, the number of blacks in poverty decreased only 81,000 between 1970 and 1974.
- From 1970 to 1974, the median income of black families, after adjustment for the impact of inflation, declined by 2.1 percent while that of white families increased by 2.7 percent.

During the 1960s, while the economy was expanding, unemployment decreased steadily. The decade began with overall joblessness at 5.5 percent and black unemployment at 10.2 percent. By 1969, Becnel notes, generally improved economic conditions had lowered unemployment to 3.5 percent of the labor force—and to 6.4 percent for blacks.

Disparities in income among blacks also changed during the Sixties, the author points out. Black families earning under $3,000 annually, after correction for inflation, dropped from 20 to 15 percent between 1965 and 1970.

At the opposite end of the income scale, black families earning more than $15,000 a year rose to 18 percent of all black families in 1970, up from 9 percent in 1965.

Much of the income gains registered by blacks was a direct result of increased educational opportunities, vocational training, and occupational upgrading, the author notes.

"Consequently, as more blacks managed to stay in school longer, the types of jobs held by blacks began to improve," she points out. In 1964, for example, the proportion of non-white males employed as white-collar workers was only 16 percent, but by 1970 that figure was up to 22 percent. An even more dramatic change during the same period saw the percentage of females employed as white-collar workers advance from 22 percent to 36 percent.

"Thus significant economic and educational advances were secured by many blacks during the 1960s," Becnel comments. "But not all blacks benefited—millions remained impoverished, even those fortunate enough to be working full time in addition to those who were jobless.

"For those left behind in the earlier progress, the economic troubles of the first half of this decade have been particularly devastating," she notes.

Faced with such a dismal economic climate, worker attitudes have grown more and more negative in the face of high and continued levels of unemployment. One byproduct has been a decrease in labor-force participation—that is, the proportion of the civilian population that is either employed or actively seeking work.

From 1970 to 1974, labor force participation rates for non-white men, age 16 and over, dropped to 73.3 percent, down from 76.5 percent in 1970, Becnel notes. Furthermore, in 1974, the rate of non-white adult males fell below that of their white counterparts in every age category except that of 65 years and over.

The downturn in the economy also brought an increase in the number of "discouraged" black workers—those who give up looking for jobs because they feel none are available—and in the number of "involuntary" part-time black workers—those who want full-time employment but, because of work-week cutbacks and the inability to locate full-time work in a declining economy, have been forced to accept part-time work.

The position of black teenagers in the U.S. economy has especially worsened during the past 15 years, the author declares.

"The impact on black youth has been devastating," Becnel says. "In fact, the youth unemployment problem today is in large measure a black youth unemployment problem. While white teenagers have also suffered bleak job prospects, unemployment among black youth has reached crisis proportions."

In spite of an increase in the number of years spent in school, she notes, unemployment rates for young blacks are still at "catastrophic" levels. In 1960, the jobless rate for young blacks was 45.5 percent. While it dropped to 29.1 percent by 1970, it jumped back to 38 percent in 1975—twice the white teenage rate and more than four times the unemployment rate of the total civilian labor force.

The South—where the majority of blacks reside—is still the primary location of black poverty, Becnel observes. In 1974, 53 percent of all blacks maintained residence in the South, as compared to 39 percent residing in the North, and 9 percent in the West.

Black union members, however, fare considerably better than non-union blacks, the author stresses.

"Not only are their incomes much higher, but the income gap between black and white unionized workers is smaller than the comparable gap for non-union black and white workers," she says.

In May 1974, the median weekly earnings for all full-time black union workers was $169, or 82 percent of full-time white union workers. For non-union black workers, the median weekly earnings were $124, or 76.5 percent of the comparable white income.

An expanding and healthy economy that was providing jobs, training, and educational opportunities is what gave meaning to the social legislation of the 1960s, Becnel asserts. However, many of the programs of the Sixties were eliminated or severely underfunded when the Nixon Administration began its attempt to dismantle the federal government's role in helping to solve the nation's social and economic problems.

"The policies of the present Administration are demonstrating the same lack of regard toward the nation's social and economic problems," Becnel charges.

Engineers Pledge Fight For Public Wage Floor

Boston—The Professional & Technical Engineers pledged at the union's 42nd convention here to seek legislation reinstating federal wage-hour protection for public employees.

The 200 delegates to the four-day convention adopted a resolution noting that present exemptions of all non-supervisory professionals from the Fair Labor Standards Act "permit employers to demand and get overtime work from such employees at straight-time rates or for no pay at all."

"All employees are entitled to fair and equitable compensation for all hours worked and honest remuneration for the hardships incurred by overtime," the resolution declared.

The Supreme Court in June nullified portions of both 1974 and 1966 amendments to the FLSA that extended coverage to employees of local, county, and state governments. About one-half of IFPTE's members work for government.

In other action, the union established a Legislative Education & Action Program (LEAP) aimed at full involvement of its membership in the political process; approved a series of resolutions and constitutional amendments, and endorsed the Democratic ticket of former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter and Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.).

IFPTE President Rodney A. Bower and Sec.-Treas. John H. Dunne were unanimously re-elected to their third and fifth terms, respectively.

William H. McClennan, president of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., in an address to the delegates took sharp issue with recent decisions of the Supreme Court which, he said, have "ruled against the rights of public employees and their unions to equal protection under the law."

McClennan, who is president of the Fire Fighters, called the court's June decision exempting public workers from FLSA coverage a "shocking example" of the "reactionary tone" of the present court.

"One constructive result comes from these decisions," McClennan said. "They remind us that today no union in America can afford to ignore the need for effective political action."

Constitutional amendments approved by the convention call for increasing average monthly minimum dues from $3 to $5 and per capita tax payments from $2.45 to $2.70 a month. The dues amendments are subject to local union referenda.

Also adopted were resolutions calling for full support of legislation providing genuine collective bargaining for all public employees, revisions in the National Labor Relations Act, national health insurance, and the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill.

Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis welcomed the delegates in a speech that praised the Democratic Party platform for its stress on the need for full employment, national health insurance, welfare reform and greatly expanded rail and mass transit facilities.

Among other speakers were Joseph A. Sullivan, president of the Massachusetts State AFL-CIO and Robert R. Kiley, board chairman of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority.

Mondale Sees Jobs as Top Election Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

creating public works construction bills, the second of which Mondale described as "very modest."

He said he and Carter support the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act of 1976 which would establish a program for lowering the national unemployment level to 3 percent within four years.

"The Ford Administration is so ideologically obsessed with their policies," Mondale said, "that they can deal with inflation only by (increasing) unemployment." He said it's possible to have both full employment and a balanced economy. "It can be done."

Mondale was asked if he believed he was selected as Carter's running mate because of his long and friendly relationship with organized labor. "I hope I've been helpful in garnering labor enthusiasm" for the ticket, he responded. He said he has been "close to working people" throughout his political career, and added that he thought Carter would be "a good President for working Americans."

Mondale said he and Carter will be speaking at a number of union and state AFL-CIO conventions before the Nov. 2 election.

Strikers Preserve 100% COPE Record

Akron, O.—Strike or no, Rubber Workers Local 286 at the Lincoln, Neb., Goodyear plant insists on keeping its COPE record intact.

The 1,600-member local, which over the years has chalked up a 100 percent record in voluntary contributions to COPE, has just sent a $3,768 contribution to the union's political education department.

"With an industry strike . . . that far exceeds anything we have experienced in our lifetime, the very fact that you were able to conduct a COPE drive is in itself a tribute to you and the officers of your local," URW COPE Director Francis A. Maile wrote the local's president, Gilbert Laws.

Laws described the contribution as a "partial" collection, and pledged "we shall complete our COPE drive after the strike is over."

Edward A. Blair Dies, Led ACWA Organizing

Marietta, Ga.—Edward A. Blair, organizing director of the Clothing Workers, died recently while visiting his daughter's home here. He was 59 years old.

A native of Atlanta, Blair was a staff organizer for the ACWA for almost 40 years. For three years until the union merged with the Textile Workers in June, Blair served as ACWA's organizing director. In the past two years, he headed organizing drives in Pennsylvania, Canada, and in the El Paso, Tex., area.

He is survived by his wife, Mae, two daughters and three granddaughters.

Management Policies Scored:

Postal Workers Ask Steps to End 'Chaos'

Las Vegas, Nev.—The Postal Workers called on the U.S. Postal Service to take immediate steps to correct adverse working conditions and management policies detrimental to the nation's mail system.

A resolution adopted overwhelmingly by the 2,900 delegates at the opening session of the APWU's third biennial convention urged Postmaster Gen. Benjamin F. Bailar to meet in negotiations with the union's leadership to work out a joint solution to the problems. The convention set a Sept. 20 deadline for Postal Service officials to initiate corrective action.

The APWU charged that management's policies are creating "chaos and anarchy" in the Postal Service by over-mechanization and repeated use of surveys to the point of harassment.

"These policies are adversely affecting service to the American people and are leading to a complete breakdown of the Postal Service," the APWU warned.

The resolution accused management of abuses in job assignments and work schedules "while at the same time committing itself to the use of costly, unproven machinery, techniques and gimmickry."

If postal officials fail to come up with a solution by Sept. 20, the APWU will call for demonstrations outside post offices across the country, the resolution said.

But delegates ruled out the threat of a strike by rejecting an amendment that proposed "job action" in place of demonstrations.

The five-point action plan endorsed by the convention provides for follow-up procedures should management fail to respond. The APWU would also stage a rally and vigil in front of the White House to point up the seriousness of the postal crisis, seek injunctive relief through the courts, call for support of other unions and "exercise all necessary options to save the USPS from total disaster."

David Johnson who recently was elected executive vice president of the APWU, is serving as the union's acting president and as chairman of the convention.

Pres. Francis S. Filbey, recuperating from major surgery in Washington, addressed delegates through an amplified telephone hook-up. Re-elected to a third term in a referendum in June, Filbey assured delegates "it is my full intention to serve out my term."

He also pledged that APWU members would abide by the provisions of the national agreement with the Postal Service, but warned that "we intend to make sure that the USPS lives up to its part of the contract."

In a resounding voice vote, the convention endorsed the Democratic presidential ticket of Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale. The resolution pledged the union "will do all in its lawful authority and power" to assure a Carter-Mondale victory in the November elections.

The action came after the convention received a telegram from Carter reaffirming the Democratic platform pledge to continue to fight for Hatch Act reforms. Carter said he shared the APWU's determination to solve the problems of the Postal Service and to give postal workers full rights as citizens.

The endorsement resolution also spelled out the abuse of the veto power by President Ford and assailed Administration policies that would allow large corporations "to grab profitable aspects of the U.S. Postal Service while abandoning the historic constitutional concept of the Post Office as a public service monopoly."

More than 550 resolutions are to be considered by the record number of delegates at the 6-day convention. A major undertaking will be deliberation on the restructuring of the APWU constitution that has been in effect since the multi-union merger six years ago.

A special convention last year dealing with the overhaul of the constitution rejected any changes when the proposed amendments failed to get the needed two-thirds majority approval.

Rubber Workers Weigh Strike Settlement Terms

Negotiators for the Rubber Workers and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. reached "an understanding on basic economic issues" that could result in a settlement of the union's 115-day-old strike against the rubber industry.

The breakthrough in the contract dispute came in Washington where Labor Sec. W.J. Usery, Jr., and Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service Director James Scearce had summoned both sides for a session of almost continuous bargaining. The "understanding" generally follows recommendations made to the parties by Usery on Aug. 9.

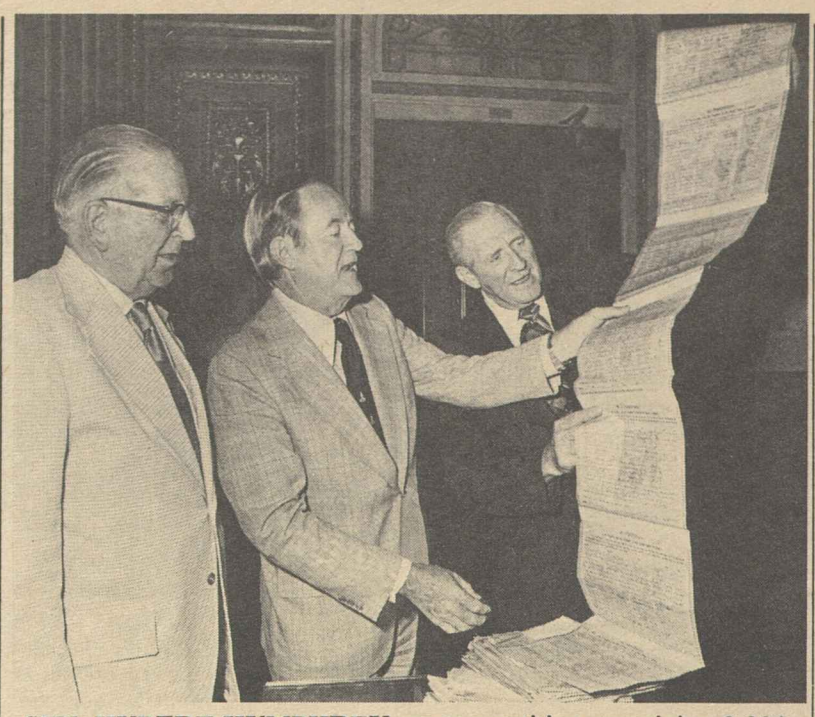
The URW's 19-member Firestone policy committee scheduled a meeting in Cleveland, where most of the negotiations with the company have been held, to study the agreement in detail. Immediately afterwards, the union's 15-member international advisory committee composed of URW representatives in each of the industry's Big Four companies also was slated to meet. Both meetings were scheduled on Aug. 12 after the AFL-CIO News's press time.

If these two bodies were to accept the proposed economic terms, negotiators for the other three major companies in the industry—Goodrich Uniroyal, and Goodyear—then would have to settle non-economic issues, such as work rules, that are outstanding. While the union negotiated simultaneously with all four firms, it selected Firestone as the pattern-setting company.

Meanwhile, union members continued to picket at the Big Four's plants across the country. The strike by some 60,000 employees of the firms began on Apr. 21, and shut down about 60 percent of the nation's tire-producing capacity.

Kirkland Appointed to Federal Salary Panel

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland has been appointed to the Commission on Executive, Legislative & Judicial Salaries, a panel established every four years to recommend salary adjustments for top government officials.



SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY scans a petition containing 8,321 signatures collected by Machinists locals across the country in support of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill. The petition was presented to Humphrey by IAM President Floyd E. Smith and William Ryan, left, the union's legislative representative. The signatures were garnered by 297 locals.

Labor Members Quit Federal Pay Council

(Continued from Page 1)

conference. They make up a majority of the council, which also includes two representatives of unaffiliated organizations.

Last year, President Ford cut the scheduled 8.66 percent comparability increase to 5 percent, declaring that federal employees should set an example to the nation of pay restraint.

Thus, the union spokesmen stressed, the proposed 4.83 percent average increase would for most workers amount to only a few dollars more than the catch-up to last year's comparability level.

Under last year's system, they said, the pay increase this year would have averaged 10.3 percent.

The unions also sharply attacked the proposed distribution of the raise, which would give less than 4.83 percent to the majority of federal employees and substantially higher raises to those making over $20,000 a year. A Grade 15 executive would get a 7.92 percent increase, worth $2,480 or $47.70 a week. In the much more numerous Grade 5 level, the proposed 4.24 percent raise would total only $78 a year, or $1.50 a week.

The comparability law passed in 1970 was intended to take salary-setting out of the legislative process and link pay to changes in private industry rates as determined from Bureau of Labor Statistics studies. But in recent years, under budget pressures, the Administration has made repeated "technical" changes in the formula for computing comparability so as to lower the price tag. That has been further compounded by executive actions by Presidents Nixon and Ford to delay or cut back the increases.

A document prepared by the Public Employee Dept. covering the three previous years, 1973 through 1975, points up the gap.

Over those three years, the annual pay increases totaled 15.3 percent. The government's own comparability formula would have required increases totaling 20.8 percent, and the cumulative inflation rate added up to 28 percent. During the same period, collective bargaining agreements in private industry affecting 1,000 or more workers averaged 25 percent pay increases.

Garrison charged in his letter of resignation that the manipulation of this year's pay adjustment is "obviously" to serve Ford's interest in an election year.

He told the news conference that the AFGE also could not go along with a distribution formula that "cheats lower-grade employees in order to reward higher-paid employees."

John A. McCart, director of the Public Employees Dept., said the management agencies had made a "farce" out of the comparability procedure and it was no longer possible for the Pay Council members to carry out their responsibilities.

N.Y. Hospital Accord Saves Jobs of 1,350

New York—Municipal hospital workers here ended their four-day strike after reaching agreement with the city on the restoration of 1,350 jobs that were scheduled to be eliminated because of New York's budget problems.

The agreement, unanimously approved by members of Local 420 of District 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employees, provides that the union will forego a cost-of-living increase this year in return for the restoration of the jobs at 16 city hospitals.

AFSCME, the major union involved, represents 992 of the laid-off employees. Three other unions, including a Service Employees local, represent the remaining workers.

The settlement, under which the city further agreed to make no more layoffs this year, was reached on Aug. 7 following almost 19 hours of continuous negotiations. Victor Gotbaum, executive director of District Council 37, said:

"I wish to God the economic condition of the Health and Hospitals Corp. were better, but I am satisfied with the settlement. We couldn't face the reckless tragedy of 1,350 workers being laid off, facing a heartless future."

Some 18,000 members of District 37 walked off their jobs on Aug. 4 after the Health and Hospitals Corp. began implementing a recommendation by a task force appointed by Mayor Abraham Beame to lay off the workers. Earlier in the year, 842 workers had been dismissed from their jobs.

Peter Schoemann Dies, Ex-Leader of Plumbers

Milwaukee—Peter T. Schoemann, who was president of the Plumbers & Pipefitters for over 16 years and a former AFL-CIO vice president, died at a suburban Milwaukee hospital on Aug. 7. He was 82 years old.

Schoemann, who rose to the union's top office from the position of a plumber's helper on Milwaukee's South Side, retired as head of the union in 1971.

In letters to Schoemann's widow and to Plumbers & Pipefitters President Martin J. Ward, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland described Schoemann as one of the labor movement's greatest leaders, "a warm man, rich in human understanding and commitment to trade-union principles."

Ward called Schoemann's death "a loss to our union and the labor movement in general."

The son of a laborer, Schoemann began his union career on July 1, 1914, when he was initiated into Plumbers Local 75 here in his native city. He served the local as recording secretary for 15 years and as business agent for three years.

In 1932, Schoemann was elected president of the Milwaukee Building & Construction Trades Council, a post he held for about 20 years. The same year, he was named to fill a vacancy on the Milwaukee School Board, a position he also filled for two decades. He also served for 18 years as a member of the Wisconsin State Board of Vocational Education and as its president for seven years.

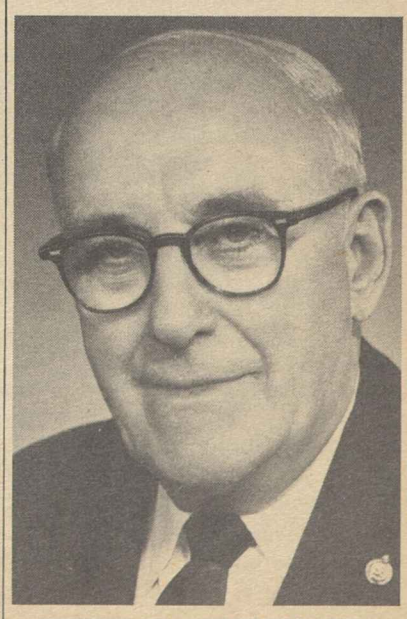
Schoemann's elevation to international union office came in 1928 when he was elected a vice president of his union. He served in that position until he became acting president in 1953.

Schoemann had been appointed acting president by the executive board to fill the vacancy created when the union's president, the late Martin P. Durkin, was named Secretary of Labor by President Eisenhower. Durkin returned to head the union about a year later. When he died in 1955, the board elected Schoemann as his successor.

He was a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council from 1957 to 1972. He also was a vice president and member of the Building & Construction Trade Dept.'s executive council.

He is survived by his wife, Mary Margaret, of Brookfield, Wis.; a son, James, of Potomac, Md., and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Ann Gesell, of Milwaukee.

Services were held at St. Joseph Church in Milwaukee. Kirkland represented Meany and the AFL-CIO.



PETER T. SCHOEMANN

This Is History?

THE WHITE HOUSE Office of Communications has just issued at public expense an astounding 93-page document that purports to be "a straightforward account of the first two years of the Ford Presidency."

It tells us, in case you had forgotten, that two years of President Ford have brought to America "a new sense of buoyancy and confidence, and a revival of old-fashioned patriotism that blossomed on July 4th."

One doesn't quite know whether to choke with indignation or laughter. We did, indeed, enjoy the bicentennial fireworks and except for those caught in traffic jams the Fourth of July was indeed a glorious success. But somehow we hadn't added it up on the balance sheet of the Ford Administration.

"The unemployment rate has been significantly cut," we are told. It is a bit embarrassing that the jobless rate shot up for the second month in a row just when the White House publication was being distributed.

And surely one does not need the memory of a GOP elephant to recall that when the White House was passing out WIN buttons (Whip Inflation Now), and trying to put the brakes on the economy, the unemployment rate was rocketing to the highest level since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

But we don't have to take the word of the White House Office of Communications. Here in the book is the testimony of the former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. He assures us that President Ford's economic record is "outstanding."

In a more serious vein, the image of the President that shines through the public relations puffery of the White House document is of a man adrift.

As the Ford vetoes so strongly indicate, the President's policy is whenever possible to do nothing. Problems, if left alone, may go away. If perchance they grow worse, some token action can be taken.

And alas, where the White House has acted during the Ford presidency, it has too often been the wrong actions.

His report talks of "progress toward further liberalization of trade" but not of a continuing drain of jobs lost and industries weakened.

It complains that "administrative reforms" in the food stamp program ordered by the President "have not yet been implemented because they have been challenged in court."

But it neglects to note that the courts acted—at the urgent request of the nation's mayors and governors as well as private groups—to prevent the Administration from unilaterally tearing up the entire program while food stamp bills were being considered in Congress.

We don't object too strenuously to a bit of hyperbole from the White House on the eve of the Republican convention. But we don't think the taxpayers should foot the bill. And it would be a shame if any future student of government should mistake it for history.

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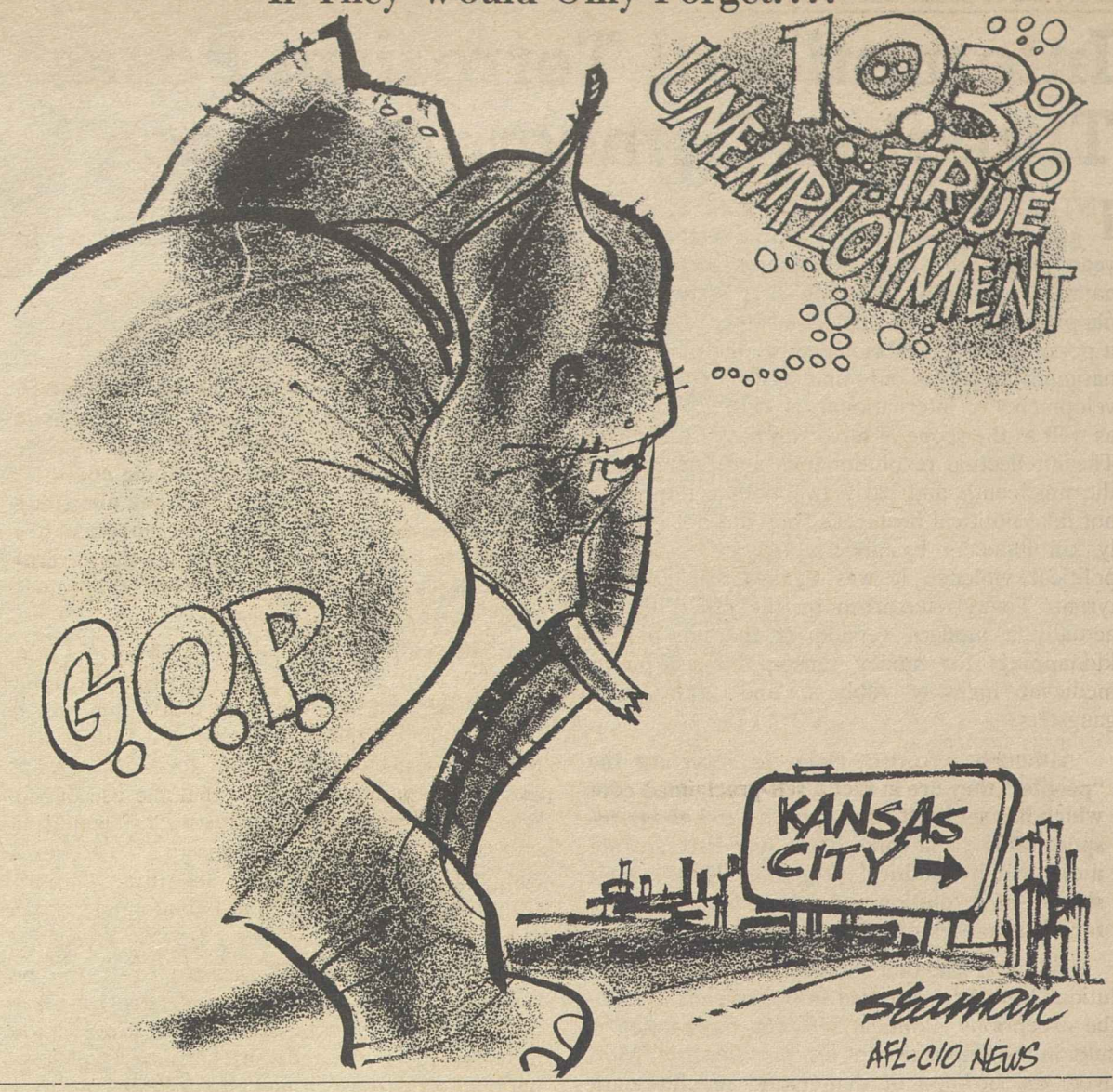
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'If They Would Only Forget....'



Stalemated Government:

Ford's Abuse of Veto Power Stirs Constitutional Questions

By Gus Tyler

IS THE USE of the presidential veto constitutional?

The question sounds ridiculous, but between now and November there will be more and more talk about this matter as Democrats assail Ford's use of the power to say "no" to Congress.

Ford is getting some kind of a record in the use of the veto, a record that is causing his political critics and some commentators to question the propriety of the way in which he has been using the executive power in the legislative process.

In his two years in office, Ford has issued 53 vetoes. Before his term ends, the total will be even higher. The pace is enough to have caused Congressional Quarterly to note that "Ford has risen to rank among the most veto-prone Presidents."

In one distinctive way, Ford outpaces others. CQ notes that "up to 1969, Presidents usually vetoed more private than public bills. . . . But Presidents Nixon and Ford reversed the picture." Two thirds of Truman's vetoes, for instance, were applied to "private" bills; Ford vetoed only three such proposals.

As a consequence, Ford vetoes affect big chunks of the population, often the most sensitive and exposed. He has vetoed bills for public works and to curb strip mining, for day care centers and health programs, for aid to jobless homeowners and for tax cuts, for school lunches, nurses training, educational benefits for Vietnam and Korean veterans. In the campaign, Ford proudly proclaims: "I will veto them again and again and again."

In frustration, leaders of Congress have begun to denounce the President's acts as an abuse of the veto power. And to back up their arguments, they have begun to do some homework, re-reading the Federalist papers, to see what the Founding Fathers had in mind when they granted the Executive the means to interfere in the legislative process.

The real reason for granting the veto was to give the President a weapon to protect his office against the trespass of the legislature.

As Hamilton put it in the Federalist Paper No. 66, the veto was "an indispensable barrier against the encroachments of the latter (Congress) upon the former (the President)."

In Paper No. 78, Hamilton is clearer: "The primary inducement to conferring the power upon the President is to enable him to defend himself; the secondary one is to increase the chances in favor of the community against the passing of bad laws through haste, inadvertence or design." Under Ford, the "secondary" rationale has become the prime—virtually the sole—reason for the use of the veto.

In any event, the Founding Fathers assumed that the veto was a power that would be used sparingly. Argued Hamilton: "If a magistrate so powerful and well fortified as a British monarch would have scruples about the exercise of the power under consideration, how much greater caution may reasonably be expected in a President of the United States."

However the constitutional debate turns out, one point will be made: the danger of a stalemated government when a veto-prone President of one party is confronted by an action-prone Congress of the opposite party.

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Butz Spouts Off

Kansas City—Agriculture Sec. Earl Butz attacked AFL-CIO President George Meany and denounced "able-bodied men who walk off a job paying $5 an hour and go on strike."

Butz was testifying before the Republican Party Platform Committee and apparently got carried away.

"If Jimmy Carter is elected President of the United States," Butz warned, "George Meany would have a key to the front door and the back door of the White House."

He demanded that Meany make unions "cut out some of this featherbedding" and said he's "getting tired" of using food stamps to feed people who strike.

During the Nixon Administration, Butz called on the nation's union members to "get new leaders . . . who will rise to the call of greatness" and keep wages down in order to fight inflation.

At about that same time, Butz was blaming the American housewife for the high price of meat.

Bayard Rustin Says:

International Terrorism Poses Threat to Democracy, Peace

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM is a new, growing, and ugly phenomenon. In the past six years there have been 500 major acts of international terrorism, including over sixty-five kidnappings. That technological advances have made it possible for acts of violence to take place across national borders is only one of the significant developments of international terrorism. The nature as well as the scope of terrorism has also changed. The intellectual revolutionaries and anarchists of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries did not take political hostages. They did not randomly kill innocent bystanders. If they resorted to political violence it was against an individual tyrant. Today's terrorism on the other hand, is actually a modern version of the non-political kidnappings for money ransom by sea pirates, medieval highway robbers, and 20th-Century gangsters.

Although terrorists claim to represent the "people," they are in fact a self-proclaimed elite which has set itself above politics and above responsibility to anyone. Most terrorists are not motivated by political programs. Rather their slogans of revolution and retribution are covers for disturbances of mind and soul.

While it is true that successful democratic revolutions have been ushered in by violence, they are the exceptions. Political violence more often results in the imposition of a new despotism. Moreover, the attitude of democratic revolutionaries toward violence is entirely different from that of terrorists. It is not true, as is sometimes contended, that "one man's freedom fighter is another man's terrorist." There is much more than political disagreement which defines political terrorism.

The modern terrorist is not a revolutionary, but a gangster. For terrorists violence is not simply an instrument of change, it asumes a value in and of itself. It displaces whatever political grievances might have originally motivated the terrorist. Terrorists reject the possibility that their political goals might be achieved by means other than violence. They will turn on any of their own gang who reject terrorism and seek peaceful change. Consequently, it is almost always true that terrorists do not become responsible and respectable rulers if they gain power.

Terrorism, by striking randomly at the citizen who is not responsible, threatens the whole of society, the entire body of mores and morals. Intellectuals have sometimes defended terrorism as a short-cut to political change. In reality, terrorism more often paralyzes the political process and weakens democracy and the forces which might make for a peaceful reconciliation. If terrorists are moderately successful, fear and suspicion become the dominant characteristics of society. Even the most dramatic system must in the face of violence by a handful of terrorists adopt some repressive measures.

Terrorism is an even greater threat to the developing countries than to the industrialized West. Developing countries are "soft states." They have a fragile margin of resources which can be devoted to the political and economic modernization of the country. Terrorist violence forces the governments of developing countries to take repressive measures, thereby alienating the citizens and decreasing the government's ability to make needed reforms. As the government loses popular support it is forced to adopt ever more repressive measures.

Eight years after the death of Martin Luther King and 30 years after the death of Mahatma Gandhi, we can see even more clearly the reasons they advocated non-violence. Martin Luther King preached non-violence not only for moral reasons, but for the pragmatic reason that the use of violence would be counter-productive and would increase the forces of the extreme right. The bloodshed and mindless violence that flows naturally from terrorism is best seen in Lebanon and Northern Ireland.

IT IS NOT ALWAYS easy to draw a line between domestic and international terrorism. Both are reprehensible and destructive, but international terrorism is especially so. The targets of international terrorists—principally airlines with overseas routes—are symbols of international interdependence. International terrorism would not be possible without the collaboration of some states. Significantly, the collaborating states are ones in which terrorists have gained power and which terorize their own citizens and the world. A recent example is Idi Amin's complicity in the hijacking of the French airliner.

The Israeli rescue mission was a heroic and humane operation. Israel acted in self-defense under thoroughly established doctrines of international law. International law does not prohibit states from protecting their nationals whose lives are imperiled by political conditions in another state, provided the degree of physical presence employed in their protection is proportional to the situation. Israel's action certainly met those standards.

Israel's rescue mission was a defense of democracy and world peace against terrorism. But the problem of political gangsterism will not be ended by the heroism of the Israelis. If anything, terrorism will grow worse. If progress is to be made within nations and if world peace and justice is to be furthered, it is essential that the attack of terrorists against the political process and civilized society be defeated.

10 Million Jobs Needed:

Ford Economic Policies Ignore Continuing Plight of Jobless

WHILE THE "worst of everything" has been hitting the U.S. economy over the last two years, the Ford Administration has done little to shape a unified policy and program to build solid recovery from the deep recession, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald charged in a network radio interview.

As a result, Oswald stressed, both the unemployment rate and the Consumer Price Index hit new highs, while a string of Presidential vetoes have either killed or discouraged every major congressional drive to roll back the highest unemployment rates of the post-war period. New official government figures announced since the interview was recorded show that unemployment jumped another three tenths of 1 percent in July, with 500,000 more workers added to the jobless rolls in the past two months.

Oswald said that the recent period is the first time the United States has had "major inflation along with high rates of unemployment," and the Administration's plea that it "inherited a terrible economy" is no excuse for its failure to stimulate job opportunities. He said that real unemployment is much worse than even the high "official" government statistics indicate, pointing out that those figures don't include 1.5 million jobless who are so discouraged by repeated turndowns that they have given up looking for work, and 3 million who are working only part-time because they can't find the full-time jobs they need.

He said some 10 million jobs have to be added to the economy to assure that every American who wants to work and needs a job can find one. He said unemployment among teenagers is "tragic" and particularly severe among black teenagers, with a rate of almost 40 percent in the 16 to 19 age group.

That problem won't be licked, he said, until we reach the kind of full-employment economy that would result from the pending Humphrey-Hawkins bill, coupled with "real job-placement efforts" that include increased mobility of inner-city youth to areas where there are jobs.

Reporters questioning Oswald on Labor News Conference were Michael Posner of the Reuters News Agency and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays over Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Banks Open Attack On New Credit Rule

By Sidney Margolius

THE NATION'S BANKERS are attacking from almost every direction the new Federal Trade Commission rule protecting buyers from the notorious "holder in due course" laws which had made possible many ripoffs by high-pressure installment dealers.

Prior to May 14, 1976, under the "holder in due course" laws in most states a dealer could turn over your installment note to a bank or finance company. The lender would be considered an innocent third party and be relieved from making good on any defective or misrepresented purchase. Reputable dealers still stood behind their promises. But when transient sellers and other high-pressure dealers failed to make good, the buyers still had to pay the bank or finance company which held their contract.

In the past 25 years the "holder in due course" loophole made possible wave after wave of deceptive promotions. These included food-freezer plans which sold freezers at exaggerated prices with the promise of low-cost food supplies; referral plans which sold carpeting, vacuum cleaners, and other goods at high prices with promises of bonuses for referrals; storm and siding promotions, and other deceptive schemes that bilked literally millions of consumers.

One of the most frequent misuses of "holder in due course" has been to unload defective used cars at inflated prices for which the victim buyers have had to continue to pay even when they had valid defenses.

Some of the nation's largest and most respectable banks have provided the financing arrangements for high-pressure sellers.

The FTC actually started in 1971 its investigation of the role of "holder in due course" in facilitating selling abuses. Not until this year did the FTC finally promulgate a regulation making the bank or finance company holding the note subject to all claims which the debtor could assert against the seller.

But the banks are not giving up. First there was an attempt early last May to stop the regulation from going into effect. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns, a spokesman for banks, warned the FTC that extension of credit to consumers might be disrupted by the new regulation and that lenders might now be subjected to a lot of court suits by consumers. But the FTC rejected the request for postponement and said its guidelines would take care of Burns's fears.

Now the banks are trying to get a rider attached to a bill moving through Congress. The bill is the FTC Improvement Act. The rider would require the FTC to suspend its new holder-in-due course rule and to hold new hearings on it.

The proposal sounds reasonable until you understand that the FTC had previously held hearings and studied the reform measure for five years.

The attempt to suspend the FTC's credit reform is being led by Rep. John McCollister (R-Neb.).

In reality neither scrupulous dealers nor consumers need fear that the holder-in-due-course reform rule will make it hard to get credit. Nor need lenders fear an outbreak of court suits. In the past few years four states enacted their own laws banning "holder in due course" loopholes. These are Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York. Credit transactions have not broken down in these states. Nor have banks been swamped by court actions.

The real effect of the FTC reform rule will be to benefit both consumers and responsible stores who have had to face competition from high-pressure and transient dealers, and also the more careful lenders who have avoided involvement with such sellers.

Meanwhile, for your own sake, you should know that if a dealer fails to perform as promised you can assert any claims and defenses against the bank or finance company which you could have asserted against the seller. But understand that the new rule applies only when the seller arranges financing and not on loans borrowed directly from a lender to make a purchase.

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HIT BY THE "worst of everything," the U.S. economy is getting little help from the Ford Administration toward building solid recovery from the deep recession, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Michael Posner, left, of the Reuters News Agency and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.

Key Rollcall on Voter Registration Bill

Before the House approved the postcard voter registration bill on Aug. 9, it defeated by a 199-172 vote an amendment that would have delayed the effective date of the legislation until after this year's elections.

Right votes (R) against the delay were cast by 196 Democrats and 3 Republicans. Wrong votes (W) by AFL-CIO standards were cast by 55 Democrats and 117 Republicans.

Numerals show districts; AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) W
4. Bevill (D) W
5. Jones (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) W

ALASKA
AL Young (R) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) PW
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) A
4. Conlan (R) A

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt W
4. Thornton (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Clausen (R) W
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton John L. (D) R
6. Burton, Phillip (D) PR
7. Miller (D) R
8. Dellums (D) R
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) R
11. Ryan (D) R
12. McCloskey (R) W
13. Mineta (D) R
14. McFall (D) R
15. Sisk (D) R
16. Talcott (R) W
17. Krebs (D) W
18. Ketchum (R) W
19. Lagomarsino (R) W
20. Goldwater (R) W
21. Corman (D) R
22. Moorhead (R) W
23. Rees (D) PR
24. Waxman (D) R
25. Roybal (D) R
26. Rousselot (R) W
27. Bell (R) W
28. Burke (D) R
29. Hawkins (D) R
30. Danielson (D) R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D) R
32. Anderson (D) R
33. Clawson (R) W
34. Hannaford (D) W
35. Lloyd (D) R
36. Brown (D) R
37. Pettis (R) W
38. Patterson (D) R
39. Wiggins (R) A
40. Hinshaw (R) A
41. Wilson, Bob (R) W
42. Van Deerlin (D) R
43. Burgener (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Wirth (D) PR
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Dodd (D) W
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) A
5. Sarasin (R) W
6. Moffett (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) PW
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) A
5. Kelly (R) W
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) R
8. Haley (D) W
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) R
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) W
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Levitas (D) W
5. Young (D) R
6. Flynt (D) A
7. McDonald (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) A
9. Landrum (D) A
10. Stephens (D) A

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) PR

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) PW

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Russo (D) W
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Fary (D) R
6. Hyde (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Mikva (D) PR
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Hall (D) R
16. Anderson (R) PW
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) A
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Shipley (D) R
23. Price (D) R
24. Simon (D) R

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Fithian (D) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) W
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Evans (D) R
7. Myers (R) A
8. Hayes (D) R
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Sharp (D) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) R
2. Blouin (D) R
3. Grassley (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Harkin (D) R
6. Bedell (D) R

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Keys (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Breckinridge (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) PW
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) A
4. Waggonner (D) PW
5. Passman (D) PW
6. Moore (R) W
7. Breaux (D) W
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Emery (R) A
2. Cohen (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Sarbanes (D) PR
4. Holt (R) A
5. Spellman (D) R
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) W

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Early (D) PR
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Tsongas (D) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Vacant
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Esch (R) A
3. Brown (R) PW
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. VanderVeen (D) W
6. Carr (D) R
7. Riegle (D) R
8. Traxler (D) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) PW
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) A
12. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Brodhead (D) R
18. Blanchard (D) W
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Hagedorn (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) W
6. Nolan (D) R
7. Bergland (D) W
8. Oberstar (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) W
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) PW

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) PR
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) A
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Vacancy
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) A
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Baucus (D) R
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Smith (R) W

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) R
2. Hughes (D) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Fenwick (R) PW
6. Forsythe (R) PW
7. Maguire (D) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) W
13. Meyner (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Downey (D) R
3. Ambro (D) R
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Scheuer (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Solarz (D) R
14. Richmond (D) PR
15. Zeferetti (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) PR
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Abzug (D) PR
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (R) R
24. Ottinger (D) R
25. Fish (R) W
26. Gilman (R) W
27. McHugh (D) R
28. Stratton (D) R
29. Pattison (D) R
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) W
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) W
34. Horton (R) W
35. Conable (R) PW
36. LaFalce (D) R
37. Nowak (D) R
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Lundine (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) A
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Andrews (D) A
5. Neal (D) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Hefner (D) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) W

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) W
4. Guyer (R) A
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Kindness (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. W. (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) PR
20. Stanton, J. V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Mottl (D) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Risenhoover (D) R
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (R) W
6. English (D) W

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Duncan (D) R
4. Weaver (D) A

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Vacancy
2. Nix (D) R
3. Green (D) A
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Schulze (R) W
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Edgar (D) R
8. Biester (R) A
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Murtha (D) R
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) PR
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) A
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Myers (R) W

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Beard (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Derrick (D) A
4. Mann (D) W
5. Holland (D) R
6. Jenrette (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Pressler (R) R
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Lloyd (D) R
4. Evins (D) A
5. Allen (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) R
8. Ford (D) R

TEXAS
1. Hall (D) R
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Steelman (R) A
6. Teague (D) W
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) A
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Hightower (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) A
21. Krueger (D) R
22. Paul (R) W
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Milford (D) A

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Howe (D) A

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Harris (D) R
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Fisher (D) R

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Bonker (D) W
4. McCormack (D) W
5. Foley (D) W
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) A
2. Kastenmeier (D) W
3. Baldus (D) R
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) W
8. Cornell (D) W
9. Kasten (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

'Kokomo Plan' Dead:

Letter Carriers Hail Route Speedup Ban

By John R. Oravec

Houston—Delegates to the Letter Carriers' convention here roared their approval to the announcement that a federal arbitrator has struck down the Postal Service's controversial and costly computerization plan to restructure carriers' routes.

The NALC has been strongly opposed to the implementation of the so-called Kokomo plan since its inception more than two years ago. And the arbitrator's ruling just before the opening of the union's 50th biennial convention was described as a "significant victory" for Letter Carriers who had faced unrealistic speedups and management harassment under the plan.

"The Kokomo plan is dead," NALC President James H. Rademacher told the 4,800 delegates in his keynote address.

He said the plan's Letter Carrier Route Evaluation System (LCRES) was unworkable, unfair, inequitable, and made the Postal Service less efficient.

The plan, first conceived at Kokomo, Ind., and later implemented in the Portland, Ore., area of Rose City, was supposed to cut down the number of carriers by improving efficiency.

But Rademacher said that the plan brought about unnecessary abuse of NALC members "through harassment tactics, including constant office and street surveillance and other covert management activities."

Although the arbitration award directs the Postal Service to terminate the plan in the Oregon community, Rademacher said its application would be nationwide. The ruling not only calls for the Postal Service to discontinue implementation of the plan, but it also directs it to "restore the prior routes befor the application of LCRES."

Rademacher told the delegates he planned to meet shortly with the Postmaster General to get assurances that the arbitration award is fully implemented.

The convention, citing a growing crisis in the financial condition of the Postal Service, unanimously adopted a resolution calling on Congress to approve additional federal subsidies. Delegates also unanimously voted to oppose any further cutbacks in postal services or reduction of carriers' routes.

Rep. James Hanley (D-N.Y.) told the delegates that the Postal Service is in danger of bankruptcy unless Congress approves a $1 billion subsidy bill this year.

Hanley, who introduced the bill in the House, said the legislation has a provision that would restrict further reductions in service and halt additional postal rate increases until a citizens' commission makes financial recommendations to Congress early next year.

Rep. Bob Eckhardt (D-Tex.), a strong supporter of the legislation, said in his address to the delegates that the federal government owes its citizens top quality postal services because the public is paying for them.

Eckhardt and Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.) warned against turning certain functions of the Postal Service over to private sector firms that would make a profit on the more lucrative mail deliveries.

McGee said the intent of the private mail corporations is to "take the cream but not the responsibility" for the entire Postal Service. He also accused many outspoken critics of the nation's postal system of blaming the problems on wage increases for postal workers in an attempt to weaken postal unions and the collective bargaining process.

Later in the convention, delegates will nominate candidates for the union's national offices. Rademacher, 55, who has headed the NALC since 1968, announced in May he would not seek re-election. A referendum election will be held later this year.



A DELEGATION from the All Japan Seamen's Union (Kaiin) meets with AFL-CIO President George Meany in his office. Earlier, Kaiin Vice President Kazuyuki Doi, left, attended discussions in Washington with the leadership of the Seafarers on the subject of Japanese fishing under license in American waters within the 200-mile limitation. Next to Doi is Tosio Futami, a member of the Japanese union's central executive board, and S. Osawa, head of its Tsukiji branch.

Senate Measure Dashes Hopes For Closing Key Tax Loopholes

(Continued from Page 1)

Near the close of the Senate debate, a bipartisan tax reform group concluded that the bill was beyond salvage. But the reform senators were beaten, 48-42, on their proposal to scrap everything in the bill except the provision extending the anti-recession tax cuts through 1977. The loophole-expanding bill was eventually passed, 49-22, and a House-Senate conference will get under way soon after the Republican convention.

From labor's standpoint, there were a few bright spots among the scores of votes taken by the Senate during a debate that occupied part of nearly every leigslative day from June 16 through Aug. 6.

Thus, the Senate did modify a section of the House bill that would have wiped out entirely the exclusion from taxation of a portion of sick pay received by workers during long illnesses.

The labor-endorsed compromise would leave in effect the present law for persons earning less than $15,000 a year, and phase out the tax benefit for higher-paid taxpayers. Since more than two-thirds of tax benefits under present law are claimed by persons with incomes over $20,000, the compromise would bring in $118 million additional to the Treasury over the present rule while continuing to help middle and lower-income workers.

Another Senate amendment adopted with the AFL-CIO's support would make it clear that prepaid group legal service benefits are tax-free, on the same basis as health insurance and similar fringe benefits.

Earlier, the Senate had slightly tightened the credit against U.S. taxes that oil and gas companies are allowed to take for taxes paid to foreign countries. The Senate bill would drop the 50 percent tax credit to 48 percent, the amount allowed other types of corporations.

Also on the plus side, from the AFL-CIO's viewpoint, is a Senate provision denying foreign and export tax breaks to firms that join in the Arab boycott of Israel or that bribe foreign officials.

But the Senate bill is markedly milder than the House version in cracking down on "tax shelters" that allow high-income persons to use artificial losses on various investments to shield a large part of their regular earnings from taxation.

The Senate, but not the House, voted a tax credit to cover part of college costs—a big revenue-loser if enacted into law. The House version would tighten up the tax-deferral loophole on export sales to a greater extent than the Senate bill, though it stops short of labor's proposal to completely end the DISC program.

On the minimum tax, intended to keep the wealthy from completely avoiding taxation, the House bill is somewhat closer to labor's position than the Senate version.

Both bills would simplify the child care tax deduction under present law by converting it into a tax credit that would especially help lower-income families that don't itemize deductions.

There are dozens of other provisions to be reconciled in conference between the House and the Senate. The final version, which must then be approved by both the House and Senate, will determine whether Congress will for the first time on a major issue break through the budget restrictions it set for itself.

In the preliminary budget resolution adopted for fiscal 1977, allowance is made for continuation of the anti-recession tax cut but Congress mandated itself to hold down the resulting budget deficit by bringing in an additional $2 billion through tax reforms.

The House bill, passed last year before the budget estimate was adopted, would raise an additional $1.4 billion in taxes over present law.

But the Senate bill contains more revenue-losing features than revenue-gainers and the net loss would mount from an estimated $300 million in fiscal 1977 to about $3 billion within a few years when all its provisions take full effect.

Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said he would try to bring the overall bill closer to the budget target in the House-Senate conference negotiations. But he made clear his continued opposition to the major reforms that would be needed to reach the budget goal.

Until it took up the tax bill, the Senate had consistently used budget ceilings as an excuse to hold down appropriations or reject amendments aimed at increasing funds for job-creating programs. Budget Committee Chairman Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), whose interpretation of whether a measure was within budget guidelines was seldom overruled, had emerged during the past two years as a major power in the Senate.

During the tax bill debate, however, Muskie was repeatedly defeated in attempts to hold the Senate within the budget guidelines.

At one point as the debate got heated, Muskie told the Senate: "May I say to my colleagues, you kicked the biggest hole in the budget process that you could conceivably kick."

After it was clear, once again, that Long had the votes, Muskie conceded defeat. "I am going to sit down. I am tired of wasting my voice."

Before the final adoption of the tax bill, the Senate reform bloc lost on a symbolic attempt to better define the bill.

Their amendment, to delete the word "reform" from the title of the Senate version of the tax bill, was beaten by a 41-20 margin.

Vote to Extend Public Service Jobs Rejects Ford Bid to Phase Out Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

welfare. House concurrence is almost certain.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), floor manager for the bill, cited the rise in the unemployment rate to 7.8 percent and argued that this was no time to add to the unemployment rolls by phasing out a key jobs program.

The House, meanwhile, approved a conference agreement on appropriations for the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare but insisted on retaining a House-passed restriction barring use of federal funds to pay for abortions. The Senate had previously rejected that language and now must decide whether to go along with the House action or reconvene the House-Senate conference committee to try to work out a compromise.

Among the provisions of the bill not in dispute is a limitation on coverage and enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act. Both the House and Senate versions included legislative riders that the AFL-CIO had opposed.

The conference agreement drops some of the worst provisions. It would exempt farms employing 10 or fewer persons and it would bar OSHA from imposing fines on employers for non-serious violations on the first inspection of a workplace, unless 10 or more violations were found.

The overall bill carries $56.5 billion in spending authority and may run into a presidential veto because it is $3.9 billion more than the Administration's budget. Most of the added money is for health and education programs and is included in the budget target that Congress adopted.

In other developments before Congress recessed until Aug. 23, after the Republican convention:

● A compromise energy conservation bill won final congressional approval and is expected to be signed by the President.

The AFL-CIO, in a letter sent before the House voted 203-88 final approval, endorsed the measure and praised particularly a program of low-interest loans and grants to homeowners and small businessmen, and loan guarantees to larger firms, for installation of energy conserving systems and devices.

The multifaceted program would range from pilot programs of subsidies designed to encourage homeowners to install storm windows, to grants to states for free insulation of homes of low-income families and to assistance in financing large-scale solar heating installations.

● Despite protests from construction unions, the House approved a bill that would block construction of a privately-financed $843 million dam project on the New River which flows through parts of Virginia, North Carolina and West Virginia. The Federal Power Commission had approved the project.

● The House Agriculture Committee completed action on a food stamp bill that is a mix of labor-supported and labor-opposed provisions. It includes a ban on food stamps for strikers and their families, regardless of need, which is certain to be challenged when the bill reaches the House floor. A Senate-passed bill has no such restrictions.

10.3% True Unemployment:

Jobless Rate Jumps For Second Month

(Continued from Page 1)

Steelworkers and of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept., saw in the "dismaying increase" in joblessness an urgent need for passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill. He called on leaders of Congress to give "immediate priority" to enactment of the measure.

"To delay is to promote hardship and despair," Abel said. "The time for action on this bill is now." The bill sets a goal of reducing adult unemployment to 3 percent by 1980.

According to the AFL-CIO's method of calculation, "true unemployment" now stands at 10 million, or 10.3 percent of the nation's workforce. Unlike the BLS, the federation includes as unemployed the nearly 1 million "discouraged" workers and one-half of the more than 3 million "involuntary part-time" workers.

Discouraged workers are those who have stopped looking for jobs because they have given up hope of finding work. Involuntary part-time workers are those who accept less than full-time employment because that is all they can find.

The three-tenths of 1 percent rise in the jobless rate in July represented the biggest increase in the official rate in 14 months. The last time the rate was as high as 7.8 percent was in January. The rate declined from February to May when it registered 7.3 percent. In June it rose to 7.5 percent.

While total employment rose to a record high of 87,907,000 last month, so too did the number of available civilian workers. At 95,333,000, the civilian labor force was 690,000 above the June level and 2.3 million larger than a year earlier.

The 407,000 new jobs that workers found in July were not enough to offset the total number of jobseekers, with the result that the number of unemployed persons increased by 283,000 to 7,426,000.

Most of the July increase in joblessness occurred among adult women. They accounted for about 180,000 of the 283,000 new unemployed workers. This brought their rate of unemployment to 7.6 percent from 7.1 percent in June.

Another worker category that rose sharply in unemployment in July was household heads. Their rate increased for the second straight month, this time from 5.1 to 5.4 percent, with most of the rise occurring among female heads.

The unemployment rate for adult men edged up from 6 to 6.1 percent over the month. For married men, the rate went from 4.4 to 4.5 percent. Jobless rates declined for teenagers—to 18.1 from 18.4 percent—and for full-time workers, to 7.3 from 7.4 percent.

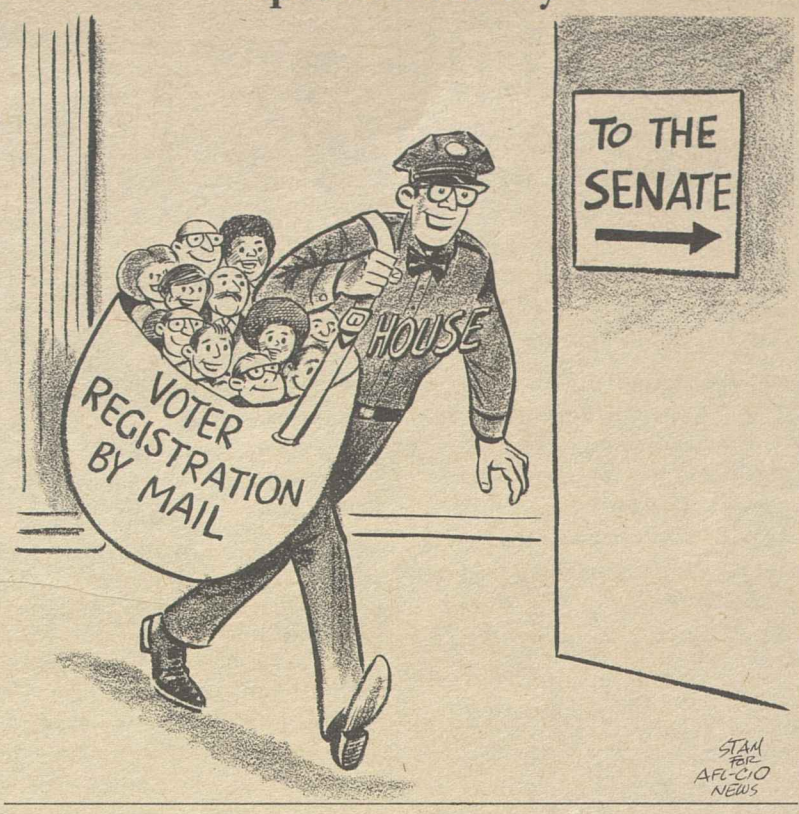
The jobless rate for blacks also fell, from 13.3 to 12.9 percent, while the rate for white workers rose from 6.8 to 7.1 percent over the month. Among black workers, the jobless rate for teenagers dropped in July to 34.1 percent from 40.3 percent in the previous month.

Nonfarm payrolls grew by 221,000 last month to 79.1 million, BLS said, after having been largely unchanged since April. Manufacturing payrolls shrunk slightly, declining by 7,000 workers to 18,931,000. The number of durable-goods jobs rose 19,000 to 7,907,000.

The jobless rate among construction workers rose from 17 to 17.7 percent over the month. Among workers in the wholesale and retail trades, the rate rose from 8.2 to 8.5 percent. The rate for farm workers rose from 10.9 to 12.4 percent.

The average workweek for factory workers edged down in July to 40.1 hours from 40.2 hours in June. The number of overtime hours worked held steady at an average of 3.1.

Special Delivery



Mail Voter Registration Wins Approval of House

(Continued from Page 1)

against a presidential veto.

Republicans voted almost solidly against the bill, reflecting a widespread belief on both sides of the political aisle that a higher percentage of unregistered voters is likely to vote Democratic than Republican.

On final passage, only 11 Republicans joined 228 Democrats to support the bill. Opposed were 111 Republicans and 36 Democrats. And only three Republicans opposed delaying the effective date until next year.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) served as floor manager for the bill. Attempts to weaken it were led by Rep. Bill Frenzel (R-Minn.).

The bill acted on by the House had been locked up in the Rules Committee since early winter and was finally freed on a party-line vote after Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter had asked Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) to schedule it for action.

Albert took the floor toward the close of the House debate to put the issue as one of broadening the franchise by eliminating another of what was once a long list of impediments to democracy, including "religious tests for public office, property qualifications for voting, the indirect election of U.S. senators, and bars to voting because of sex, color, ethnic origin or youth."

He likened opponents to "those frightened men of the 19th Century who fought the repeal of property qualifications for voting."

Since the deadline for postcard voting registration would be 30 days before the election, the Senate leadership will have to decide on whether to give the legislation the high priority it would need if the system were to be put into operation this year.

The legislation includes grants for states that accept the mail registration form, thus providing a financial incentive to do so.

In 1973, during the 93rd Congress, opponents sought to kill a postcard voter registration bill by a filibuster. The Senate broke the filibuster and passed the bill, but it then died in the House.

The AFL-CIO has strongly supported the legislation, stressing that workers often find it difficult to register because their working hours conflict with voter registration office hours and because registration centers are sometimes in inconvenient locations.

Carter told House committee chairmen before the vote that the legislation is important to achieving a big voter turnout this year.

Labor Opposes Bid to Reduce Import Forms

It's more important to know where U.S. jobs are being lost than to cut down on the paperwork involved in importing goods into the United States, the AFL-CIO testified.

A "customs modernization" bill sought by the Ford Administration would make it harder to measure the effect of various imports on jobs, Legislative Rep. Ray Denison said. The measure, being considered by a House Ways & Means subcommittee, would allow the Treasury Dept. to drop a number of existing record-keeping and reporting requirements.

Denison acknowledged that "keeping records is costly" but he warned that failure to do so would be even costlier in terms of the public interest.

Even under present requirements, Denison said, it's often difficult to prove the specific injury needed to obtain adjustment assistance payments for workers who lose their jobs or other forms of import relief.

He said firms that bring in products assembled in low-wage countries to take advantage of a tariff law loophole should remain subject to stiff penalties for making false statements as to the origin of the products. Those accused are entitled to "due process," Denison said, but "we do not believe that penalties should be light for deceiving the U.S. government or avoiding requirements of U.S. law."

Denison noted that a Treasury Dept. official was quoted in a business publication interview as asserting that the Administration would "look kindly" on an amendment to the legislation that would ease the penalties for false statements.

Instead of weakening existing law, Denison said, Congress should insist on "better reporting, more detailed information and accurate entry documents."

Its chief concern should be the impact on U.S. jobs and production, not the cost of paperwork to firms that take advantage of "cheap labor and production abroad for their own profit in the United States."

Training Grants Urged In Occupational Health

A House-Senate conference committee was urged by the AFL-CIO to approve grants that would enable medical and public health schools to set up training programs in occupational health fields.

The Senate-passed Health Manpower bill provided for such funds and Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller asked the conferees to include the provision in the final version.

Foes of Senior Citizens Honored By Right-Wing Sound-Alike Group

The surest way for a member of Congress to be chosen for the Golden Age Hall of Fame is to vote consistently against programs to help older Americans.

Such a voting record would earn a poor rating from the National Council of Senior Citizens, the influential voice of more than 3 million affiliated members. But it almost certainly would be an admission card to the Hall of Fame of the similarly-named National Alliance of Senior Citizens.

The Alliance, as syndicated columnist Jack Anderson discovered, is an organization that exists largely on paper. It was formed by a 29-year-old conservative ideologue named Curt C. Clinkscales III, who runs it from a one-room office in back of a Washington, D.C., tailor shop.

It was formed frankly to counter the impact of the National Council of Senior Citizens, which Clinkscales considers too labor-oriented.

"Accordingly," Anderson reported, "he devised a rating system that makes the Scrooges of Congress look good. . . . Members of Congress heretofore condemned for their callousness toward the aged were now cited as champions of the elderly."

The National Council of Senior Citizens, concerned over the deception implicit in the similarity of names, has sounded an alert against the right-wing organization and its rating system.

Apart from praising the most conservative members of Congress, Clinkscales has used his so-called voting record to attack congressional liberals.

William R. Hutton, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens, said the attacks are aimed at representatives and senators "who have consistently fought for the interests of the elderly."

Hutton termed the press release campaign launched by the Alliance against liberal members of Congress a professional and expensive operation, "saturating small-town daily and weekly newspapers and all the broadcast media."

The Alliance's "program," Hutton said, appears to be merely to have the government stop spending money for social welfare programs. Thus "it has become the darling of the right-of-center politicians in Congress and has found favor with the Ford White House."

Clinkscales talks of representing 20,000 members, but evidence cited by Hutton would indicate a membership of under 3,000. It recently published a 12-page paper that carried articles about energy on nine pages—including a full-paid advertisement from Standard Oil Co. Hutton reported that there was more space devoted to Standard Oil than to news about the Alliance membership.

8-14-76

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Sept. 6-12 Designated As Union Label Week

The week in which Labor Day falls this year—Sept. 6-12—has been designated Union Label Week by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

It's the trade union movement's annual reminder to Americans to look for union-made products and services, and for the union labels, shop cards, store cards and service buttons that identify them.

Traditionally, many mayors and governors issue Union Label Week proclamations and local unions this year have been asked to adopt resolutions pledging support for the goal of using union-won wages for union products and services.

Earl P. McDavid, secretary-treasurer of the department, urged America's union members to join in a commitment "to avoid the imported products of those who export production, technology and jobs to low-wage countries, thus destroying jobs and undermining the economy of their own country."

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Faction-Torn GOP Sets Up Major Test for Ford, Dole



MARITIME WORKERS in New York City protest the Soviet Union's violation of its bilateral agreement with the United States on the shipment of American grain. The demonstrators, representing several AFL-CIO maritime unions, also accused the State Dept. of failing to insist on strict Russian observance of the 1972 pact. Demonstrations were held in 11 other U.S. port cities. **(Story, Page 3)**

Nomination Battle Shifts Party Right

By David L. Perlman

Kansas City—President Ford finally won his party's nomination after an unexpectedly difficult struggle, but his toughest political battle is still to come.

He must unite a faction-torn party that commands the allegiance of only a minority of the electorate and then attempt to persuade the American people that he is a better presidential choice than Jimmy Carter, the Democratic Party's nominee.

The Republican Party came astonishingly close to dumping an incumbent President. Even when Ford's victory was assured, the narrow 1,187 to 1,070 margin indicated that the conservative supporters of Ronald Reagan were not the type to quit a cause to jump on a political bandwagon.

There will inevitably be a political healing process, but the grumbling of some rank-and-file Reagan delegates who left the convention hall while the elated Ford supporters were still celebrating victory suggested it won't take place over night.

Ford's selection of Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas for his running mate signaled a "hardball" campaign in which the vice presidential candidate would carry the brunt of the political attack, while Ford maintains a lower-keyed role as the incumbent president.

Dole, 53, is a former chairman of the Republican National Committee and his aggressive brand of partisanship often antagonized moderate Republicans as well as Democrats. During his freshman term, he won high marks from the White

(Continued on page 8)

Labor's Aid Called Vital By Mondale

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, on a cross-country campaign swing, told trade-unionists that he and former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter are going to need all the help they can get in their bid for the nation's top political offices this fall.

In Las Vegas, where the Democratic vice presidential candidate addressed the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters' 31st convention, the Minnesotan asked delegates to go beyond their endorsement of the ticket and "go to work for us."

"Go to those job sites, go to those plants, go to your friends, talk at your church, talk together at the union meetings, and make everybody vote to put a people's president back in the White House—and I am talking about Jimmy Carter," he said.

The emphasis on people ran throughout Mondale's addresses to

(Continued on page 8)

State Jobless Tally Shows Rates Rising

Jobless rates rose in June in all but five states, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in a survey of state and area unemployment.

As in May, unemployment in June was most concentrated in the populous Northeast and Pacific states, BLS said. Florida and Michigan had the highest jobless levels at 10.2 percent, followed by California and Rhode Island, both at 9.9 percent.

Seventy-five percent of the nation's large metropolitan areas had unemployment levels higher than the national unadjusted rate of 8 percent in June, according to the government, and 28 cities reported unemployment above 10 percent.

(Continued on Page 7)

Labor Positions Scorned:

Conservative Line Dominates Platform

Kansas City—The Republican Party remains firmly committed to the trickle-down economic philosophy that has marked both the Nixon and Ford Administrations.

It adopted, virtually without dissent, platform planks that propose bigger tax loopholes for corporations, more tax-free income for the affluent, and a slash in government spending for programs to help the working poor and unemployed.

On direct labor issues, the GOP this year broke with its own past platforms as well as with the Democratic platform.

In clearcut disagreement with the Democratic Party, the Republican platform this year opposes repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which allows states to prohibit union shop agreements.

It also opposes "legalization of common situs picketing," in contrast to the Democratic pledge to "support the full right of construction workers to picket a job site peacefully."

Except for a thin veneer of introductory rhetoric, the GOP platform offers a hard-core conservative alternative to the program the Democratic Party adopted five weeks earlier in New York.

Thus, it fiercely opposes the concepts of the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill, which the Democratic platform embraces.

"Americans must not be fooled into accepting government as the employer of last resort," the Republican Party asserts. The solution to high unemployment is "to protect the integrity of our money" by ending deficit spending, it says.

The GOP shudders at the Democratic platform call to make the Federal Reserve System "responsive to the economic goals of Congress and the President." The Republican plank calls for protecting "the independence of the Federal Reserve System" against what it views as the attempt of the Democratic Congress "to obtain control over our nation's money creation policies."

Likewise, tax reform took on markedly different interpretations

(Continued on Page 7)

Rubber Workers Reach Accord on Wage Issues

Akron, Ohio—Negotiators for the Rubber Workers resumed talks on unresolved non-economic issues in their contract dispute with the Big Four tire companies after accepting an understanding on basic money terms with Firestone.

Meanwhile, URW pickets continued to demonstrate at some two-score tiremaking plants across the country as the union's strike against the industry became four months old.

Among the non-economic issues that the union said still must be worked out in master agreements with Firestone, Uniroyal, B. F. Goodrich, and Goodyear are work rules, job security, and health and safety. Once these issues are agreed upon, the way could be open to a final settlement of the strike which has shut down about two-thirds of the nation's tiremaking capacity.

The URW Big Four Advisory Committee unanimously accepted a tentative accord on economic issues based on recommendations by Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., and James F. Scearce, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. The agreement would provide $1.44 an hour in wage increases over a

(Continued on page 8)

Carter Slated to Address AFL-CIO General Board

AFL-CIO President George Meany has announced that Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter will address the meeting of the federation's General Board Tuesday, Aug. 31.

The meeting will open at 10 a.m. in the ballroom of the Shoreham Americana Hotel in Washington, D.C., and will be open to the news media.

The General Board includes the members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, and the president or other principal officer of each affiliated union and each trade and industrial department. In addition, Meany has invited other officers of affiliates, the presidents of all state federations and the legislative and political directors of the unions.

The General Board session was called by the AFL-CIO Executive Council which at its meeting July 19 unanimously endorsed the candidacy of Carter and Sen. Walter Mondale for President and Vice President.

COPE Choices Fare Well in 3 Primaries

Labor-endorsed candidates won important state-wide races in North Carolina and Tennessee and Democratic Rep. Otto E. Passman of Louisiana became the nation's third congressman to be denied renomination in a primary election.

In North Carolina, COPE-endorsed James B. Hunt won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination with 53 percent of the vote. A Sept. 14 runoff will be needed to decide his Republican opponent. GOP Gov. James E. Holshouser is ineligible for re-election.

In Tennessee, 39-year-old former state party chairman James Sasser won the Democratic Senate nomination and the right to oppose Republican Sen. William E. Brock in November. Sasser won with 38 percent of the vote over John Jay Hooker and five other candidates.

Passman, 75, was defeated by 35-year-old Jerry Huckaby in the Louisiana primary, which saw the only labor-endorsed congressional candidate, Democrat Richard Tonry, win a place in the Oct. 2 runoff for the seat being vacated by Rep. F. Edward Hebert.

Before Passman, only Democrat Ray Madden of Indiana and Republican Andrew Hinshaw of California had lost 1976 primary elections, but at least 51 other House races will be without an incumbent in November—27 because of retirement, 21 from running for other office and three deaths.

In North Carolina four Democratic incumbents won congressional primaries with labor's endorsement, as did Arthur Goodman for a seat held by the GOP. State Rep. Jimmy L. Love won a runoff spot for the seat being vacated by Rep. David Henderson. Three other COPE-endorsed challengers were defeated.

Tennessee COPE endorsed three Democratic congressional candidates, all of whom won. Rep. Clifford Allen was renominated and Michael Roland and former Rep. Ross Bass won the right to oppose Republican incumbents Nov. 2.

Suit Upholds Wage Floor For Domestics

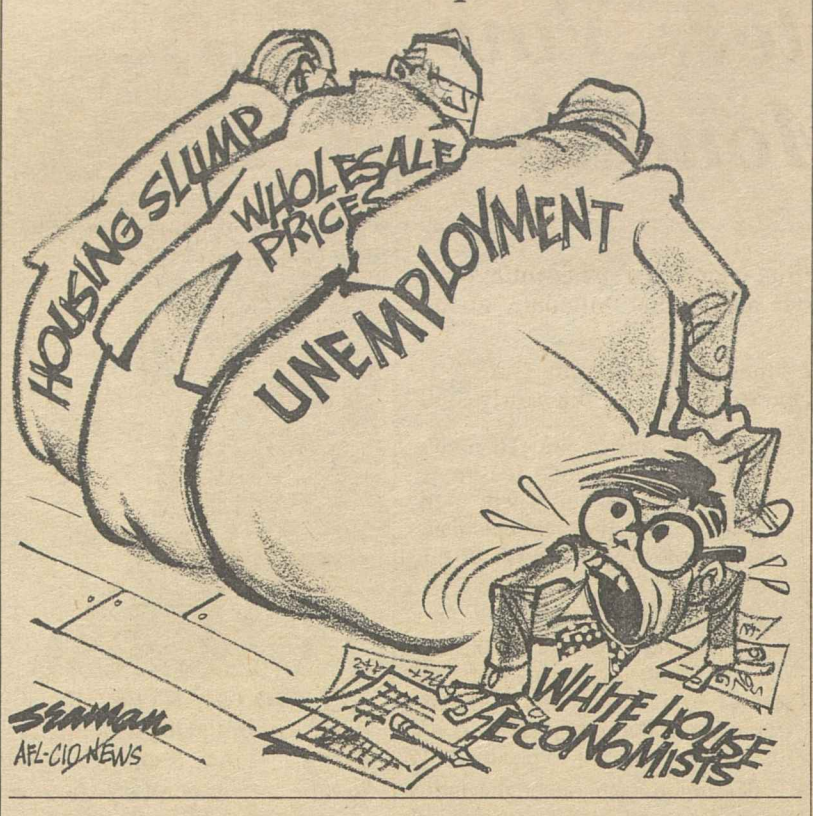
Raleigh, N.C.—The Labor Dept. has won its first suit against a private household employer for failure to pay the federal minimum wage to a domestic worker.

A federal court here issued a judgment permanently enjoining Cornelia McGee Deyton of Raleigh from violating minimum wage and record-keeping requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The defendant, who did not contest the government's complaint, paid the former household worker, Jessie Mae Wooten, a total of $355—$177.50 in back wages and an equal amount in liquidated damages.

Deyton, who also was assessed legal costs, "failed and refused" to pay Wooten the federal minimum wage during the period from Aug. 20, 1974, through Sept. 13, 1974, the government charged. At that time, the minimum wage for household workers was $1.90 an hour. It has since gone up to $2.20, and is scheduled to rise to $2.30 on Jan. 1, 1977.

Under FLSA, the minimum wage applies to domestic workers who receive at least $50 during a calendar quarter from one employer, or who work more than eight hours a week for one or more employers.

'Give Up?'



Industrial Prices Lead Wholesale Index Rise

Wholesale prices in July rose another three-tenths of 1 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, portending another round of retail price hikes for American consumers.

The government's wholesale price index, which rose to 184.3 percent of its 1967 level, might have gone higher had not agriculture-related prices gone down over the month. The prices of most commodities outside foods and farm products rose more rapidly in July than in other recent months.

Industrial commodities, whose relative weight constitutes 77 percent of the WPI, rose seven-tenths of 1 percent after adjustment for normal seasonal changes in prices, BLS said. The July increase followed a jump of five-tenths of 1 percent in this component of the index the month before.

Four-fifths of the increase for industrial commodities was due to advances in prices of fuels, metals, and wood products, BLS said. The increase in lumber and wood products prices followed three months of declines, but the rises in prices of fuels, power, and metals marked the second consecutive sharp monthly increase for commodities in this group.

Prices of textiles and paper also rose, as did prices for hides, skins, leather, and related products, BLS said. Only three of the 13 major industrial groups surveyed showed price declines—chemicals and allied products, rubber and plastic products, and miscellaneous products.

The farm products group as a whole registered a 1 percent decline in July, following price increases in the previous three months. The processed foods and feeds index fell nine-tenths of 1 percent after four months of increases.

Egg prices fell for the second month in a row, although less than in June. Prices for live poultry, wheat, and green coffee and cocoa beans moved down sharply after rising in preceding months. On the other hand, prices for raw cotton continued to advance sharply, and fresh and dried fruits and vegetables moved up after substantial declines in June and May.

Prices of meats, poultry, and fish fell more than in previous months. Prices for fats and oils, roasted coffee, and dairy products, however, rose more than in June. Sugar and confectionery prices turned up in July after declining in June.

Job Data Book Revised by BLS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has published a revised edition of its data book, Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909-75.

The 796-page volume contains detailed industrial statistics on the nation's workforce, including employment, hours, earnings and labor turnover data compiled from monthly payroll surveys.

It is available for $8.15 a copy from BLS regional offices in Boston, New York, Chicago, Dallas, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Kansas City and San Francisco.

Carter's Stand Hailed:

Fire Fighters Back Democratic Ticket

Denver—The 175,000-member International Association of Fire Fighters, which in all its 58-year history had never before taken a position in national elections, voted by a heavy majority at its convention here to endorse the Democratic slate of Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale.

The endorsement resolution appeared to carry by about a 9-to-1 margin. It followed a strong report from President William H. McClennan, who just two days before the IAFF convention had conferred with Carter about his views on public employee problems.

McClennan, who heads the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., reported that Carter had assured him of his belief that public workers must have the same collective bargaining rights, provided by federal legislation, as workers in private industry.

"Mr. Carter not only pledged support for this issue," McClennan said, "but went further to say that if such a law were to provide arbitration, and the employer and employee groups engaged in such a procedure (at the city and state levels), he would support the right of the employees to strike if the employer did not abide by the arbitration decision."

The delegates applauded when McClennan reported that Carter "had pledged active support" for liberalization of the Hatch Act, which bars federal employees from almost all forms of political activity. He quoted Carter as saying he favored the imposition of standards for minimum wages and overtime pay by cities and states when federal funds are accepted.

Sen. Mondale, who addressed the convention by long-distance phone, won a standing ovation from the 1,065 delegates when he observed that "public employees are Americans too, and they're entitled to their rights."

Citing the critical issues of the 1976 elections as unemployment, inflation, and the crisis in the cities, Mondale pledged that he and Carter "are ready to make the government work" on behalf of its citizens.

The endorsement resolution, proposed by the IAFF executive board, noted that both candidates appear to share the "philosophies of this country's labor movement" and are "sympathetic to the needs of public employees." The statement called on all IAFF members "to support with vigor the election" of the Carter-Mondale ticket.

The heavy toll that the recession has taken in terms of public employee salaries and security was reflected both in McClennan's keynote speech and in a statement of policy adopted by the convention.

"Jobs have been wiped out," McClennan said. "Hundreds, thousands of jobs are gone. Fire houses have been closed. Fewer fire fighters are asked to do more work, face greater dangers, take an even greater risk of injury and death."

He added that the situation is "bad enough" in those cities with clearly serious economic problems —"but it's worse when some smarty-pants management negotiators fall back to saying 'look at New York,' in the hope that with these magic words, we'll roll over and play dead. We don't take kindly to that brand of nonsense."

The IAFF policy statement, noting previous legislative successes, promised a "positive action program" for tax and pension reform, health insurance and collective bargaining rights for public employees.

It sharply criticized recent "disastrous" decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court on various issues affecting public employees, and in particular the "catastrophic" decision throwing out Fair Labor Standard Act provisions for state and local employees.

The statement urged a strengthening of the union's "FIRE-PAC" political action arm, aid for state organizations in their legislative programs to obtain "meaningful" collective bargaining and occupational safety laws, and the election of federal, state and Canadian provincial legislators working for bills "beneficial to our members."

The IAFF, reporting on organizing gains that had lifted its membership to the highest level in history, approved an executive board proposal to raise the present per capita by 10 cents a month over the present $1.60 level. It also repealed a provision adopted two years ago for a "freeze" on the hiring of field staff personnel by the international union.

Another "first" for the organization, in addition to its presidential endorsement, was the presence of the union's first woman delegate—Mrs. Shirley Richardson, a dispatcher in the Salt Lake City fire department.

Numerous women are employed in dispatching and other staff functions in fire departments, and a small number are working as fire fighters.

Lathers Elect Brodeur, Back Carter, Mondale

Boston—Charles L. Brodeur, an international representative of the Lathers for the past 12 years, was installed as president at the union's 29th triennial convention here.

Brodeur unseated incumbent President Kenneth M. Edwards by a vote of 155 to 113 in the election held at the convention. Edwards, who was appointed president of the 12,000-member craft union five years ago, was seeking his second full three-year term.

The 271 convention delegates also elected three new vice presidents and re-elected five incumbent officers. The new officers are Second Vice President James Eby of Chicago, Third Vice President Harry Sullivan of San Diego, and Sixth Vice President Charles Clother of Albany, N.Y.

Re-elected without opposition were Sec.-Treas. Michael J. Brennan and First Vice President Henry J. Sheerin. In contested elections incumbent vice presidents James W. Sweeney, Jr., Robert A. Georgine and Paul R. Welch were returned to office. Georgine also serves as president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

In other major convention action, delegates unanimously endorsed the Carter-Mondale Democratic ticket, voted to increase the per capita 85 cents a month and approved a union-sponsored project to promote the use of lath and plaster.

The endorsement resolution cited the Ford Administration's economic record of continuing high unemployment, inflation and indiscriminate use of the presidential veto—particularly the President's reneging on his promise to sign the common site picketing bill.

Noting that Jimmy Carter and Sen. Walter F. Mondale have pledged support of programs vital to workers, the resolution urged union members to vote for the Democratic national ticket and all COPE-endorsed candidates in the November elections.

The increase in the per capita tax brings the total monthly payment to $6, with $4.40 going to the international's general fund; $1 to the funeral benefit plan and 60 cents to the convention fund.

An additional 35-cent monthly per capita tax was approved to finance the union's nationwide promotion of lath and plaster in hopes of spurring job development for unemployed members of the union.

Brodeur, 46, had not held an elective office in the Lathers prior to his election as president. He was appointed in 1964 to succeed his father, Lionel Brodeur, as the international representative for a 15-state northeastern region.

Brodeur also represented the Lathers before the National Joint Board for Jurisdictional Disputes and has been active in the union's organizing efforts in the 15-state region.

Major speakers at the five-day convention included Assistant Labor Sec. Bernard DeLury, BCTD President Georgine and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Maloney, President Joseph T. Power of the Plasterers and Boston's Mayor Kevin White.

Union's First Endorsement:

Plumbers, Pipe Fitters Vow Drive for Carter, Mondale

By James M. Shevis

Las Vegas, Nev.—The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, who had never before endorsed a presidential ticket, pledged unstinting support to the Democratic nominees, Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale, at their 31st convention here.

"We are going to do everything we can to see that you and your running mate, Jimmy Carter, are elected in all 50 states," the union's president, Martin J. Ward, told Sen. Mondale after the nearly 3,500 convention delegates roared their unanimous approval of a resolution endorsing the Carter-Mondale slate.

The endorsement came at the end of a 20-minute address by the Minnesota senator on the opening day of the week-long convention. Ward earlier had announced his personal endorsement of the Carter-Mondale team.

Mondale drew a standing round of applause when he promised that the gavel presented him by Ward as a token of his appearance at the convention would be used to pound into law a construction site picketing bill.

"I am going to keep it in my desk until that day, very early in the next administration, when the Congress passes a common-situs picketing bill, and sends it to the President for signature, and this time the President is going to sign it," he said.

Site picketing is not dead, President Robert A. Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. reminded the delegates, and the BCTD stands ready to lead another major legislative drive to secure it.

"We demand equal treatment under the law and a full right for all building tradesmen to peacefully picket at a job site," Georgine declared. A bill providing for such picketing cleared Congress last year, but died when President Ford refused to sign it after promising he would.

Georgine, praising the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters for their participation in the campaign to pass the measure, told the convention the achievement was no mean accomplishment.

"Our success at passing that bill, which in 25 previous years had never been reported out of committee, testifies to the irrepressible strength of our building trades unions," Georgine declared.

In a keynote address to the record number of delegates, Ward noted that the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters had emerged from the past five years "stronger than when we entered them." He cited a net gain since the 1971 convention of 14,767 members.

Ward, who was unanimously re-elected to a second term, said he anticipated that the next five years will be a period of "exceptional achievement" for the union. The union's goals, he said, will continue to be to work for more jobs for the membership, combat the spread of open-shop construction, and protect member's earning power.

He termed political action "the only key to securing the objectives I have been speaking about. . . . It is only by electing public officials who share our views that we are able to secure the legislation we support." Among legislative proposals backed by the union are the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill and measures to gain energy self-sufficiency for the United States, Ward noted.

"It is in the interest of UA members as workers to build facilities to reduce our dependence on foreign oil. It is also in the best interest of our nation," he declared.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, noting that the country is more dependent on foreign oil now than it was before the 1974 Arab oil embargo, told the convention that expansion and development of nuclear power as an energy source are America's "best immediate hope to supply the power this country will need to help make itself independent and permit proper growth in the economy."

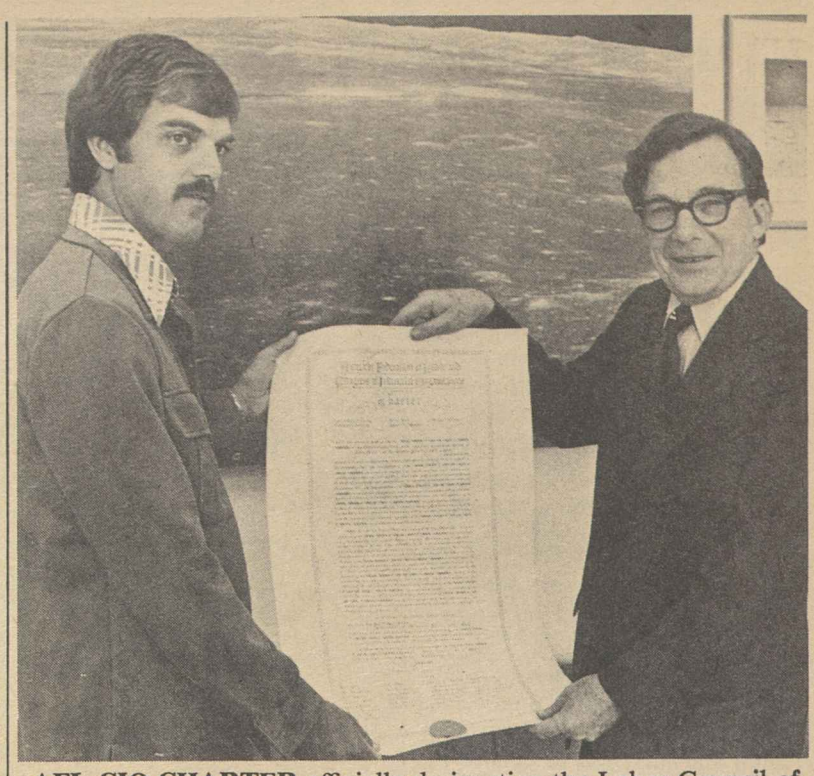
Former Labor Sec. John T. Dunlop, a longtime student of the construction industry, warned of some serious problems facing both contractors and the union today. A major problem, he said, is productivity.

The union segment of the industry has become "quite uncompetitive in some branches and uncompetitive in some regions of the country," Dunlop said. "We need to be more productive and more competitive if the non-union segment of this industry is to be held within the traditional limits."

An expert economist who resigned his position as Secretary of Labor in the wake of Ford's veto of the site-picketing bill, Dunlop also declared that the present state of the economy is not as assured as some observers would have the public think.

"This country cannot have prosperity, it cannot even have a good recovery, until we have a housing industry and a construction industry which are moving ahead," he said. "And we have actually more unemployment in the construction industry today—fewer jobs—than we had a year ago." The July jobless rate for contract construction workers was 17.7 percent.

Besides Ward, other general officers elected to new terms were Eugene W. Bradshaw, assistant president; Sec.-Treas. Joseph A. Walsh; Assistant Sec.-Treas. Charles J. Habig, and six vice presidents.



AFL-CIO CHARTER officially designating the Labor Council of the Western Pacific as a local central body is presented by Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to Michael Peters, left, of Guam. Peters is the secretary-treasurer of the new labor council and a member of the Teachers.

Protests Accuse Soviets Of Flouting Grain Deal

AFL-CIO maritime unions, supported by the shipping industry, launched a nationwide protest over the Soviet Union's refusal to live up to terms of its 1972 agreement with the United States on the shipment of American grain.

Picketing by members of the Seafarers, Marine Engineers, National Maritime Union, Longshoremen, the American Radio Association, and the Masters, Mates & Pilots occurred at a dozen port cities on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts.

The unions, as part of the Committee of U.S.-Flag Shipping Companies and AFL-CIO Maritime Workers, accused the Soviets of reneging on the bilateral agreement that one-third of the grain will be carried on American vessels, one-third on Russian ships, and the remainder on ships of other nations.

The picketing workers handed out leaflets charging that since the pact was initiated the Russians have sought to evade the use of American-flag ships. "Russian ships and those of other flags have been booked for their share of the transport but no bookings of American ships have been made," the unions declared.

The demonstrations were in response to Russia's alleged refusal to use any American vessels to carry the approximately 360,000 tons of grain scheduled for shipment to the Soviet Union this month.

The committee also charged the State Dept. has been a "contributing factor" in the situation because of its "long-standing unwillingness to support an American-flag shipping capability and its failure to insist on the Russian's strict observance of the terms of the agreement." The government later disclosed that it had filed a formal letter of protest with the Soviets in Moscow earlier this month.

The largest group of demonstrators, over 600, marched with picket signs in New York City. In New Orleans, 500 joined the protest. Over 400 picketed in Seattle and in Houston, while 350 took part in the San Francisco demonstration. Other cities where the protests occurred were in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Norfolk, Va., Detroit, Galveston, Tex., and Mobile, Ala.

The informational campaign by the unions and shippers called on the American public to "urge the President and the Congress to demand Russian compliance with the terms of the agreement.

"Unless our government displays some firmness and insists on full observance of the letter of the agreement, the U.S. stands to lose respect and prestige in the world community and we as Americans stand to lose our self-respect," the protesters' charged.

Bakery Union Wins Another Stover Plant

Denver—Another victory was chalked up by the Bakery & Confectionery Workers against Russell Stover Candies, Inc., when workers at the firm's plant and storage warehouse here voted 150 to 117 for the union in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

The union has been conducting a national boycott against Stover since March of this year because of the company's refusal to engage in meaningful collective bargaining for workers at its Lincoln, Neb., plant who voted for the B&C in September 1974.

Since the boycott started, the B&C has organized workers at Stover's production plant in Marion, S.C., and its warehouse in Allentown, Pa., as well as the Ward Paper Box Co. in Marion, a major supplier owned largely by Stover executives.

An election held in Montrose, Colo., was narrowly lost by the union, but the results of that vote were set aside by the NLRB because of company misconduct. A new election has been delayed by company appeals.

The union has filed unfair labor charges against the company in connection with a 4-2 election loss at the North Sacramento, Calif., warehouse.

Active organizing efforts also are being conducted at the Russell Stover production plant in Clarksville, Va.

In each of the organizing campaigns, Louis L. Ward, board chairman and president of Russell Stover, has personally taken part in the company's efforts to keep the union out.

Teachers Link Legislative Program To New Leadership in White House

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Teachers, tieing their political and legislative course to a change in national administration, gave the Democratic ticket of Jimmy Carter and Sen. Walter F. Mondale an overwhelming endorsement in this year's presidential elections.

Mondale, who addressed the union's convention here on opening day, was introduced by AFT President Albert Shanker as "the one man in the entire Congress" to whom teachers could point as a politician who is concerned with all aspects of education. Mondale serves on the Senate Labor & Public Welfare subcommittees on education, children and youth, health, and labor.

Mondale told the 3,000 delegates to the 60th convention of the union that a Carter Administration would give "the education of our children" major priority.

He noted that the federal government currently is spending less for public education than at any time since 1966 and that President Ford's proposed 1977 budget would represent an 18 percent cut in actual spending from last year's level.

Shanker, in his keynote address, scored Ford's economic policies that have affected AFT members no less than other American workers. He cited "layoffs, massive unemployment, so-called payless holidays, and cutbacks in the field of higher education" as examples of the effects of the recession on public schools.

"The kind of problems that we are facing can only be resolved if we handle some of the big issues in our society" with comprehensive solutions such as the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, he said.

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), cosponsor of the measure to reduce the nation's jobless rate to 3 percent by 1980, outlined the bill's provisions. He later received this year's AFT Human Rights Award.

Also addressing the convention was Wilbur Cohen, former Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, who is currently serving as a member of the Carter education task force along with Shanker and a number of other education leaders.

Shanker stressed that organized labor will seek to bypass the roadblock put in the way of public employee wage protection recently by the Supreme Court in overturning the application of the federal wage-hour law to states and municipalities. He said Congress will be pressed to amend education and revenue-sharing bills to insure that no state or locality that denies fair labor standards to its employees will receive federal funds.

"There is no reason that the United States government should send money to a district that is paying its employees a wage which keeps them on starvation and which forces those employees to go to the federal government for food stamps," Shanker declared.

The convention was highlighted by a panel discussion on AFL-CIO services to education and the teacher movement.

In other business, the delegates re-elected Shanker as president and elected 30 vice presidents. The union's secretary-treasurer is appointed by the AFT executive council.

The convention also adopted a constitutional amendment giving the executive council the power to define and redefine the jurisdiction of locals and requiring the council to give preference to locals operating within specific geographical areas. The amendment is expected to result in the reorganization of AFT Local 189, Workers Education, which currently has a national jurisdiction.

Among the Missing . . .

AMID ALL THE TRAPPINGS of a national political convention there was something strangely missing at the Republican sessions in Kansas City—Richard Nixon.

The man who has been a dominant force in Republican affairs for over 30 years was deliberately not invited to the convention. Neither his name nor the record of his Administrations appears in the platform; his photograph was notable by its absence, and to the best of our hearing, he was not mentioned by the long list of speakers who stood at the rostrum to address the delegates.

Richard Nixon has become a non-person for the Republicans, written out of the party's 1976 convention and possibly out of the party's history. That's quite an accomplishment in terms of his record—four years in the House of Representatives, two years in the Senate, eight years as Vice President of the United States, almost six years as President.

The party's handling of Nixon in the 1976 convention—and of his Vice President, Spiro Agnew—is a conscious evasion of its responsibility to the American voter to face up to the stain of Watergate and the Nixon cover-up on the fabric of American political life.

A few speakers brushed off the scandal as being over the dam and "behind us." But as one commentator wrote before the convention opened, no one "is apt to mention from the rostrum of Kemper Arena here the burglary that took place four years ago last month in Watergate."

As Nixon remained in exile in San Clemente the country, if not the GOP, marked a week before the opening of the convention the second anniversary of his unprecedented resignation from the presidency. That resignation came after the House Judiciary Committee recommended to the House that Nixon be impeached on three charges stemming from the Watergate cover-up.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council said at the time that the nation cannot "shirk from this distasteful task" of impeachment in view of the evidence, "for nothing less than the moral fiber of the country is at stake."

THIS IS WHAT the GOP was trying to erase at the convention, along with the resignation in similar disgrace of Agnew that led to the selection of now President Ford as Vice President.

Early next month will mark the second anniversary also of the granting by Ford of "a full, free and absolute pardon for all offenses against the United States" unto Richard Nixon that removed all possibilities of having Nixon answer in a courtroom to the charges so carefully compiled by the Judiciary Committee.

The country deserves better of one of its major political parties than to blot out an important segment of history at its convention. The party, whose leaders bemoan its minority status in terms of members, did not improve its standing by not dealing forthrightly and honestly with the shame of Nixon, Agnew and Watergate.

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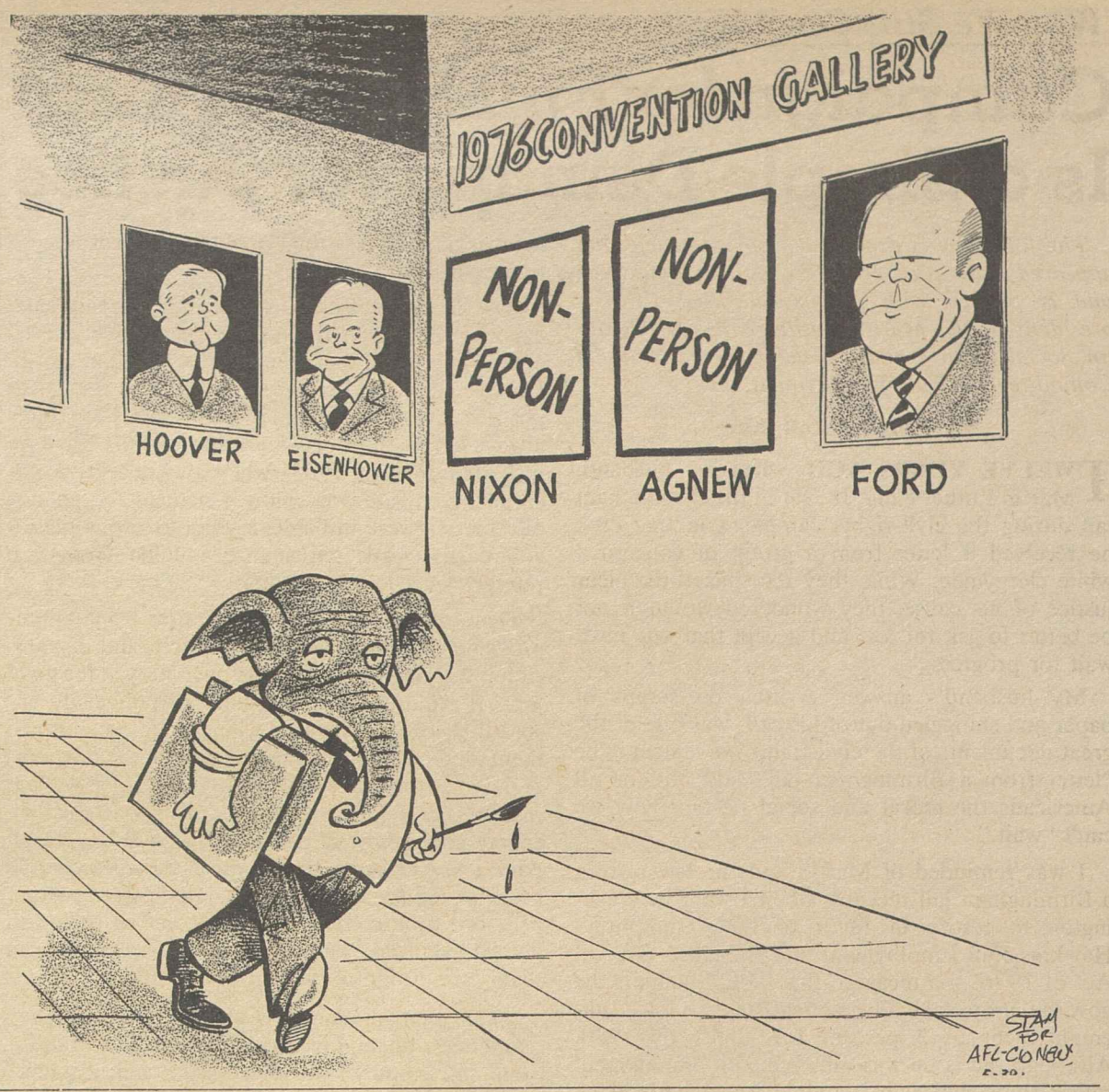
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'Economic Fiction':

Ford's Own Words Confound His 'Anti-Inflation' Rationale

By Gus Tyler

THE JUSTIFICATION FOR seven years of needless suffering in our country has just been declared "inoperative" by a casual sentence in a dull government report—some dozen words that have gone unnoted and unnoticed. Yet by this simple statement, the whole rationale for pushing America into an economic ditch has been officially declared to be nonsense.

The document is—of all things—the Economic Report for 1976 authored by none other than the President. On page four is the simple declaration that "inflation and unemployment are not opposites but related symptoms of an unhealthy economy."

Repeat: "Inflation and unemployment are not opposites."

But for seven years, Nixon and Ford told us that they were opposites and, therefore, the antidote for inflation was unemployment. This cruel credo was given theologic probity by reference to the Phillips Curve theory.

By this theory, unemployment and inflation were at opposite ends of a see-saw. When unemployment was down, inflation was up; when unemployment was up, inflation was down. By this logic, Nixon encouraged unemployment (send it up) to fight inflation (bring it down). The euphemism for this massacre on people was "cooling the economy."

Sacrificed on the altar of the Phillips myth were millions of families as men and women lost jobs, home, health, and self-respect. Sacrificed were the near-poor who were now tossed into the pit of official poverty—forced to live on a handout. Sacrificed were folk in counties, cities, and towns that were reduced to humiliating and inadequate beggary. Sacrificed were tens of thousands of small businesses that collapsed with the weakening economy.

Some of us were outraged at this inhuman sacrifice of humans in the name of an economic fiction that had no basis in fact, no logic in theory. We protested against this senseless worship at the altar of a fake god.

But to the defense of this deceitful deity came the high priests of "academic economica." They referred to the seminal study of Phillips, overwhelming readers with "op. cits.," "idems," "ibids," and arcane abracadabra—without ever having read Phillips, who never said that unemployment and inflation were opposites. (All he did say was that in times of high employment, wages—not necessarily prices—tend to rise.)

Had these yea-sayers of one another consulted the facts they would have noted that in the years from 1947 to 1953 unemployment went down steadily, so that in the last year of that period the jobless count was under 3 percent while "inflation" was under 1 percent.

On the contrary, in the Eisenhower years after 1953, the jobless rate rose from under 3 percent in 1953 to 6.7 percent in 1960, while prices, for the same period, multiplied two and a half times over.

In my recent book—"Scarcity: A Critique of the American Economy"—I said that our recession is not the cure for but the cause of our inflation. The certified savants listened and smiled that supercilious scorn they reserve for the uncertified illiterates.

Now what will they do in the face of the President's pronouncement that they have been wrong all the time? My guess is that they will not review their error nor revise their texts. They will proceed with their vested preachments to gather more human sacrifices for an insatiable barbaric god.

Such is the primitive ritual among some of our most learned in these civilized times.

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'Why We Still Can't Wait':

Campaign for Full Employment Is a Simple Demand for Justice

The following is excerpted from an article that appeared in the Aug. 16, 1976, issue of Newsweek and is printed with permission. Mrs. King is president of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change and co-leader of the National Committee for Full Employment.

By Coretta Scott King

TWELVE YEARS AGO, when my husband, Martin Luther King, Jr., sat in the Birmingham jail during the civil-rights campaign in that city, he received a letter from a group of concerned white clergymen. While they recognized the clear justice of his cause, they wondered would it not be better to ask for less and accept that one must wait for progress.

My husband's answer, written on scraps of paper and smuggled out of his cell, was one of the great documents of the civil-rights movement. The "letter from a Birmingham jail" laid out for all Americans the moral and social reasons why we can't "wait."

I was reminded of Martin and the letter from a Birmingham jail recently when I went to Washington to testify in favor of the "Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1976"—a measure that would commit the government to take all practical steps to lower unemployment to 3 percent for adults by 1980. Although the issue was different, full employment rather than civil rights, and involved both black and white Americans, once again the less fortunate were being told that practical men had decided for them that it would be better to "wait."

My husband can no longer raise his voice in reply, but there is no question what his answer would be. There are three burning reasons why America's jobless cannot wait for some far-off day before we have full employment.

The first reason is that our current high unemployment is nothing less than a guarantee that America's future will hold deterioration rather than progress. The men and women breadwinners of America are not isolated individuals but a pivot on which the whole health of our community depends. A man with a decent job is a provider for his children and a model for their behavior. He is the support of his aging parents and a force for stability in his neighborhood and city. Clean and safe streets, decent housing, adequate medical care and even racial peace are all goals that can only come from a base of stable jobs. Without decent jobs, neither the "special programs" of the cautious nor the pious lectures of the uncaring can do anything but add the insult of indifference to the injury of unemployment.

Nothing less than the future of America is at stake. Right now a new generation is growing up, all too many in homes where the parent is without work. Tolerating high unemployment in 1980 will be nothing less than a guarantee that we shall walk down dirty streets, past bitter youths and sad-eyed old men, on into the 21st Century. High unemployment is nothing less than a vile investment in continuing decay.

The second reason why America's unemployed cannot wait is that the last 30 years have offered compelling proof that waiting is no solution at all. Do we really need to be reminded that the many postwar cycles of prosperity and recession have always left millions of Americans behind? Have we forgotten that in 1968, when the deceptive unemployment rate was below 4 percent the ghettos of America were in flames? Millions of people involuntarily work parttime or shuffle from one poverty-level job to another.

Genuine full employment requires a major improvement of our educational system and expanded job training to prepare the unemployed for good jobs. It requires tax and regulatory policies to ensure that jobs are located where people can reach them, and not policies that encourage the "export" of jobs to foreign countries. It requires not "leaf raking" but major investment in mass transit, in energy and a host of projects that will benefit all America. And not a single one of these things will be achieved by waiting. Full employment will be achieved by forceful government action or it will not be achieved. The proposal that we wait is in reality the proposal that we do nothing.

The final and more compelling reason why America's unemployed cannot be told to wait is that full employment is at base a moral issue, and questions of justice cannot be solved by waiting. We who support full employment know full well that there are realistic limits to our economic capacity and we do not ask for miracles. All we seek is an America where every person is given the chance to productively contribute to his country and where he can receive a fair and equitable share of the wealth that production creates.

There is no economic mystery in this; only a simple demand for justice. The current government policy, on the other hand, is deeply unfair. Accepting unemployment to control inflation amounts to choosing the people at the very bottom of the economic pyramid to bear the entire economic burden. In the so-called war against inflation, America's 10 million unemployed have been made the Administration's conscript army.

YET, THERE ARE THOSE who try to avoid this moral issue. Full employment is indeed a just and decent goal, they say, but it is just too complex to be solved with a clear and direct government commitment to its elimination.

For myself, if the alternative to full employment is simply to wait, to tolerate in silence the shattered dreams of jobless youth and the broken hearts of laid-off old men, then my choice is clear.

America's jobless cannot "wait," not only because waiting is no solution and not only because waiting has social consequences that are frightening to contemplate, but because to do nothing when we have the capacity to act is morally and socially wrong.

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Unions Hail House Action:

Shift in Mine Safety Authority Expected to Boost Protection

UPGRADED PROTECTIONS for miners got a big boost when the House approved a shift of federal mine safety regulation and enforcement from the Interior Dept. to the Labor Dept., Legislative Director John J. Sheehan of the Steelworkers declared.

Sheehan charged that enforcement of safety laws protecting both hard-rock and coal miners has been seriously hampered by basic conflicts of interest in the Interior Dept. He said that the Mine Workers joined with the AFL-CIO in the drive to put enforcement in the Labor Dept., noting that the Coal Mine Safety Act of 1969, a strong law, has not reached its full potential because of biased administration and biased implementation by the Interior Dept.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Sheehan pointed out that the Interior Dept. has "statutory obligations to help the extractive industry," which "puts its main interest in the operators," not the workers. It is impossible, he stressed, for the department to assist and regulate at the same time.

Sheehan explained that the House-passed bill "maintains an identity for mine safety concerns" within the Labor Dept. that will be separate from the Occupational Safety & Health Administration. He said the bill provides for an assistant secretary for miners and an assistant secretary for general industry workers, with "no crossover of the enforcement function of the two agencies."

He said that the Senate will soon take up its own version of the mine safety bill, and that while it is somewhat different from the House bill, it also spells out transfer of mine safety regulation to the Labor Dept., which was a major controversy in the House.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

"REGISTERING VOTERS is the single most difficult task in politics," the Democratic National Committee's Voter Registration manual says.

The manual contains some shocking statistics. In 1974, the last time there was a national, non-presidential election, there were 145 million Americans 18 years and older. Only 99.2 million of them were registered to vote. That leaves about 46 million who were not even registered.

And even if another 10 million eligible Americans are registered getting them to the polls to vote on Nov. 2 is another big job.

Most of the former obstacles to registration have been outlawed by congressional, legislative or judicial action. There are no more poll taxes, literacy tests or unreasonable residency requirements. But despite these progressive steps toward what Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter calls "universal registration," voter registration and voter turnout have been—for the past few elections—going down instead of up.

The non-presidential election year registration in 1966 was 70 percent. It dropped to 68 percent in 1970 and down to 62 percent in 1974.

Presidential year registration in 1968 was 74 percent and dropped to 72 percent in 1972.

In the 1974 non-presidential general election, when every member of the House and one-third of the Senate as well as thousands of state and local officers were elected, nearly 50 million Americans who were old enough to vote were not even registered.

IT IS ENLIGHTENING to examine some of the figures for the big industrial states. In Ohio there are nearly 3 million eligible persons who have not registered for one reason or another. In Pennsylvania, the figure is about the same. In New York there are nearly 4.5 million unregistered persons. Illinois has 1.7 million who have not registered to vote. Indiana has 666,000 unregistered potential voters. California, our biggest state with a 1974 voting age population of 14.5 million, had 4.6 million of them unregistered.

The biggest job right now is to get union members and their families registered. In one big industrial state the estimate is that 40 percent of the industrial workers are not on the voting rolls.

Representatives from the AFL-CIO and the unaffiliated unions are working with the Democratic National Committee to try to solve this problem of huge blocs of unregistered voters.

Groundswell of Support Boosts Carter-Mondale

Three unions that have never before endorsed a presidential candidate this week threw their backing to Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale as the groundswell of labor support for the Democratic ticket continued to build.

Departing from their long traditions of neutrality, delegates to conventions of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, the Typographical Union and the Fire Fighters voted overwhelming endorsements of the Carter-Mondale slate.

Solid endorsements also were voted at conventions of the Teachers, Lathers and Postal Workers.

Support for the Democratic candidates also was voted recently by the executive boards of the Operating Engineers, Aluminum Workers, Paperworkers and Chemical Workers.

Earlier endorsements of Carter and Mondale were voted at conventions of the Communications Workers and the State, County & Municipal Workers and by the executive boards of the United Transportation Union, National Maritime Union, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Marine Engineers, Carpenters, Longshoremen and the Clothing & Textile Workers.



A BIG BOOST for upgraded mine safety is seen in the House-approved shift of enforcement of federal mine safety laws and regulations from the Interior Dept. to the Labor Dept., Steelworkers Legislative Director John J. Sheehan, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Dale McFeatters, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Drew Von Bergen of United Press International.



PETITIONS CALLING on Congress to approve additional subsidies for the Postal Service are presented to Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.), left, by President James H. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers at the NALC convention in Houston. The NALC collected more than 1 million signatures on the petitions in the Northeast. McGee, chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee, is the chief sponsor of the legislation in the Senate.

Letter Carriers Adopt Key Structural Changes

Houston—The Letter Carriers adopted nearly 100 constitutional amendments at their 50th biennial convention in an effort to restructure NALC operations closer to the concept of a private sector industrial union, although the more than 4,800 delegates rejected a number of committee recommendations.

Among the major developments emerging from the week-long session were an increase in per capita payments, establishment of a "contingency fund" for work stoppages and nomination of candidates for the NALC's top 28 national offices.

In dealing with the union's finances, the convention voted to raise the monthly per capita tax from $2 to $3. The $1 increase, which goes into effect next Jan. 1, will absorb a current 60-cent assessment that is due to expire Dec. 31, thereby creating a net increase of 40 cents.

A committee recommendation to establish a per capita formula of 1 percent on wages of a journeyman letter carrier which would amount to about $10 a month was withdrawn after a minimum dues structure proposal was defeated.

However, delegates accepted the committee's proposal to create the contingency fund by tapping the per capita tax for 50 cents a year per member.

"Revenues from the fund shall be limited to promoting, publicizing and coordinating a nationally mandated work stoppage," the amendment states.

The convention also voted to uphold a long tradition of Letter Carriers' bands by continuing to fund their costs, which had come under fire from some delegates. All 11 NALC bands participated in the traditional convention parade through downtown Houston streets.

The nominations for the union's national referendum set the stage for a change in the NALC's top leadership. President James H. Rademacher, who has headed the union since 1968, turned down a nomination for re-election. Also retiring is Vice President Austin B. Carlson. Their terms expire Dec. 31.

The union's national election committee will meet this month to set the date for the elections, likely to be held early this fall by mail ballot.

Nominated for NALC president were J. Joseph Vacca, incumbent executive vice president, Vincent R. Sombrotto, president of NALC Branch 36 in New York, and John Cullen, who also is with Branch 36.

Both Vacca and Sombrotto have put together slates of candidates for most of the 27 established national offices.

A 28th national office providing for a director of retirees was created at the convention. Delegates nominated 36 candidates for the new post to administer the activities of the 34,641 retired NALC members.

Nominees for other major offices include executive vice president—Arthur C. Allen and Tony R. Huerta, who presently is secretary-treasurer; vice president—Francis J. Conners, Halline Overby and Hollice Pettway; and secretary-treasurer—Gustave J. Johnson, currently director of the city delivery division, and Harold A. Loewe.

In an effort to discourage frivolous candidacies, the convention adopted an amendment that would require potential candidates for national office to submit endorsements from at least five delegates from five different branches. The rule will go into effect at the 1978 convention in Chicago.

Delegates also voted to tighten the membership rules, with the object of excluding Postal Service supervisors or dropping them from membership by next Jan. 1. Retirees and regular members on disability leave or compensation may retain their membership, but will have no vote in NALC affairs.

In a move to strengthen the NALC's state organizations, the convention voted overwhelmingly for an amendment requiring all local branches to affiliate with the union's state associations.

CORRECTION

The AFL-CIO News erred in the Aug. 14 issue in computing the increase a Grade 5 federal employee would receive under a management-imposed comparability formula.

The annual increase in that grade would be $378, not the $78 reported in the story. Thus the weekly increase would come to $7.27. The story correctly listed the proposed increase for a Grade 15 executive at $2,480, or $47.70 a week.

At 118th Convention:

Printers Break Tradition, Endorse Carter, Mondale

Chicago—For the first time in the union's 124-year history an International Typographical Union convention has endorsed candidates for U.S. President and Vice President—Democrats Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale.

Meeting here the week before the Republicans picked their candidates, the ITU's 118th Convention said it would make no difference if the GOP ticket is headed by Gerald Ford or Ronald Reagan.

Both have a "lack of empathy for working people," are "spokesmen for big business" and are "antagonistic to organized labor," the ITU convention declared.

It called upon "the individual members of the union to support" Carter and Mondale and urged ITU locals to "become politically active" to help assure election both of the Democratic nominees and of a Congress that will be "responsive to the needs of organized labor."

In abandoning a tradition of non-endorsement dating from the union's institution in 1852, the convention said that "labor has suffered heavily under the Nixon-Ford Administrations," being "victimized by the twin evils of unprecedented inflation and unemployment."

The convention also pointed to what it called the Nixon-Ford Administrations' "employer oriented appointments to the federal courts, the NLRB and other governmental agencies."

The convenion also called for immediate enactment of national health security, reaffirmed the ITU's support for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment and called for defeat of Senate Bill 1, the proposed massive revision of the federal criminal code, as a threat to workers' right to organize, bargain and strike.

Delegates also called upon Congress to investigate the "alarming" escalation of health-care costs and to put a stop to "apparent profiteering" by the health-care industry.

The convention condemned Canada's wage-price control program for placing a disproportionate burden on wage earners and voiced its strong support for the Canadian Labor Congress's fight against the program's continuation.

The "only effective results" of the program have been "control of wages and severe hampering of the normal collective bargaining process," the convention declared.

It also pledged the ITU's support for the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' boycott of Russell Stover candies and the Clothing & Textile Workers' boycott of J. P. Stevens & Co. And it stated the ITU's continued support for the United Farm Workers, calling upon members to lend the UFW their "time, talent and money."

Delegates also urged the California Supreme Court to set aside contempt sentences facing four editorial employees of the Fresno Bee for refusing to disclose the sources of a story about grand jury testimony on municipal corruption. The sentences would accomplish nothing but "judicial revenge," the convention stated.

On internal matters, the convention called for acceleration of the "pace and timetable" of steps toward merger of the ITU and the Newspaper Guild.

It acted after hearing reports from ITU President A. Sandy Bevis and Guild President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., on activities of the past year aimed at building unity between the two unions on the local level.

Endorsing "those steps already taken," the convention urged "all local unions to continue their efforts toward better cooperation and coordinated bargaining."

"The movement will only succeed in the end if both unions' membership — the grass roots — make it happen," the convention declared.

The delegates authorized the ITU's executive council to initiate a membership referendum for special assessments to launch an expanded organizing effort. The council is to determine the amount and number of assessments.

The convention also called for establishment of federally sponsored "automation impact insurance" which would assure technologically displaced persons, "beyond retraining levels" and "below retirement planes," economic security until they find other suitable employment or reach retirement.

Expanded Labor Studies Center Set To Open Its Eighth Academic Year

Thirty-six institutes, seminars and programs for trade union leaders will be offered by the George Meany Center for Labor Studies during the academic year beginning in September.

It will be the center's eighth year of activity. In its first seven years more than 7,000 leaders of AFL-CIO unions participated in its labor studies programs. Because of recent renovations and new construction, the center is equipped to receive half again that number this year alone.

The center's 1976-1977 catalogue carries the full schedule of its short courses. Twenty-six institutes will be held on the 47-acre campus in Silver Spring, Md. The other nine will be given at state universities.

With two exceptions, the labor studies institutes run for one week or less. One program for advanced study by union officers, representatives and staff members runs for three weeks in February. A two-week orientation program for newly elected business agents and officers and newly appointed staff members opens Nov. 28.

Two other leadership development courses are offered this year. One teaches psychology for union leaders. The other is a "how to" course offering union officers and representatives coaching in public speaking, effective reading and writing, plus review classes in parliamentary procedure and public relations.

Three institutes are offered in arbitration. Arbitration I focuses on the preparation and presentation of grievance arbitration cases. Arbitration II is a review of issues and trends in arbitration. The third will deal with fact finding and contract arbitration.

Collective bargaining is the subject of three programs. CB-I is a discussion of effective negotiating techniques. CB-II deals with major issues and trends in bargaining and is intended for union negotiators and staff members who prepare materials for negotiations. CB-III is a new course that will review the methods of contract settlement being tried in some industries to avoid strikes or lockouts.

Health and safety is the subject for two institutes at the center. One will discuss the problems of noise in the workplace and how it can be controlled. The other will deal with chemical hazards in the workplace.

Other subjects offered at the Labor Studies Center this year include:

Organizing—a program offered in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services.

Labor Law—an institute for non-lawyers who must understand labor law to operate effectively.

Civil Rights—a program co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

International Affairs—a conference co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs.

Women Workers—an institute for unionists of both sexes who need to deal effectively with the concerns of their women members.

Testing and Selection Procedures in Employment—an institute to give union officers and representatives arguments and technical information to protect members' rights and opportunities.

Finally, the center will offer two workshops. One, on public relations for local leaders who must speak for their organization, is co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations. The other, a workshop on understanding Washington, will focus on the free services, grants and materials available to trade unions from Congress and the federal agencies.

Besides offering these programs, the center is available for use by any AFL-CIO union for its own schools, educational conferences and training programs. During the last year, 27 national and international unions and other labor-related organizations used the campus for orientation and training of business agents, local officers, local editors, shop stewards, for institutes on job evaluation, job analysis and grievance arbitration and for educational meetings.

So far 10 international unions, three AFL-CIO departments and two union-related organizations have scheduled training activities at the center during the new academic year.

Further information about the center or its institutes may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., Executive Director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Telephone 301/431-6400.

Regional Posts Created:

Per Capita Raised By Postal Workers

Las Vegas, Nev.—Postal Workers' convention delegates sandwiched together two proposed constitutional changes to restructure the union's per capita formula and to create posts for five high-ranking regional coordinators.

Both proposals had been rejected in rollcall votes when they were brought up separately before the 2,900 delegates earlier in the six-day convention. While needing a two-thirds majority for approval, the combined amendment proposals were adopted almost unanimously.

The convention action will raise the monthly per capita from $2.50 to $3 effective Oct. 1. The measure also provides for a formula to automatically raise the per capita at a rate of 1.5 percent of each negotiated wage increase, with five-tenths of 1 percent going to the APWU and 1 percent to each local. Cost-of-living increases will not be applicable to the new per capita formula.

An effort to establish a $7 monthly dues minimum at the local union level was dropped prior to the earlier rejection of the per capita proposal.

In clearing the way for the five new regional coordinators as full-time salaried officers, the APWU executive board will be expanded from 49 to 54 members. The coordinators will be elected at the APWU's 1978 convention in Denver by members that make up their regions and will be paid about $37,000 a year. The five postal regions are headquartered in Chicago, Memphis, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

Delegates had rejected a move earlier in the convention to reduce the union's executive board from the 49 members to 14.

Another constitutional change provides for the national election of APWU officers to be held in October 1978, rather than June, thereby extending the terms of incumbent officers four months. The action was taken to avoid the possibility of having a lame-duck administration involved in negotiations for a new contract with the U.S. Postal Service. The existing APWU contract expires in July 1978.

The change in the election schedule was urged by APWU President Francis S. Filbey, who made a surprise appearance on the fifth day of the convention. Filbey had been recuperating in Washington from major surgery last month.

He commended the delegates for their overwhelming endorsement of the Jimmy Carter-Walter F. Mondale ticket, but also called for stronger political action by the APWU in the congressional elections.

Filbey charged in a fiery address that a number of the union's so-called "friends" in Congress often vote against issues vital to the union and labor "and the next day ask us for contributions."

He urged APWU members to check the rollcall votes of their senators and representatives before casting their ballots in the coming elections.

"If your congressman or senator hasn't voted right, you have the right to vote to get rid of him. You don't have to wait until the Hatch Act is revised to exercise the freedom you now have in the privacy of the voting booth," Filbey stressed.

Three major legislative goals reaffirmed by a unanimous vote of the delegates call for reform of the Hatch Act, the right to strike the Postal Service and the right to negotiate union security provisions in contracts with the USPS.

Major resolutions adopted by delegates called for sanctions against USPS managers guilty of repeated violations of grievance procedures and urged the APWU to hold a national grievance conference next year, endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment, and supported labor's consumer boycotts against Russell Stover Candies, Kingsport Press, Firestone, Stitzell-Weller Distilleries and table grapes and lettuce not carrying the Farm Workers' label.



POSTAL WORKERS are urged by APWU President Francis S. Filbey to make full use of their basic political rights this fall. Filbey, who is recuperating from major surgery, was unable to attend the opening days of the union's biennial convention when delegates overwhelmingly endorsed the Democratic Carter-Mondale ticket, but hailed the endorsement in a later appearance in Las Vegas.

Party's Platform Commits GOP To Hard-Core Conservative Line

(Continued from Page 1)

in the rival party platforms.

The Republicans ask for "new systems of accelerated depreciation" that would widen still further the ability of corporations to shield earnings from taxation through an artificial depreciation formula.

The GOP also wants to end what it terms "double taxation of dividends." Translated, this means making dividend income entirely tax-free on the reasoning that corporations have already been taxed on their profits. If this were done, it would enormously increase the wealth of persons with large stock holdings, but the multi-billion dollar loss of revenue would presumably have to be made up by persons who pay full tax on their entire earnings.

In sharp contrast, the Democratic platform calls for tax reform that would reverse a trend that is shifting the tax burden "from the rich to the working people of this country."

Four years ago, the Republican platform praised trade unions for having "advanced the well-being not only of their members but also of our entire free enterprise system."

That 1972 platform affirmed a "strong endorsement of organized labor's key role in our national life." It also voiced pride in expanded coverage of unemployment insurance and promised continued efforts to improve labor-management relations in the government service.

But in 1976, there was merely a perfunctory endorsement of collective bargaining.

The GOP says in its current platform that a worker should have "the right to join a union—large, small or independent." The same sentence also asserts the union member's "right to be protected against racial discrimination and misuse of dues."

In this year's platform also, there is a new-found concern lest unemployment compensation be too generous. "It should be redesigned to assure that working is always more beneficial than collecting unemployment benefits."

As for the Fair Labor Standards Act, one has to look for the section of the platform dealing with crime in order to find a call for change. But the proposed change is in the wrong direction, from labor's standpoint.

After deploring the rise in crime by juveniles, the Republican platform calls for a differential in the wage-hour law that would allow employers to pay young workers a lower minimum wage. Labor has repeatedly pointed out that such a "subminimum" would give employers an incentive to lay off adult workers and replace them with youths.

The Democratic platform calls for assuring that the minimum wage at least keeps pace with the cost of living and asks higher overtime pay requirements so as to create jobs.

On the plus side, the Republican platform does call for "legislation prohibiting employers from knowingly hiring illegal aliens."

While declaring that "every American should have access to quality health care at an affordable price," the Republican platform turns its back on the means of achieving it by expressing firm opposition to "compulsory national health insurance."

It advocates only a limited form of "catastrophic illness protection" for those who couldn't otherwise afford it, to be handled through "our private insurance system."

The GOP scoffed at the Democratic call for "a comprehensive national health insurance system with universal and a mandatory coverage."

This year's Republican platform is replete with references to the "Democrat Party," a revival of a GOP attempt some 20 years ago to deny the name of the party any connection with the word "democratic." The late House Speaker Sam Rayburn was mightily annoyed at this corruption of his party's official title, and it never gained currency. After 1952, until this year, the GOP platform either properly used the term Democratic Party or made no reference at all to the party, as was the case four years ago.

Some of the Republican positions this year appear to have been taken with a strong hope that they can be transformed into major campaign issues against the Democratic Party. Thus the GOP, although with deliberate ambiguity, endorsed constitutional amendments dealing with abortion and school busing. But it also overruled the opposition of many conservative ideologues to reaffirm its traditional support of the Equal Rights Amendment to abolish legal preferences based on sex.

In housing, as in many other areas, the platform goals are high-sounding but boil down to the argument that the private sector and not government must be relied on to meet the need for more homes.

The Republican energy policy is based on achieving conservation by removing all price ceilings from oil and allowing prices to rise until demand slackens and there is no shortage. The GOP "vigorously" opposes requiring the giant oil companies to divest themselves of control of other energy sources.

Older Americans are assured by the GOP that they "constitute one of our most valuable resources," but the Republicans warn against being overly generous on social security benefits. "The cost to employers for social security contributions must not be raised to the point where they will be unable to afford contributions to employees' private pension programs," the Republican platform warns.

The foreign policy section of the platform emerged into a political fencing match with the Ford forces trying to avoid any direct repudiation of Kissinger-Nixon-Ford policies while attempting to placate the many who see a diminished U.S. commitment to freedom.

An attempt at compromise broke down, and finally the Ford strategists gave up rather than risk an embarrassing debate. They accepted an addition to the platform that specifically hailed the "compelling message" of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, the Russian exile snubbed by Ford at the reported insistence of Kissinger. It also took a clearly skeptical view of the Helsinki accord between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In the end, the Ford camp surrendered and proclaimed victory. Nothing in the platform change, their spokesmen insisted, in any way contradicts the Administration's foreign policy positions.

Congress Urged to Put Clamp on Gas Prices

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to take steps to conserve natural gas and to keep the Federal Power Commission from granting price increases that are "completely unjustified."

A Senate Commerce subcommittee is taking a sharp look at an FPC order that would nearly triple the wellhead price of natural gas from wells put in production since Jan. 1, 1975. The ceiling price on gas from older wells also would be substantially raised.

A court challenge has been brought by a coalition of consumer, labor and public interest groups, but the legal issue has not yet been resolved on its merits.

A three-judge federal appellate panel ruled that in the interim natural gas producers could raise their prices to the new FPC ceiling only if they agree to make refunds if part or all of the increase is subsequently disallowed.

The AFL-CIO termed the sharp increase granted by the FPC "a giant step" toward the total deregulation of natural gas prices that the Administration and gas producers seek.

The theory that higher prices will act as an incentive to produce more natural gas is the same applied to oil prices, the AFL-CIO noted. But while prices of "new" oil have increased fivefold, "domestic oil production has actually declined since the Arab embargo."

The federation asked Congress to "take such steps as it can to revoke the action of the Federal Power Commission" and to:

- Ban the use of natural gas as a boiler fuel in newly constructed industrial plants.
- Provide for the orderly conversion of power plants using natural gas to an alternate fuel.
- Provide for the allocation of natural gas to minimize undue hardship in selected geographical areas, giving preference to residential, agricultural and small commercial users.
- Extend regulation of natural gas prices to the intrastate market.
- Require all producers holding leases on federal public lands to produce at optimum rates or forfeit their leases.

Survey Shows State Jobless Rates Rising

(Continued from Page 1)

Because the data are not adjusted for seasonal variations in the labor force, BLS said it is not possible to determine whether the changes in the employment situation were due to temporary seasonal factors or underlying trends.

Jobless rates in June reached 9.3 percent in New York State. The lowest unemployment rates remained concentrated in the west north central region of the nation, with all states except Montana reporting unemployment under 6.5 percent.

Among major metropolitan areas, Modesto, Calif., had the highest jobless rate in June, with 16.8 percent of its labor force out of work. The West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla., area was next at 12.3 percent, followed by the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla., area at 12.1 percent.

Ford, Dole Face Test of Uniting GOP

Bitter Showdown with Reagan Pushes Party Further to Right

(Continued from Page 1)

House as what a Congressional Quarterly biography terms "the Senate's most vocal and sharp-tongued defender of the Nixon Administration."

Dole's close ties to Nixon almost cost him re-election in 1974. But he squeaked through to a second Senate term with 50.9 percent of the vote.

His COPE record reflects Dole's conservative views—12 right and 55 wrong votes by labor's standards.

Conspicuously unmentioned at the convention was the Republican party's triumphant presidential ticket of four years ago—Richard M. Nixon and Spiro T. Agnew. The GOP is trying to forget them, and hopes the voters will do so also. But old memories were stirred when some young people in the balconies began a chant of "four more months," a parody of the ubiquitous slogan of the 1972 convention.

In the delegate tally Reagan's strength was in the new conservative heartland—the western and mountain states and in the South. Ford was strongest in the East and Midwest, where the brand of Republicanism tends to be more traditional.

Reagan's strategists made their last, desperate effort to capture the nomination with an attempt to change the Republican Party rules to compel a candidate for President to announce by 9 A.M. of the day of the presidential balloting the name of the person he would ask the convention to nominate as his vice presidential running mate.

If somehow the convention would make such a drastic, last-minute change, the Reagan camp hoped, the President's choice would be likely to alienate some of his followers and Reagan might yet end up the nominee. There were "hidden votes," reporters were told, that would emerge in the balloting—"closet supporters" of Reagan who would switch away from Ford if their votes were needed.

But the balloting, accepted on both sides as a key test, revealed the Ford margin secure. The 1,180 to 1,069 defeat of the rules change was remarkably close to the impartial delegate estimates that had been made of the two candidates' basic strength.

The process of trying to head off Reagan's challenge ironically pushed Ford and his Administration close to the former California governor's highly conservative positions.

The conservative pressure began even before Reagan formally announced his candidacy in late November of 1975. A committee to push Reagan for President had been active since the previous July less than a year after Ford had inherited the presidency from the disgraced Richard Nixon.

Vice President Rockefeller was the first political sacrifice served up to appease the party's right wing.

Ford had won national applause but conservative grumbling when he picked the former New York governor to fill the vice presidential vacancy. Rockefeller, who had unsuccessfully sought to keep the party's nomination from Barry Goldwater in 1964 and Richard Nixon in 1968, was a red flag to the right-wing Republican bull.

When Ford's political operatives began saying in public as well as in private that the Vice President was a political drag, Rockefeller took the hint. He announced that he would neither seek nor accept the vice presidential nomination at the Republican convention.

That didn't head off Reagan's candidacy, although it may have saved the President a few crucial delegates.

Ford's next move to appease the GOP right was his veto of the construction site picketing and collective bargaining bill that he had promised to sign. Along with his vetoes of a series of job-creating bills, it threw away the chance of support from any significant fraction of the trade union movement. But it didn't stop the Reagan candidacy.

In the end, the battle for delegates was slugged out in 24 preferential primaries where Ford and Reagan met head-on and in the assortment of delegate-selection procedures that other states use.

As the convention opening neared, both camps tried without success to push enough uncommitted delegates off the fence to assure their candidate's nomination and build a bandwagon with delegates who want to be on the winning side.

The arithmetic seemed to be pushing the Ford candidacy close to the majority needed when the Reagan strategists dropped the bombshell that for some weeks made all delegate counts invalid and all candidate claims suspicious.

That was the surprise announcement that Pennsylvania Sen. Richard Schweiker, whose liberal voting record had put him on the opposite side of the political spectrum, would be Reagan's running mate. The consensus is that the supposed "coalition" did not help the Reagan campaign in the delegate count but did buy time for an assortment of ploys to keep Reagan's candidacy alive.

In the end, however, the conflicting claims of support had to be put to the test of delegate votes, and the general belief that Ford had the nomination locked up when the GOP convention opened was confirmed.

In its public aspects, the Republican convention appeared at times a contest between the lung power of Ford and Reagan supporters. It was as if the course of political history could somehow be changed by the decibel count for the rival ovations given to Mrs. Reagan and Mrs. Ford when they made their nightly appearances in the convention hall.

Behind the scenes, political operatives from both camps were nervously sheep-dogging their committed delegates, alternately stroking and arm-twisting the dwindling number of fence-sitters, and making repeated raids on delegates counted on the other side.

Unprecedented for an incumbent president, Ford arrived in Kansas City early and almost matched Reagan's non-stop personal wooing of delegates. He met with state and special-interest caucuses and his political aides were even shuttling individual wavering delegates into private audiences with the President.

Most of the President's Cabinet was brought to Kansas City to help in the delegate-wooing process.

The often savage attacks on the Carter-Mondale ticket and on the "Democrat" Party by Republican convention orators made the GOP appear at times more like a party out of power than one that has occupied the White House these past seven and one-half years.

But that may have been partly because no speaker seeking applause from more than half the audience could afford to praise too glowingly the incumbent Republican President. And, of course, the GOP's need to skip a political generation between the presidencies of Dwight Eisenhower and Gerald Ford somewhat limited the scope for pointing with pride.

Also, the political vitriol of the past appeared too pallid for the increasingly conservative Republican Party.

Republican orators once delighted in attacking the so-called "ultra-liberals" in the Democratic Party. This year practically no one bothered with a qualifying "ultra." The word "liberal" by itself was regarded as a sufficiently damning indictment.

Even the term "moderate," probably the favorite self-description of both Democratic and Republican officeseekers, took on an almost sinister tinge in the political dictionary of a substantial minority of GOP delegates. Thus Gerald Ford, certainly an old-fashioned mainstream Republican conservative out of the GOP's Midwest heartland, was viewed by large numbers of "true believers" at the convention as a moderate who was suspiciously susceptible to liberal influences.

Even Barry Goldwater, the Arizona senator the party's right-wing had propelled to nomination victory and election defeat in 1964, was viewed by some of his former followers as an apostate who had gone over to the enemy camp with his endorsement of Ford.



ROBERT DOLE



GERALD R. FORD

Mondale Terms Labor Critical to Election Win

(Continued from Page 1)

other union conventions. At the Fire Fighters' convention in Denver, Mondale won a standing ovation from the 1,065 delegates when he declared in an amplified, long-distance telephone call:

"The critical issues of the 1976 election are unemployment, inflation, the crisis in the cities, and the problem of providing services to the people."

Later, in the same address, Mondale told the Fire Fighters he understands their needs. "Public employees are Americans, too, and they're entitled to their rights," he said. Mondale added that he and Carter "are ready to make the government work" on behalf of all Americans.

The Carter-Mondale team received endorsements of their candidacy not only from the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and the IAFF but also from the Teachers at their convention in Bal Harbour, Fla.

In Florida, Mondale told 3,000 enthusiastic AFT delegates that the nation's economy depends on "investment in human capital and in the education of our people." Condemning the repeated vetoes of education and child-welfare bills by Presidents Nixon and Ford, he declared:

"In 1976 we propose to end the deadlock of American democracy that has paralyzed progress in this nation for the last eight years."

Mondale observed in his address to the union that "no organization more consistently, more ably, more effectively speaks and works for justice in America and good education for the children of this country than the American Federation of Teachers."

At the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters convention, Mondale described the 1976 election as "one of the most serious and important in the history of our country." Yet, he noted, the issues are simple.

"What Americans want is a government that is honest, a government that is fair, a government that is competent, and one that puts Americans back to work. . . . It should be the birthright of every American to have a decent job and to have one all year long," he said.

That is the number one priority facing the nation today, he declared. Other pressing needs are lower interest rates, "a credit policy that works for people, and a Federal Reserve Board that listens to the needs of the American people," Mondale said.

Finally, Mondale vowed, "we will never lie to you, and we will never give the Plumbers a bad name." When the laughter and applause subsided, Mondale observed:

"That's the first promise I had to make to . . . George Meany, when I saw him the other day." Mondale recently visited the AFL-CIO president to express his appreciation for the Execuitve Council's endorsement of the Carter-Mondale slate.

Rubber Workers Reach Accord on Wage Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

three-year period, plus a cost-of-living adjustment, and other benefits.

URW President Peter Bommarito noted in releasing the terms of the proposed pact that wages would rise 80 cents an hour in the first year of the contract, 30 cents in the second year, and 25 cents in the third.

The COL provision, the union's first with the industry, would provide a one-cent hourly wage increase for each rise of four-tenths of a point in the consumer price index in the first two years. In the third year, wages would increase one cent an hour for each three-tenths of a point rise. Adjustments would be computed every three months.

The union estimated that if inflation were to rise annually at a rate of 6 percent adjustments would yield 75 cents over three years.

Skilled workers would receive an additional 25-cent hourly increase in the first year of the contract and a 15-cent hourly increase in the second year.

Pensioners who retired before Apr. 1, 1976, would receive an additional $1 per month per year of service in benefits. Future retirees would receive increases in their normal retirement pay from $10 to $11 a month per year of service the first year, to $11.75 the second, and to $12.50 the third.

In addition, the accord provides for additional surgical procedures under dental coverage, increases life insurance protection from $9,000 to $11,500, and covers up to 12 visits to a chiropractor a year.

The understanding also provides that the company will pay for all hospital and medical insurance premiums and bills since July 19 at no cost to the union or its members. Employees who had paid for such services would be reimbursed.

Network Schedules Set for Labor Day

AFL-CIO President George Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Vice President I. W. Abel will make nationwide radio addresses on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6, 1976.

Meany will be on the CBS network at 7:35 p.m. (EDT). In Washington, the broadcast will be on WTOP at 12:30 p.m. (EDT).

Kirkland will be on the Mutual Network, which will feed the program to its affiliates at 12:15 p.m. (EDT). In Washington, the program will be heard at 7:05 p.m. (EDT) on WPIK.

Abel will be on the NBC network, which will feed the program to its affiliates on Sunday. In Washington, the broadcast will be on WMAL at 9:45 p.m. (EDT).

Local radio stations will set their own broadcast times and should be checked for their exact schedules.

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Tax Bill Conferees Urged To Reject New Loopholes

Curb Voted On Toxic Chemicals

The House gave 319-45 approval to a Toxic Substances Control bill intended to give workers, the public and the environment more effective protection against chemical poisoning.

A similar bill passed the Senate last April, and the outlook for final congressional approval was better than at any previous time in labor's six-year campaign for strong safeguards. In both the 92nd and 93rd Congresses, no final action was taken because the House and Senate deadlocked over the shape of the bill.

The legislation would arm the Environmental Protection Agency with new powers to keep potentially dangerous chemicals off the market until they have been thoroughly tested, and to bar or limit the use of existing chemicals or compounds that have been identified with health hazards.

Both the House and Senate bills were strengthened by labor-supported floor amendments that would quickly phase out the commercial and industrial use of polychlorinated biphenyls, generally known as PCBs.

This chemical family, most commonly used in insulating materials but also found in a wide variety of industrial products, has been identified worldwide as responsible for an assortment of ailments from birth defects to cancer. It has contaminated major waterways with its long-lasting effect and caused them to be closed to fishing.

In a letter to House members urging adoption of the PCB ban, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said it would be a message to the Environmental Protection Agency that Congress expects it to use its new powers "without delay to protect human health and the environment."

Opponents of the bill argued unsuccessfully that the chemical testing requirements would overburden small business firms. But weakening amendments were uniformly rejected.

The House did, however, adopt a labor-opposed amendment that could bring a needless veto of the measure if retained in the final version. It inserted a provision allowing either the House or Senate to veto any regulations issued by the EPA under the new law.

Just two weeks earlier, President Ford vetoed a bill extending funding for EPA's pesticide control programs because it contained such a provision. He saw it, and a number of Democrats agree, as contrary to the separation of powers between the Executive and Legislative Branches of government.

Goodyear Pact May Set Pattern

Akron, Ohio—Nearly 22,000 Rubber Workers at 15 Goodyear plants will be voting this weekend on a new three-year agreement that could bring an end to the URW's nationwide strike, now in its fifth month.

The negotiated Goodyear proposal provides for a general wage increase of $1.35 an hour, cost-of-living adjustments and improvements in pensions and benefits. It matches an economic package the URW reached in an "understanding" with Firestone a week earlier.

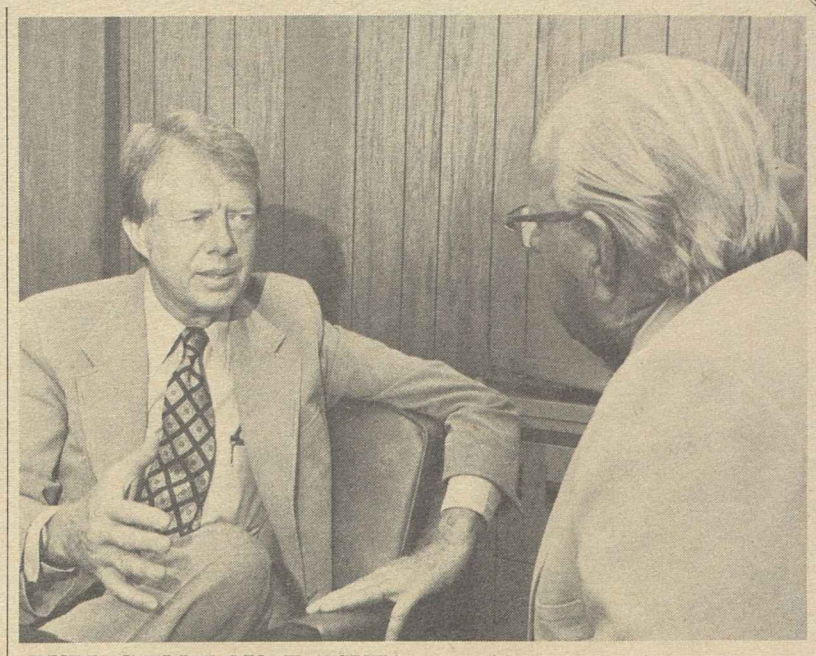
Goodyear is the largest of the "Big Four" tire and rubber companies that the URW is striking, and membership approval of the agreement would likely set the contract pattern throughout the industry on both economic and non-economic issues.

The union is continuing negotiations with Firestone, B. F. Goodrich and Uniroyal. The talks with Firestone are now focused largely on non-economic matters.

A simple majority of the URW Goodyear membership is needed to ratify the agreement that would bring hourly wage increases of 80 cents immediately, 30 cents June 6, 1977, and 25 cents May 1, 1978. It also would provide skilled trades workers an additional 25 cents an hour the first year and 15 cents more in the second year of the contract.

The basic wage increases would apply to 13 of the 15 Goodyear production facilities across the country. But at a rubber heel and sole plant in Windsor, Vt., and a motorcycle tire plant in New Bedford, Mass., smaller hourly wage

(Continued on Page 2)



PUBLIC EMPLOYEE ISSUES were discussed by Jimmy Carter, the Democratic presidential candidate, and Fire Fighters President William H. McClennan, who also heads the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., during a meeting in Albany, Ga.

Labor Asks Equity For Workers

Major surgery is needed to shape an acceptable tax bill out of the House and Senate measures now being considered by a congressional conference committee, the AFL-CIO said.

In a letter to the conferees, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller expressed labor's disappointment at the failure of the Senate bill particularly to close loopholes and make the tax system "more equitable" to wage-earners.

"The modest gains in the House-passed bill and the few improvements in the Senate measure are vastly overshadowed," Biemiller said, by "unneeded benefits to corporations and wealthy individuals."

He termed the accelerating rate of revenue loss from new tax loopholes "a fiscal time bomb" that in future years will make it even more difficult to finance needed programs.

Biemiller asked the conferees "to meld the best of both bills" and discard costly and unwarranted provisions. He said the final version should include:

- A House-passed limit on the "artificial losses" that now can be claimed by high-income persons investing in such fields as motion pictures, oil and gas leases, commercial real estate, farms and sport franchises. Thus, a doctor wouldn't be able to avoid taxes on his professional earnings by claiming a paper loss from an investment in an unrelated field.
- Tightening of the minimum tax provision so that persons with large amounts of "preference income" that would otherwise escape taxation—such as capital gains—would pay at least a 15 percent tax rate. The AFL-CIO asked retention of a House provision eliminating deduc-

(Continued on page 8)

2 Million More Jobless:

Mondale Denounces Dismal Ford Record

By Rex Hardesty

Even if you accept President Ford's premise that the whole world began in August 1974, the Administration still has a dismal economic record, Democratic vice presidential candidate Walter F. Mondale told a group of labor editors.

Citing official unemployment figures of 8.5 percent for Ford's first full year in office and 7.8 percent at present, Mondale said "there are 2 million more Americans out of work today than when Mr. Ford took office in 1974."

Mondale made it clear, however, that in the upcoming campaign, he and presidential nominee Jimmy Carter do not intend to let Ford get away with splitting his record away from that of the man who appointed him, Richard Nixon.

It is a 7½-year package of economic mismanagement, Mondale said, in which the Republican White House consistently "erred on the side of high unemployment."

Similarly, the inflation rate in Ford's two years in the White House was higher than in any of the previous 25 years except for 1973, Mondale told a group of 15 labor editors at a press conference in his Senate office. That record contrasts with the 3.6 percent unemployment and 4.2 increase in the cost of living in the last Democratic year before Nixon took office in January 1969, he pointed out.

Ford cannot avoid association with Nixon's economic record anymore than he can expect his pardon of Nixon to disappear as a campaign issue, Mondale indicated. He termed equal treatment under law one of the most sacred American beliefs and termed Watergate a "classic demonstration of the double standard."

Mondale reiterated the Democratic platform pledge to full employment and said it could be achieved through a mix of programs like the ones Ford has vetoed.

Mondale said he was convinced that while the White House had moved away from the "illegal path of the early days," since court orders stopped the impoundment of funds, "they are now impounding by red tape" and foot-dragging on vital job-creating programs.

(Continued on Page 3)

Postal Service Subsidy Passed by Senate, 79-9

The Senate voted 79-9 for a compromise postal subsidy bill that will avoid, for this year at least, a new round of rate increases and cuts in service.

It would help meet the immediate problem of the postal deficit by authorizing an additional subsidy of $500 million in each of the next two years.

Consideration of a long-range solution to the financial problems of the U.S. Postal Service would be put off until after the election. A 12-member commission set up under the Senate bill would be directed to make recommendations to Congress by next Feb. 15. Until then, no new rate increases or service cutbacks could be imposed.

The measure now goes to conference with the House, which last year by a narrow margin took an entirely different approach.

The House-passed bill would largely end the semi-autonomous status of the U.S. Postal Service. Its budget, including wages now set through collective bargaining, would be subject to annual authorization and appropriations action by Congress, just as if it were a government department. The post-

(Continued on page 8)

Commerce Dept. Confirms Sharp Increase in Profits

Official Commerce Dept. figures have borne out estimates that corporate profits during the second quarter of 1976 would be dramatically higher than in the same period a year ago.

After-tax business profits in the April-June period were at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $81.1 billion. This was a relatively modest gain of $1.4 billion or 1.8 percent over the very prosperous first three months of the year. But it represented a big 33 percent rise over the second quarter of 1975, when the comparable figure for profits was $20.1 billion less.

An accompanying rise in inflation dropped the rise in the "real" gross national product to an annual rate of 4.3 percent, less than half the 9.2 percent gain of the first quarter. The inflation rate applied to the GNP during the second quarter was at a 5.1 percent annual rate as contrasted with the 3.2 percent rate in the first quarter.

Strikers Vote On Goodyear Tire Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

increases are called in an effort to keep the plants competitive.

Like the tentative agreement with Firestone, the Goodyear COL protection clause would provide for quarterly adjustments: 1 cent an hour for each four-tenths of 1 percent rise in the Consumer Price Index during the first two years, with the adjustments improved in the third year to 1 cent for each rise of three-tenths of 1 percent in the CPI.

Goodyear estimated that the total wage agreement, including COL adjustments based on an inflation rate of 6 percent a year, would raise hourly wages $2.04 over the three years.

The Goodyear package also provides pensions for URW members retiring after last May 1 of $11 a month for each year of service, an increase of $3.50 a month over the last contract. Pension benefits will increase to $11.75 a month in May 1977 and to $12.50 in May 1978.

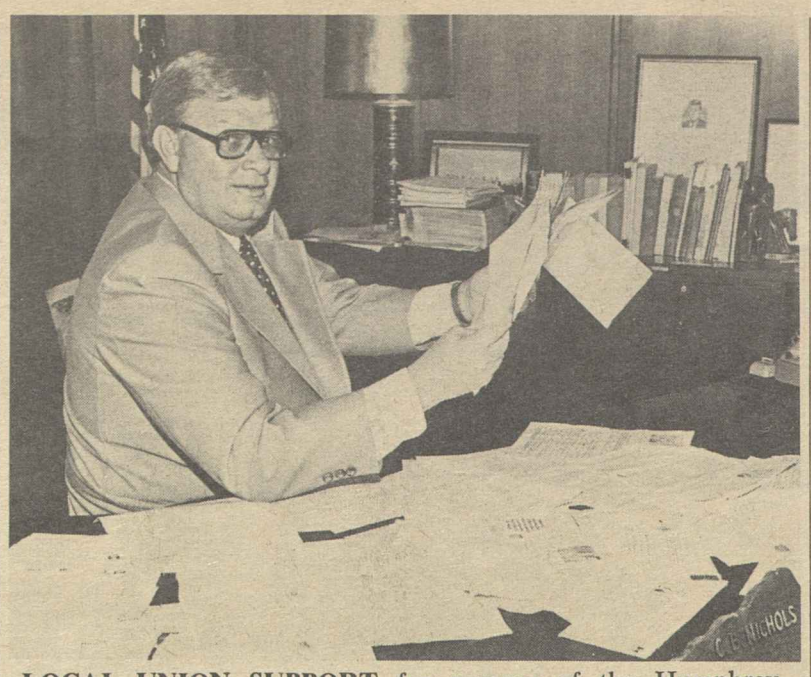
As in the Firestone agreement, the Goodyear package will provide for improved company-paid life insurance, medical and dental coverage, and higher payments for the supplement unemployment benefits program.

In its "understanding" with the URW, Firestone had agreed to an additional 8.8 cents an hour in the first year to offset a lower wage scale in the old contract.

Wilbur Baldinger Dies, Former Guild Editor

Wilbur H. Baldinger, a former editor of the Newspaper Guild's publication, the Guild Reporter, died of cancer at Washington Hospital Center Aug. 18.

Baldinger, 69, was named to the Guild post in 1941 after the union's membership ousted a Communist-dominated executive board. He left the Guild in 1944 to join the now-defunct PM newspaper, and he later covered labor for Newsweek magazine. Baldinger retired as director of publications for the U.S. Conference of Mayors in 1971.



LOCAL UNION SUPPORT for passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill is headed for Capitol Hill in form of petitions circulated by members of Carpenters across the country. Logging in a delivery of petitions received during the first few weeks of the union's signature campaign is Charles E. Nichols, legislative director and treasurer of the Carpenters.

Alexander Uhl, 77, Dies, Veteran Labor Reporter

Alexander H. Uhl, a veteran reporter and co-founder of Press Associates Inc., the labor news service, died Aug. 24 in Madrid, Spain. He was 77.

Uhl retired early in 1975 and returned to Spain to work on a book about the Spanish civil war. He had been Madrid bureau chief for the Associated Press from 1935 to 1938.

AFL-CIO President George Meany described him as "one of the finest journalists and finest men I ever met."

"His writing and reporting talents and his love of the labor movement," Meany said, "provided the labor press with national news, full of insight and value to union members who look to their union paper for facts about the labor movement. All of us in the trade union movement mourn the loss of his talent, his dedication and friendship."

Born in New York City, Uhl was graduated from the City College of New York and did graduate work at the Columbia School of Journalism. He began his reporting career with the Newark Star Eagle and joined the AP in 1923.

Uhl directed AP's coverage of the civil war in Spain during its bloodiest years. "It was in Spain that I first developed a social conscience," he said later.

From 1940 to 1948 Uhl served as foreign editor for the newspaper PM and covered the European theater during World War II. He was awarded the French Legion of Honor.

After PM went out of business, Uhl moved to Washington, D.C. as a writer for the Public Affairs Institute. In 1954 he co-founded Press Associates, Inc., with Harry Conn and was a PAI editor until his retirement in 1975.

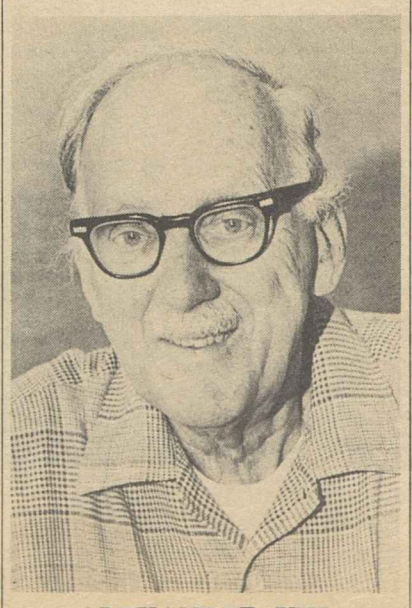
Uhl also became a cattle breeder at his farm in Poolesville, Maryland 20 years ago, urged on by his neighbor and friend, the late Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon.

Uhl was a member of the National Press Club, the Newspaper Guild and the Overseas Press Club in New York.

He is survived by his wife, Gladys; a sister, Winifred Uhl Seymour of West Hartford, Conn., and a brother, Gustav L. Uhl of Yonkers, N.Y.

Funeral services were scheduled at 11 a.m., Monday, Aug. 30, at the Gawler funeral home, 5130 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., at Harrison St. in Washington.

The family has requested that in lieu of flowers, contributions be made to Spanish Refugee Aid, Inc., 80 E. 11th St., New York City.



ALEXANDER UHL

Virginia Labor Gears For November Election

Norfolk, Va.—Delegates to the Virginia AFL-CIO's 19th convention pledged full use of the state federation's resources in the presidential election to reverse the "economic and social chaos" created by the Nixon-Ford Administration.

The convention's election resolution warned that the nation cannot survive if the "improper, inefficient, uncaring and sometimes illegal" policies of the past eight year continue.

The 400 delegates applauded the action of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in endorsing the Democratic ticket of Jimmy Carter and Sen. Walter Mondale. They went on to make their own endorsement of Democrat Elmo R. Zumwalt in his bid to unseat Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., in the November election. Byrd is seeking re-election as an independent.

The convention also endorsed Democrats in the 10 congressional district elections, including incumbents Herbert E. Harris and Joseph L. Fisher.

In his address to the convention, state AFL-CIO President Julian F. Carper assailed the anti-union attitudes of Gov. Mills E. Godwin (R) and his continued bias against collective bargaining rights for public employees.

"We don't think it too unreasonable to believe that the governor probably thinks of public employee unions as George III did of some very worthy dissident back in 1776," Carper said.

Carper also accused Godwin of placing the interest of business ahead of other vital state priorities. He cited the state's Kepone scandal and the use of work-release prisoners in an attempt to break a strike by the Meat Cutters.

Among major resolutions adopted at the three-day convention, delegates urged the state legislature to bar the use of prisoners as strikebreakers, called for congressional passage of the National Health Security and Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bills, and supported the consumer boycotts against J. P. Stevens & Co. and Russell Stover Candies.

Delegates re-elected Carper and Vice President Archie Iddings to new two-year terms. Sec.-Treas. R. R. Foutz III, who was appointed to the post after the retirement of Brewster Snow last Dec. 31, was elected to a full term without opposition.

On Jobs, Economy:

Iron Workers Rap Nixon-Ford Policy

San Diego—Facing the most severe national unemployment and economic problems in the union's 80-year history, the Iron Workers 35th convention here lashed out against the Nixon-Ford policies as the primary cause of these problems.

"Official government unemployment figures," President John H. Lyons told the delegates, "do not reveal the fact that many of our members identified as 'employed' are working only a fraction of the time they worked four years ago."

Lyons charged in his keynote address on the national economy and jobs that former President Richard M. Nixon "had accepted the recommendation of a wage freeze ('phase one') without the slightest plan by either him or his advisers as to what to do next."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland in an address to the delegates blasted the "Phillips Curve" economic theory, pointing to the past eight years as proof that increased unemployment does not curb inflation. As for Gerald Ford and his Administration, "for our country's sake, they must be removed from the seat of executive power and sent to the dignity of retirement and to the preparation and the purveyance of stately memoirs and commentaries," Kirkland said.

On internal union matters convention delegates were faced with discarding or reviving a 50-year-old supplementary old age and disability pension plan which went on a revolving payout basis a few months ago because of lowered contributions due to joblessness and a higher number of retired members.

Two new concepts in convention media were introduced to the delegates. Besides assembling a massive photo-poster and memorabilia exhibit, General Organizer Ray Robertson of Chicago set up a rear-projection, three-panel slide presentation, delivering full-color 12-by-12-foot projections of officers and guests as they spoke.

James S. Lee, president of the 350,000 member California State Building & Construction Trades Council, recalled President Ford's veto of the situs picketing bill in January and declared: "We in the building trades throughout the nation owe Jerry Ford a veto in November."

Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., called the Iron Workers "the elite of the hard hats" and urged restraint in negotiating contracts. He complimented the union for its innovative minority training program, funded by a $10 million grant from the Dept. of Labor.

Former Labor Sec. John Dunlop, who resigned in reaction to Ford's veto of the situs picketing bill, told the delegates that "labor leadership is vital to the preservation of democracy," since democracies tend to be highly organized.

Stage Employees Focus On Industry Problems

Minneapolis—Delegates to the 52nd biennial convention of the Theatrical Stage Employees focused on bread-and-butter issues related to the entertainment industry during a five-day session here.

There was the problem of maintaining a single seniority roster for Hollywood-based motion picture and television productions after two major film companies split off from the industry bargaining group to negotiate separately.

"As of the moment," President Walter F. Diehl told the delegates, there is only one roster and the union will endeavor to keep it that way.

Diehl prodded IATSE locals to shed the last remnants of racial segregation and urged affiliates to monitor their performance against sex discrimination as well.

Political battles and competing slates of candidates had marked recent IATSE conventions, but all officers were re-elected easily or without opposition this year.

Diehl, running for his second elective terms, polled 985 votes to 158 for John L. Coffey, business agent of Hollywood Sound Technicians Local 695. Sec.-Treas. Harold F. Chadwick, nine vice presidents and other officials were all given new two-year terms.

The 62,000-member union embraces a number of entertainment industry crafts—stagehands, movie theater projectionists, film and television production workers.

It has engaged intermittently in merger discussions with the Broadcast Employees & Technicians (NABET), but Diehl told the delegates the merger effort has been dropped. He said there were too many unresolved differences.

A resolution adopted by the nearly 1,200 delegates urged both the Carter and Ford campaign organizations to use IATSE crews to produce campaign films.

Delegates called for enactment of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, urged an expanded housing program, proposed tax incentives for film production, asked a higher minimum wage and backed more aid to higher education, particularly to community colleges.

They also adopted a two-year pay raise of 10 percent a year for officers and international representatives.

2nd Ford Nominee For TVA Rejected

President Ford struck out for the second time in his attempt to fill a pivotal vacancy on the three-member board of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

His most recent selection, Thomas L. Longshore, an Alabama Power Co. executive, was rejected by an 8-6 vote of the Senate Public Works Committee. Longshore, whose family has been active in Republican politics, was criticized for his close alignment with private utility interests.

Earlier this year, the committee shelved by an 11-1 vote Ford's nomination of a Mississippi dairyman, the husband of the state's Republican national committeewoman, for the post.

Low-Interest Loan Plan:

Teachers Urge Aid For Stricken Cities

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Delegates to the 60th anniversary convention of the Teachers debated a wide range of economic and social issues bearing on the health of public education.

The 3,000 delegates adopted resolutions supporting the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill and calling for the creation of an Urban Reconstruction Corp., which would provide low-interest loans to enable cities to rebuild their capital plants and meet short-term cash flow needs. The resolution took the Federal Reserve System to task for a restrictive fiscal policy that has served to prolong the recession in large urban areas.

"Creation of an Urban Reconstruction Corporation can help them stop the decay currently afflicting our urban centers and allow them to once again become the showplaces of American life that they should be," the resolution declared.

Also, as a spur to urban recovery, the Teachers urged a federal takeover of state and local public assistance costs, arguing that the "very survival of public education" is at stake in the crushing welfare burdens the states and localities now must bear. The welfare resolution also said that a federal takeover, along with minimum standards of support, would eliminate the gross inequities that now exist from state to state and that cause recipients to migrate toward the higher benefit levels.

On the sensitive issue of career education schemes, the Teacher delegates rejected proposals that involve turning over responsibility for public education to the private sector. The AFT also declared that it would resist "the creation of programs which involve watering down child labor laws, providing for subminimum wages, lowering the school-leaving age, or weakening health and safety laws related to work."

The convention involved itself in a lengthy discussion of school integration and concluded by adopting a comprehensive resolution which supports busing as "one tool" that the courts may apply in desegregating school systems.

Other measures called for in the resolution include preparing teachers for desegregation plans, insuring teachers' rights under such plans, opposition to attempts to legislate busing prohibitions, condemnation of violent resistance to court rulings, and mixed approaches to school integration, including the use of magnet schools, open enrollment, rezoning, and metropolitan cooperation.

The delegates strongly endorsed the view that school integration "must be accompanied by massive infusions of funds . . . since no parent from any race or group will want to send a child to an inferior school."

Deploring the attack on so-called "lavish" public employee pensions, the Teachers delegates called for accelerated study in Congress to produce legislation that would assure public workers adequate pensions at the end of their careers.

The pension resolution condemned the current underfunding of many public pension plans and the use of "pay-as-you-go" financing by states and municipalities.

In other business, the convention reaffirmed the Teachers' willingness to meet with representatives of the National Education Association "for the purpose of bringing about one teachers' organization in this country." The AFT also adopted comprehensive resolutions on issues of seniority, women's rights, and school finance mechanisms. Earlier the convention overwhelmingly endorsed the candidacy of Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale for President and Vice President.

Major Gains In TWA Pact Avert Strike

New York—Flight attendants for Trans World Airlines voted by a large majority in a mail ballot to approve their new Transport Workers Union contract providing pay increases of 29.2 to 44.5 percent plus substantial improvements in other benefits and working conditions.

In addition to the wage boosts—$161 to $408 a month—the TWU Air Transport Division members secured night pay of 25 cents a flight hour plus increased meal and per diem allowances.

There were also improvements in the pension plan; life, medical and hospital insurance; sick leave; vacations; furlough policy, and medical leave.

Other key changes involved protection against unfair company scheduling procedures, provision of single rooms on overnight trips, and removal of company supervisors from planes.

Counting of the vote on acceptance was completed only six hours before a strike deadline, set for midnight Aug. 20. The new agreement runs until July 31, 1978.



ECONOMIC SETBACKS that the nation has experienced during the last 7½ years were the result of mismanagement by the Nixon-Ford Administrations, Democratic vice presidential candidate Walter F. Mondale told labor editors at a Capitol Hill briefing. Mondale said a key Republican mistake has been to cut off stimulation of the economy long before unemployment began to drop.

Delegates Set Election Goals In Nebraska

Lincoln, Neb.—Delegates to the Nebraska AFL-CIO's 21st annual convention outlined legislative goals vital to the state's workers and began to gear up for the November elections with endorsements of candidates in key state and congressional races.

The convention also applauded the AFL-CIO Executive Council's endorsement of the Democratic presidential ticket of Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale.

Focusing on a major election campaign facing Nebraska voters, the 225 delegates backed Omaha's Democratic mayor, Edward Zorinsky, who is seeking the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by the retiring Roman L. Hruska, long the leader of Nebraska's solidly Republican congressional delegation.

Zorinsky's Republican opponent is Rep. John Y. McCollister, who has voted wrong in Congress about 90 percent of the time on vital labor issues based on COPE's scorecard. Hruska has maintained a similar negative voting record.

In congressional contests, the convention endorsed Democrat Pauline F. Anderson, a senior citizens program director, in the 1st District and Democratic State Sen. John J. Cavanaugh for the 2nd District seat being relinquished by McCollister. Delegates made no endorsement for the 3rd District.

Legislative objectives adopted by the convention call for improvements in state unemployment benefits and workers' compensation, increased rights for public employees, tax reform at the state and federal levels, and passage of the full employment and Health Security bills.

Mondale Denounces Dismal Ford Record

(Continued from Page 1)

He stressed that the "fully employed, humane society" envisioned by the Democrats was based in the private economy under the goal of "making it possible for more people to take care of their own problems."

After that, you add the proper mix of job-creating programs, tax reform, and manpower programs designed for pockets of the highly unemployed and you can easily have full employment without inflation, Mondale said.

The Republican mistake, he said. was always to cut off stimulation of the economy long before unemployment began to be reduced. He termed it incredible that fear of inflation would prompt Nixon and Ford to analyze "excess demand" as the cause of inflation, "even when they are in a recession."

But he said an obsession with inflation is logical from a party "tied to the wealthiest segments of society."

On other matters, Mondale said:

- The attitude of Ford and his running mate, Sen. Robert J. Dole of Kansas, toward America's cities offers one of the clearest contrasts between the two parties. In curing the plight of the urban centers, "full employment is the best tool."
- In contrast to the Carter-Mondale position in favor of comprehensive national health insurance, Ford has "even abandoned Mr. Nixon's health care program."
- Public employees should all have full collective bargaining rights and he was "really surprised" by the Supreme Court decision limiting the federal right to extend fair labor standards to state and local government employees.
- Serious tax reform is an indispensable part of welfare reform, because present tax laws sometimes make it advantageous to stay on welfare.
- Republicans have deliberately set out in the last 7½ years to prove that government doesn't work, "but they succeeded only in proving that they can't make it work."

2 More Unions Endorse Slate Of Democrats

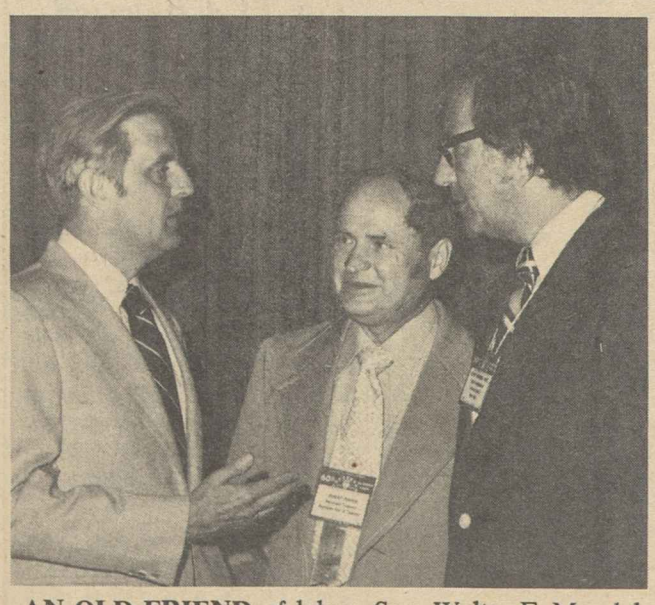
The executive boards of the Meat Cutters and the Funiture Workers have voted strong endorsement of the Democratic presidential ticket.

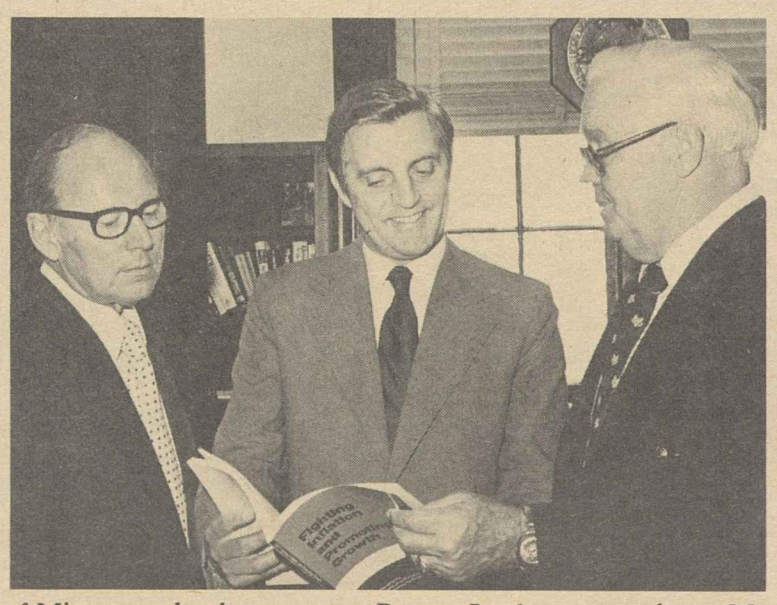
The Meat Cutters board said the Carter-Mondale team can be "enthusiastically supported" by America's workers. It called on local unions to conduct an energetic campaign to register all of the union's 550,000 members and their families, to present the issues and to get out the vote on Election Day.

It condemned the "unscrupulous misuse of governmental power by the Nixon and Ford Administrations."

The Furniture Workers' statement stressed the contrast between the programs of the rival candidates on the key issue of full employment.

UFWA President Carl Scarbrough expressed the board's belief that Carter and Mondale "will revive the traditions of concern for the people that made our country great."







AN OLD FRIEND of labor, Sen. Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, has been meeting with union leaders and addressing union conventions in his new role as the Democratic vice presidential candidate. At left, he is welcomed to the Teachers convention in Bal Harbour, Fla., by President Albert Shanker, right, and Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Porter. In the center photo, Mondale meets in Washington with President J. C. Turner, right, and Sec.-Treas. Russell T. Conlon of the Operating Engineers. At right, Mondale is introduced to the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters convention in Las Vegas by President Martin J. Ward. All three unions endorsed the Carter-Mondale ticket.

GOP Liberals in Eclipse

ONE OF THE TRAGIC fallouts of the Republican National Convention is the isolation and near total eclipse of the handful of GOP liberals, a group with authentic roots in the party throughout its history.

The current heirs to the tradition of Teddy Roosevelt, Bob La Follette and George Norris were barely suffered in Kansas City. Their views on a party platform were roughly pushed aside; their presence in state delegations barely discernible.

The band of Republican liberals has been growing smaller in the House and Senate and among the governors and state leaders after making a bit of a comeback in the early years of the Eisenhower Administration. But while their votes have been ofttimes critical in Congress on closely fought legislation, their influence within the Republican Party has waned to near nothingness during the Nixon-Ford years.

A one-liner currently making the rounds is that the GOP is all wings and no body. But as demonstrated in Kansas City, the liberal wing is inoperative and breathing hard and the body is growing more and more conservative.

The Real Energy Choice

THE NEXT STEP is to make America energy independent. This country cannot grow and prosper if it lacks the energy resources to turn the engines of industry and to heat homes. It is not an issue of energy versus a clean environment, for America must have both, and it can have both.

Today America is more dependent on foreign oil than it was before the Arab oil embargo. In other words, this nation's economy is more susceptible to blackmail from the sheiks and the modern-day robber barons of the oil industry then ever before.

We must develop alternative energy sources. Some of these energy sources—geothermal, solar, oil shale, coal gasification and others—are still highly experimental. And while the experimentation must continue, large-scale development is years, even decades, in the future.

There is, however, one energy source that is not being fully utilized—nuclear power. Nuclear power is a clean, efficient, renewable energy source. With the proper safeguards, the danger factor is nil.

But the real choice lies in the fact that of all forms of energy that are available to us, its safety record is by far the best. Certainly, it is safer and less polluting than coal mines, petroleum shipment or refining, or even hydroelectric power. And those are the real alternatives, the real choices that we face.

The labor movement supports continued expansion and development of this energy source as America's best immediate hope to supply the power this country will need to help make itself independent and permit proper growth in the economy.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters convention.

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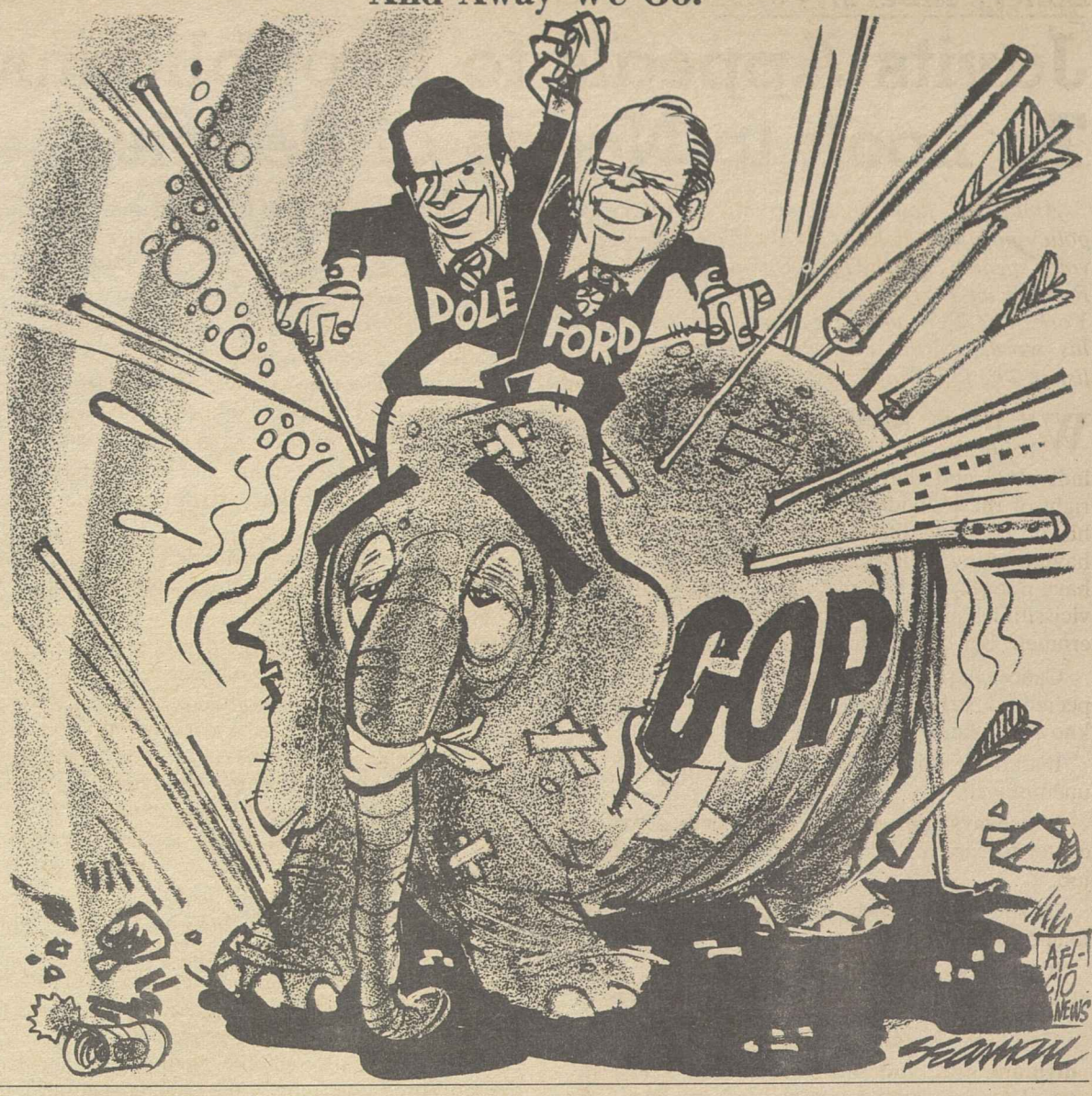
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'And Away We Go!'



Arrogant Youth Gangs:

New Breed of Rioters Brings Frontier Terror to Inner City

By Gus Tyler

AMERICA HAS BEEN hit with a new kind of riot whose implications are far worse than the violent outbreaks of the late 1960s.

My guess is that the new breed will come to be known as the Detroit Riot, in the same way that we now refer to the Legionnaires' disease. For it was in Detroit, famed auto capital of the world, that the new social disorder broke out.

In mid-August, gangs of youth descended on Cobo Hall, the city's proud convention headquarters and civic center. They invaded the enormous building like barbarians crashing into the Roman Empire. They robbed and raped, they beat helpless people with fists, sticks, knives —without regard to age, race or class.

There was nothing to stop them. The unarmed and unwarned folk in the hall, were stricken with terror. The police were not on hand. Nor could they be summoned quickly, because on July 1 financially distressed Detroit had dropped nearly one thousand men from its force. Not until an hour after the first cries for help were uttered did the police make an appearance.

Some of the young savages were arrested. But they were quickly released because the victims were too frightened to press charges.

In describing the catastrophe, William Beckham, the executive assistant to black Mayor Coleman Young said: "Several hundred thugs, gang members, thieves and punks staged something close to a riot."

This strange sort of a riot, however, is only one episode in a continuing assault by roving bands of violent youth in Detroit. While the invasion of a rock concert in a giant auditorium is the most dramatic effort so far, the gangs have been showing increasing arrogance.

They have attacked stores and held up buses in the fashion of the one-time train robbers. They shot out windows of the police station in the Fifth Precinct.

This kind of marauding is not without precedent. In the early frontier cities, gangs of wild ones regularly terrorized whole towns and territories.

In our time, the violence has moved to the inner frontier, to the materially and spiritually rotting streets of the central city. It is here that the poisonous societies of young outlaws sprout in a no-man's land where police fear to tread—even if the city can afford to hire these officers of the law.

The conditions that produce such jungle-like crime are not unlike those that were at the root of the riots of the '60s. These are the angry young, with their many real and imagined grievances.

They disdain the old. (The chief victims of the gangs are senior citizens.) They resent the haves—even those of their neighbors who have very little. They find a moral justification in their maltreatment as a deprived minority. They are driven by animal anger, economic envy, and racial resentment.

The riots of the '60s—Watts, Newark, Detroit —were explosive but empty, leaving behind nothing but charred ghosts in the ghettos. As riots receded, street crime rose: the thirst for violence was met in a way that was income-producing.

The new form of "riot," the Detroit variety, is somewhere in between the massive riot and the lonely mugging. The new style is a sort of mass mugging producing an atmosphere of anarchy.

Detroit police estimate some nine gangs with about half a thousand disciplined followers—with a hierarchy whose leadership is shielded from exposure by the soldiers in the lower ranks who do the dirty deeds but who, when caught, won't talk. The format is a pattern for a new surge of organized crime in America a la Detroit.

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"Buy union products and services as you would have union wages paid unto you."

UNION LABEL "GOLDEN RULE"

UNION LABEL WEEK
September 6-12, 1976

Lonely Liberal Voice:

Javits Appeals to Republicans To Look to Needs of People

Amid the flow of conservative oratory and policy positions at Kansas City there was a lonely voice speaking for the liberal-moderate wing of the Republican Party—Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York. The TV cameras accented the rejection of his words as the delegates did everything but listen. The following is excerpted from his address.

WE HAVE ALWAYS prided ourselves on being the party of equal opportunity for the individual and the party that is dedicated to the right of the individual as much as possible to live his or her own life. But we Republicans, while having many achievements at home and abroad, have not yet cracked the way to deal with human vicissitudes and catastrophes with the aid of government but based upon Republican principles.

Cancer, stroke and heart disease always are expected to strike other people, not someone you know or I know.

It's always someone else who is expected to be unemployed.

It's always someone else who needs a day care center to care for her child so that she can hold a job.

Or someone else whose parent needs housing or long-term medical care.

It's always someone else . . . or it's a number of someone elses—or a class—or a headline!

Well, the headlines don't cry the tears of individual hurt and individual need. When the television cameras leave the supermarket, the prices are still too high for elderly people on fixed incomes who are deprived—or bewildered. And they need their social security and they need their Medicare. And when there is a recession and millions are laid off, the unemployed still suffer.

And that, my fellow Republicans, is what politics is all about.

It's about helping those who can't help themselves; and it's about making sure that every citizen has an opportunity to help himself or herself. It's about easing the burden of people . . . real people with real problems. It's about enabling them to make decisions about the kind of people they wish to be—and the kind of country they wish to live in—and the kind of world they wish to shape.

The principles we Republicans expound and the measures we take must ring true. They must be and they must appear to be responsive to the will and the needs of our fellow citizens.

Political programs must give practical answers to the problems and aspirations of people—they are not ends in themselves. Politicians worry about the jobless, about how to carry the welfare burden; they decry the crime rate; are alarmed by inadequate productivity—and feel the dangers of decay and bankruptcy in our great older cities.

But behind every discussion of the jobless is an individual suffering the pain and the shame of being unable to provide for himself or his family.

Behind the rising crime rate are individuals—people who have been hurt, maimed, robbed or murdered—and whole families destroyed by a member who is an addict or a juvenile felon.

Behind every food stamp and school lunch program is a life-giving potential for undernourished and hungry children.

Behind inadequate productivity is inadequate capital investment and lowered worker morale.

There are remedies and they can be Republican remedies. They can range from a strengthened private pension system which we are now beginning to get under the new Federal Pension Reform law, to stock ownership by workers, and cooperative programs with business for interim employment and manpower training and education of the recession-type unemployed; from enhanced federal welfare payments as an option in lieu of revenue sharing to government business projects for the rehabilitation of felons and addicts.

They include housing, health and education. The point is that we must accept our role, that we must find solutions and that Republican solutions are practicable and can be superior to the simplistic application of government money and bureaucratic administration of the Democrats. The Depression-bred nostrums of the '30s have either long since served their purpose or are completely out of date.

And that my fellow Republicans is also what politics is all about. It's about ideas making a better life for the people who give us their trust.

IF WE ARE TO WIN we must forge a coalition of common interests . . . among the many millions of Americans who operate the levers of production in firms small and large, as workers and managers and professionals, and those who service their efforts.

The shop steward and the shop foreman, the second-rank executive as well as the working men and women, whose personal vision of the future is linked to the success of the private enterprise system to which they are committed. These are all part of the American public to which the Republican Party must appeal.

There is no reason for us to be behind in this election. If we are the underdog it's because we have not yet sent the American people the message that they want to hear. The Republican Party is the newest party. It wants to conserve the best of the past and it is committed to pursuing the best for the future. And, its founding principles are most compatible with the inner feelings of the American people.

How to Buy:

Price-Fixing Pattern Found Widespread

By Sidney Margolius

FROM FOOD TO CARS, and including even doctor and lawyer fees, the fix is in on many of the products you buy, judging from an outbreak of court cases and investigations of price fixing. The widespread pattern of accusations, with many already-proven violations of laws against price fixing, indicates that such rigged charges cost the consuming public literally billions of dollars.

One estimate by a government official puts the overcharges at actually $80 billion a year including both actual price fixing and monopolistic pricing in industries dominated by a few companies like the auto industry.

In such concentrated industries prices often are set by the largest company, with the others raising their prices by similar amounts to "meet the competition." As you can see, they have their own definition of "competition." None of the companies will let anyone else charge more than they do.

Not since 1960-61 has this reporter observed as many investigations of price fixing and court suits by both government agencies and businessmen who themselves have been adversely affected. Especially interesting are current cases in which retailers are suing farm marketing combines for price fixing and livestock farmers are suing supermarkets on similar charges.

What has induced the heightened anti-price fixing activity? Primarily, the inflation, which provides an excuse and climate for raising prices. But hikes resulting in huge corporate profit gains have evoked efforts by both the government and private groups to try to encourage more competition as a means of holding down prices. Too, the Federal Trade Commission has been trying to take the lead rather than waiting for complaints from outside.

Successful actions against illegal price fixing or simply follow-the-leader pricing can result in big savings to consumers. In one such case back in the 1960s the FTC found that other wholesale bakers in Seattle followed the largest one, Continental, in raising prices. The largest retailer maintained a differential of one cent on its private brand. But when an FTC decision broke up the conspiracy, the largest retailer cut prices to 7 cents below the wholesale bakers' brands.

Another example is the sharp reduction in prices of tetracycline drugs to 15-20 cents a capsule from the previous 30-40 cents after expiration of the 17-year patents.

In the industrial field, when the government prosecuted 29 electrical manufacturers on price-fixing and bid-rigging charges in the '60s, prices of switches bought by utility companies were reduced 30-40 percent.

A NUMBER OF THE current price-fixing investigations relate to food items, including meat, milk, fish and lettuce. One, involving the sharpening tension between farmers and supermarkets, includes a series of class actions brought by cattlemen against retail food chains, the National Association of Food Chains, and the National Provisioner Co., which publishes market price quotations for livestock.

One such court action charges that several large beef packers conspired to fix prices of cattle and carcasses, the primal cuts.

But bread and bakery products have figured most often in charges of price conspiracies. Among a number of cases in recent years, five companies that sell most of the bread in Arizona were found guilty in 1974 of rigging prices and bids for government agencies and school districts who bought their products.

Consumers also will be interested in investigations recently begun to determine if the American Medical Association may have restrained the supply of doctors and health services and also helped keep up fees by prohibiting doctors from advertising.

The FTC also is studying the possibility that the American Bar Association may be keeping up legal costs by preventing lawyers from advertising fees.

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Boon for Profits:

Pending Natural Gas Rate Hike Scored as Consumer 'Rip-Off'

A **PENDING THREE-FOLD** increase in natural gas prices would "rip off" consumers to the tune of $2.1 billion a year, swelling profits for producers without encouraging them to seek desperately needed new sources of natural gas, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. warned.

Clayman said the history of recent giant increases in consumer costs of gasoline and earlier natural gas price hikes refutes the notion that such boosts are incentive for the energy industry to explore and create new supplies.

He said that the Federal Power Commission ignored the advice of its own in-house experts when it gave the gas companies the go-ahead on new rates that would send the consumer price from 52 cents per 1,000 cubic feet to $1.42. He noted that the FPC's Bureau of Economics recommended a rate of only 56 cents.

In an interview on Labor News Conference, Clayman also rejected the Administration's theory that pegging natural gas prices high will cut consumption and slow the drain on reserves. Even though industrial users would be paying higher prices, he said, those increased costs would be passed on to individual consumers "in all of the products that we buy," wiping out any incentive to use less gas. Nor would high-income users cut back, because they can easily pay the higher prices and will use as much natural gas "as it suits their fancy," he added.

The full burden will fall on poor and middle-income people, Clayman declared, who will be forced to use less because they can't afford the price, and to pay a premium price for even the minimum amount of natural gas they need for heating, cooking and other home use.

Noting that an appeal from the FPC order brought by a coalition of unions, farm groups, consumer organizations, the U.S. Conference of Mayors and some state utilities commissioners has blocked the rate hike for the time being, Clayman predicted that when all of the facts are laid out in the full hearing ordered by the court, the increase will be denied or rolled back to a lower figure.

Reporters questioning Clayman on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Justin McCarthy of Press Associates, Inc.



PRICE INCREASES on natural gas approved by the Federal Power Commission will cost consumers an additional $2.1 billion without any assurances producers will explore for new sources of supply, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman, center, of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. warned on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Ann McFeatters of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Justin McCarthy of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

Labor Protest Set on Canada's Wage Controls

Ottawa — The Canadian Labor Congress will hold a "national day of protest" against federal wage controls on Oct. 14—exactly one year after the controls went into effect.

CLC President Joe Morris announced the date following a meeting at which heads of unions representing 80 percent of the CLC's affiliated membership unanimously endorsed the plans for a day of work stoppages and demonstrations across the country.

Morris said he hopes every member of the 110 affiliated unions will take part, but he would regard the protest as a success if a majority of them did.

CLC Executive Vice President Julien Major will be responsible for organizing the program, and Executive Sec. John Simonds will be national coordinator. They will be supported by coordinators in district labor councils. Several unions are lending staff members to the CLC to help with the planning.

The CLC has fought the Trudeau government's anti-inflation program since its inception on the ground that it controls wages but not prices and profits.

The legislation sets limits on wages, and hundreds of negotiated settlements have been rolled back by the federal anti-inflation board.

The CLC also contends that the program has contributed to sluggish economic growth and an unemployment rate that reached 7.2 percent in July.

Morris also told a news conference that two union leaders—whom he did not name—said they were "personally unable" to support the protest, but that as far as they were concerned their union locals were free to make their own decision.

The CLC is inviting unorganized workers, pensioners, college and university students and others to join in the protest. Morris said response from leaders of their organizations approached so far has been positive.

He said the day of protest would involve not only "day-long" work stoppages, but also demonstrations, rallies, speeches, meetings and other activities.

AFL-CIO Back On 18-Nation Labor Panel

The AFL-CIO has resumed membership in the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development, an 18-nation group designed to promote international economic cooperation.

The TUAC brings together national trade union centers from Western European nations plus Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the United States to provide labor input on matters before the OECD.

Founded in 1960 as an outgrowth of the Marshall Plan, the OECD seeks to promote economic growth, aid developing countries and expand world markets through trade on a non-discriminatory basis.

The OECD acts as a coordinating body for discussion of major economic problems and policies and is involved with such issues as trade, energy, industrial relations, the environment and technology.

As a member of the TUAC the AFL-CIO will present the views of American labor on these issues.

The federation has not participated in the TUAC in recent years.



FORMER AIR LINE PILOTS President Charles H. Ruby and Frontier Airlines Capt. Emily Howell were among 30 pilots honored at a "Salute to Pioneer Airline Pilots" sponsored by the National Aeronautic Association. Capt. Howell is the country's first woman airline pilot. Ruby was especially active in the air safety field. He served as ALPA president from 1962 to 1970, when he retired and was succeeded by John J. O'Donnell. O'Donnell chaired the event, which marked the 50th anniversary of commercial aviation. Howell and Ruby are shown touring the Smithsonian Institution's new National Air & Space Museum.

'Forgetful' Legislators Denied Labor Support

Seattle—Democratic members of the state legislature who "forgot" their promise to support labor's programs were denied endorsement for re-election at the Washington State AFL-CIO convention here.

State AFL-CIO President Joe Davis put the issue bluntly in his opening day address to the convention. Even though 60 percent of the legislators had been elected with labor support, key bills were defeated. He cited an unemployment insurance ceiling that remains "one of the lowest in the nation," the failure to improve workers' compensation or to pass a long-needed State Labor Relations Act. Safety and health programs were attacked by legislators who had union endorsements.

"Labor endorsement should not be given lightly," Davis urged the delegates. "It must be earned. When it is given it should mean something more than a motion passed on the floor of the convention. It should be backed up by volunteers willing to help the candidate win the election."

The pattern of convention endorsements closely followed the report to the delegates on candidates' voting records and positions.

The 420 delegates, augmented by as many visitors as could find space in the hall, gave an enthusiastic reception to Sen. Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, the Democratic vice presidential candidate. He said a Carter Administration would move towards full employment, change the high-interest monetary policy through appointments to the Federal Reserve Board and bring action on national health care legislation.

The convention voted overwhelmingly to oppose an initiative put on the ballot by opponents of nuclear power development. It was described as even more restrictive than the proposal rejected by California voters earlier this year.

Delegates approved by the required two-thirds majority a rise in the monthly per capita tax from the present 25 cents to 30 cents on Oct. 1 and to 35 cents a year later.

Both of Washington's senators, Henry M. Jackson and Warren Magnuson, addressed the convention as did Representatives Lloyd Meeds and Thomas S. Foley. President George Hardy of the Service Employees, and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Davis presented a plaque of appreciation to the only retiring member of the state congressional delegation, Rep. Floyd V. Hicks. And he gave a diamond 10,000-hour COPE pin to Annalee Carhart, a recently-retired member of the Communications Workers and for years "the sparkplug of the Spokane COPE program."

Six incumbent members of Congress, five Democrats and a Republican, were endorsed for re-election, along with Norman Dicks, Democratic candidate for the seat Hicks had held.

Franz Daniel Dies at 74, 40-Years an Organizer

Springfield, Mo.—Franz E. Daniel, a former assistant organizing director of the AFL-CIO, died Aug. 19 at St. John's Hospital here following a brief illness. He was 74.

Daniel retired from the Industrial Union Dept. organizing staff in 1969 to end a 40-year trade union career. Since retirement, he had been active in the Springfield area in volunteer social services, local community functions and Democratic Party affairs.

In a message to his family, AFL-CIO President George Meany said that Daniel was "a solid trade unionist and a good friend. All of us in the AFL-CIO will miss him."

After receiving a bachelor's degree at the University of Wisconsin and three years of graduate study at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, Daniel became an organizer for the Clothing Workers in the early 1930s. He later worked in major organizing campaigns throughout the South for the CIO.

Daniel also served as an international representative of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers in the 1940s in Washington and as a state regional director of the CIO in North and South Carolina from 1946 to 1953.

In 1953, he was named CIO regional director for the Rocky Mountain states and was appointed as assistant to CIO President Walter P. Reuther a year later. Following the merger of the AFL and CIO, Daniel became assistant director of organization. He transferred to the IUD organizing staff in 1963.

Returning to his native state of Missouri after retirement, Daniel did extensive work for Alcoholics Annonymous in the Springfield area. He also served as vice chairman of the Springfield Public Utilities Commission and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in New York.

Survivors include two sons, six sisters and one grandchild. Services were held at Springfield Aug. 23 and interment was in Osceola, Mo.

Per Capita Increased:

Plumbers Beef Up Organizing Funds

Las Vegas, Nev.—Delegates to the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters convention here approved an overhaul in dues structure designed to put the union on firmer financial footing and beef up its organizing program to insure continued membership growth.

The convention action will raise the bi-level per capita tax $2 a month effective next Jan. 1 to $5.75 for building trades members and to $5 for the metal trades members.

A key component of the new financing plan provides for doubling the contribution to the union's organizing fund, from 15 to 30 cents. The laws committee report noted that the $2.5 million collected so far by the fund, established at the union's 1971 convention, has benefited 94 local unions in organizing campaigns through payments totalling $2.3 million.

During the last five-year period, President Martin J. Ward told the delegates, the union's organizing program was a critical element in boosting membership despite a severe recession in the construction industry and extensive unemployment among building trades craftsmen. The net gain of 14,767 brought the union's membership rolls to 332,516.

In addition to the campaigns engineered by locals through the organizing fund, the report to the convention said that grants were also used to help persuade firms and contractors to initiate union projects.

"Countless numbers of jobs have resulted for the membership of the United Association" because of the fund, delegates were told.

The new financing plan will also raise the monthly minimum dues from $6 to $8. From the $2 per capita increase, building trades locals will retain 75 cents and metal trades locals $1. The remainder will go into the international's general fund, burial fund, convention fund and organizing fund.

The increased contributions to the burial fund will raise minimum benefits from the current $250 to $300 and maximum benefits from $1,300 to $1,500.

In another major constitutional change, the nearly 3,500 convention delegates voted to reduce the UA apprenticeship program from five years to four. Citing progress in the union's training program, the convention agreed that the five-year apprenticeships were unnecessary.

Improvements in apprentice training resulted from the use of better textbooks and the increased number of instructors who have completed five-year courses at Purdue University.

Locals may adopt the four-year apprenticeship immediately or may phase in the program gradually. But the reduced apprenticeship system must be fully operative by next Jan. 1, the convention ruled.

Addressing delegates a day after the convention endorsed the Carter-Mondale presidential ticket, Director Al Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education called on the union to work for the election of all COPE-endorsed candidates in the November elections.

Barkan told the convention that the best way to resolve the economic and social problems affecting union members and families is to work for the election of labor-supported candidates.

He urged all local unions to establish COPE committees where none now exist in the overall effort to raise needed funds for the campaigns and for get-out-the-vote programs.

More than $25,000 was collected for the union's COPE fund in donations on the convention floor.

Job Upgrading Demanded In Sugar Fields

Sugar growers should be required to upgrade the employment conditions of their field workers before getting new price supports or tariff protection, Meat Cutters President Harry Poole urged.

Poole, whose union has for years championed the cause of sugar field workers, said in a letter to President Ford that any new subsidies for growers would be premature.

The "poverty and misery" of sugar field workers and their families "must be eased before any action is taken to bring back the immensely swollen profits of the U.S. sugar growers," Poole said.

Two years ago, a sugar subsidy bill died in Congress because high prices appeared to have eliminated the need for federal aid. But the bill as passed by the House that year included a package of worker protections.

Poole asked Ford to require at least the worker protections that were in the House bill before acting on any price protection request.

"Sugar field workers are among the very poorest of the poor," Poole said, "despite working in an industry which was heavily subsidized by the U.S. taxpayer and consumer for 30 years."

Former OCAW Leader Dies in Canyon Disaster

Denver—Joseph Appelbaum, retired organizing director and a former vice president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, was killed along with his wife, Norma, in Colorado's Big Thompson Canyon disaster on July 31. Appelbaum, 68, ended a 40-year trade union career with his retirement in 1972.

BLS Report:

Price Rise Persists At 6% Annual Rate

By John R. Oravec

Retail prices continued to climb at an annual rate of around 6 percent as the Labor Dept.'s Consumer Price Index rose five-tenths of 1 percent last month, the same as in June.

For the past three months, the seasonally adjusted CPI has been rising at a 6.3 percent rate, more than double the 2.9 percent average for the first three months of year.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics also reported that real spendable weekly earnings for a worker with three dependents rose one-tenth of 1 percent, following a drop of five-tenths of 1 percent in June.

Although the average worker's real take-home pay of $91.42 —adjusted for consumer price increases since 1967—was three-tenths of 1 percent higher than in July 1975, it was still 1 cent below the average of 1968.

BLS attributed the over-the-month increase in take-home pay to a three-tenths of 1 percent rise in average weekly hours and a four-tenths of 1 percent rise in average hourly earnings.

Higher costs for nonfood commodities and services were largely responsible for the CPI rise, BLS said, particularly gasoline, apparel, used cars, medical care, transportation services and mortgage interest costs.

Seasonally adjusted, the index for commodities other than food rose six-tenths of 1 percent over the month, as did the services index. And although grocery store food prices increased seven-tenths of 1 percent, which is about normal for the month, the seasonally adjusted rise was one-tenth of 1 percent, BLS said.

Almost one-fourth of the July rise in the nonfood commodity index was due to higher prices for gasoline and motor oil, up 1.5 percent, on top of a 2.1 percent hike in June. Fuel oil and coal rose 1.3 percent, following a 1.5 percent rise in June.

Used cars were up 1.1 percent over the month, and rising 15.9 percent since July 1975. BLS also reported that prices of houses, furniture and clothing increased more in July than in recent months.

The services index was pushed up by a 1.1 percent increase in medical care costs, a sharp surge over recent months, and a nine-tenths of 1 percent jump in transportation costs. Higher charges for hospital services and auto insurance also contributed to the acceleration, BLS said.

Utility charges for gas and electricity rose 1.4 percent, compared with a 1.6 percent increase in June. This put these rates 11.3 percent above July 1975.

Over the year, transportation services rose 15.6 percent and medical care services 9.7 percent, the BLS report showed. The only over-the-year declines were for dairy products, down 2 percent; meat, poultry and fish, also down 2 percent, and fruits and vegetables, down 6.1 percent.

But prices of dairy products have been rising rapidly in recent months and they continued to do so in July, along with coffee and egg prices.

Before seasonal adjustment, egg prices rose 7.5 percent; coffee was up 6.9 percent after advancing 5 percent in each of the preceding three months, and pork was up 1.8 percent. The index for food away from home—restaurant meals and snacks—increased seven-tenths of 1 percent, slightly higher than in recent months.

The rise in prices in July put the CPI at 171.7, reflecting an increase of more than 70 percent since 1967 in the cost of living for urban wage earners and clerical workers. This means that last month consumers paid $17.17 for a "market basket" of goods and services that cost them $10 nine years ago.



TOP OFFICIALS of Japan's General Council of Trade Unions (SOHYO) confer with AFL-CIO President George Meany during a visit to Washington. Discussions with SOHYO President Motofumi Makieda, center, and Director Chiyuki Doki of the international bureau involved ways to strengthen relations between the two labor organizations. Makieda, who also is president of Japan's federation of teachers, is the first public employee union official to head SOHYO.

Canadian Wage Controls Scored At Rail Signalman's Convention

Quebec City—What might have been a labor-government confrontation produced no fireworks but did provide the Railroad Signalmen with an insight into Canadian feelings about the federal government's anti-inflation board.

Speaking at the Signalmen's 75th anniversary year convention, Shirley Carr, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, asked for an end to the wage and price control program. She told the delegates of the CLC's plans to sponsor a "day of protest" to focus attention of the public on the anti-inflation program that did not control prices and made no attempt to deal with unemployment. The CLC subsequently designated Oct. 14 for the protest.

Later in the program, John Munro, Minister or Labor told the Signalmen he felt that talks should continue on the tripartite level of labor, business and government to solve the social and economic problems confronting the country.

Between the Carr and Munro speeches, Harold C. Crotty, president of the Maintenance of Way Employees forecast a tremendous increase in transportation needs because of the projected estimate of the growth of population. The railroads can maintain and improve their position as the dominant and vital transportation medium of North America if they plan adequately for this future and prepare to accept a substantial share of the estimated increased business, Crotty said, adding:

"Good wages and good living conditions are a vital necessity of all railroaders, and this is one of the principal challenges facing labor and management today."

This 40th regular convention of the Signalmen, the largest ever, drew 264 delegates for the five-day meeting.

In his welcoming address in which he reviewed the Signalmen's progress since their last meeting three years ago, President C. J. Chamberlain cited the record of progress in such areas as wages, health and welfare, dental care, holidays, vacation, sick leave, job security and retirement benefits.

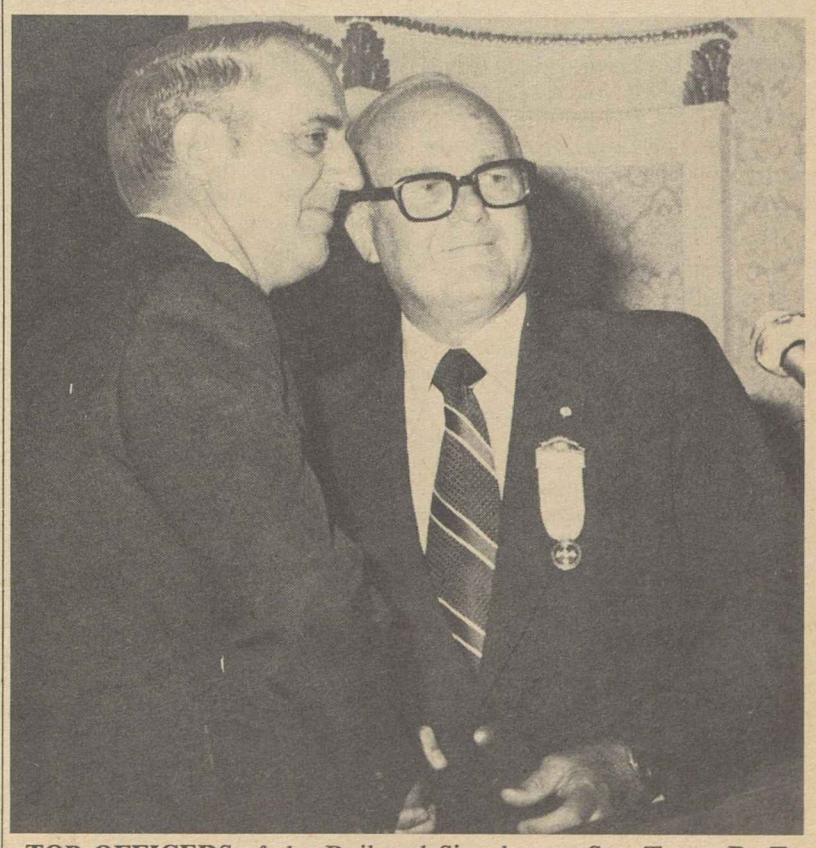
"We will continue to make progress and make improvements on a steady, gradual basis and it is our desire to do so without provoking periodic crises. . . . Anything that we seek will only become a reality if and when we go after it through the process of true collective bargaining or on the legislative front."

Chamberlain said the most significant event of the past three years was "the reunification of our railway labor organizations, with one exception, on Apr. 1, 1975. Nothing could have been more timely or vital to railroad labor's cause than presenting a unified front, not only to management, but to the legislative arena during the past several months. The restructuring of the railroads in the Northeast—the complex legislative package that established Conrail—the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act—and numerous other important legislative bills that directly affect railroad workers, retirees and their families all came to pass because of the intensive coordinated support given the legislation by railroad labor."

Some 142 resolutions were acted upon by convention committees and voted upon by the delegates. They ranged from calls for further advancement in wages and working conditions to changes in the union's constitution.

One resolution calls for a convention to be held in the Chicago area and every third convention to be held in Canada. Conventions are now held every three years, and the delegates rejected a proposal for a four-year interval between sessions.

Re-elected for three-year terms of office were Chamberlain, Sec.-Treas. R. T. Bates, Vice Presidents W. W. Altus, Jr., J. T. Bass, W. D. Best, C. S. Chandler, M. B. Frye, J. E. Platt and J. W. Walsh.



TOP OFFICERS of the Railroad Signalmen—Sec.-Treas. R. T. Bates, left, and President C. J. Chamberlain—trade congratulations after they were re-elected at the union's convention.

Fire Fighters Call for Federal Aid To Help Cities Maintain Protection

Denver—Concern that economic recession in many cities has led to dangerous cuts in fire department effectiveness, with resulting peril for both people and property, was a major theme at the biennial convention of the Fire Fighters here.

A resolution unanimously adopted by the delegates instructed the union's officers to seek passage by Congress of federal emergency financial aid to help cities maintain adequate fire department services.

"If the quality of fire protection is seriously impaired, our cities cannot survive," the resolution declared. One basis for the financial aid to fire departments, the union suggested, is that many federal and state properties depend on fire protection service from municipal governments.

Another union statement noted that 70 percent of fires occur in homes, and about 12 percent of these are caused by children playing with matches. The delegates called on the union to seek ways in various communities to improve fire prevention education.

The convention, which brought together some 1,065 delegates representing more than 175,000 union Fire Fighters in the United States and Canada, re-elected President William H. McClennan without opposition to a fifth two-year term. McClennan is also head of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept.

Sec.-Treas. Frank A. Palumbo, a native of New York, won re-election to a third term by defeating Vice President Patrick Mangan of Buffalo by a 9-5 margin in a secret ballot election.

The delegates re-elected 13 vice presidents and chose three new ones in districts where vacancies existed. They are Thomas Flynn of Yonkers, N.Y.; Jack Gannon of Cleveland; and Alvin Blakely of Moncton, New Brunswick.

A highlight of the convention was the appearance of comedian Jerry Lewis, who heads the Muscular Dystrophy Association of America. Lewis flew into Denver from Las Vegas, where he is currently appearing, to thank the Fire Fighters for their continuing support of the drive against the crippling neurological disease.

Lewis recalled that Fire Fighter locals had been responsible for raising $1,400,000 in the 1975 Labor Day telethon sponsored by MDAA. McClennan will appear once again on this year's fund appeal.

The convention authorized the creation of a Canadian Fire Fighters Association within the union as a means of extending the effectiveness of its present biennial conferences in Canada.

Shortly before the convention opened, McClennan announced a "fair and workable agreement" designed to lessen racial tensions and improve relationships within the union's Local 73 and within the St. Louis Fire Dept. as a whole.

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William Pollard, who entered the picture at the request of both the St. Louis branch of the NAACP and McClennan, had a major role in the shaping of the agreement that was signed by top officers of Local 73; leaders of the Fire Fighters Institute for Racial Equality, a black group, and by a biracial group of community leaders.

The participants expressed hope that a new spirit of cooperation would be instilled in the city's fire houses, that black fire fighters would join Local 73, and that their present organization would remain as their voice in a continuing dialogue with Local 73.

$3.45 Billion:

Public Works Funds Approved by House

The House voted a $3.45 billion appropriation to finance the program of public works jobs and anti-recession aid to cities and states that Congress enacted over President Ford's veto.

It rejected by a decisive 276-108 vote a last-minute Republican attempt to cut the funds by 5 percent. Then it approved the measure, 311-72, and sent it to the Senate.

The one-sided House votes marked a clear rejection of the Ford Administration's contention that the recession is over and further job programs would be wasteful or inflationary.

House members stressed the continuing high unemployment rate—a rise to 7.8 percent in July as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with construction industry unemployment a staggering 17.7 percent.

A key section of the bill is a $2 billion program of accelerated public works, local and state projects where on-site labor could begin in less than 90 days after the Commerce Dept. approves a project for federal funds. And to guard against Administration foot-dragging, an application will be considered as approved if it isn't acted on within 60 days.

The $2 billion appropriation is the full amount authorized by the legislation.

Also fully funded was the counter-cyclical aid program of up to $1.25 billion in grants to cities and states during periods of high unemployment. The intent is to enable them to maintain needed services despite recession-caused loss of revenue.

The only cut made was for wastewater treatment projects, where an additional $700 million had been authorized for grants made by the Environmental Protection Agency. The House Appropriations Committee voted only $200 million after EPA said it had enough other funds so that all the money wouldn't be needed.

By a 239-149 vote, the House rejected a rider to the funding bill that would have required that a construction project could only be approved if at least 10 percent of the workers had been unemployed at least 30 days and were residents of the immediate area. Some read that as a maneuver directed against construction unions, and opponents criticized it as a needless bit of red tape that would hold up project approvals.

In another aftermath to a presidential veto, Congress gave final approval to a compromise bill that would give the states added funds to improve child day care centers that look after children of low-income working mothers.

Congress in 1974 had directed the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to set minimum standards for day care centers that receive a portion of the funds the federal government allocates to states for social services under Title XX of the Social Security Act.

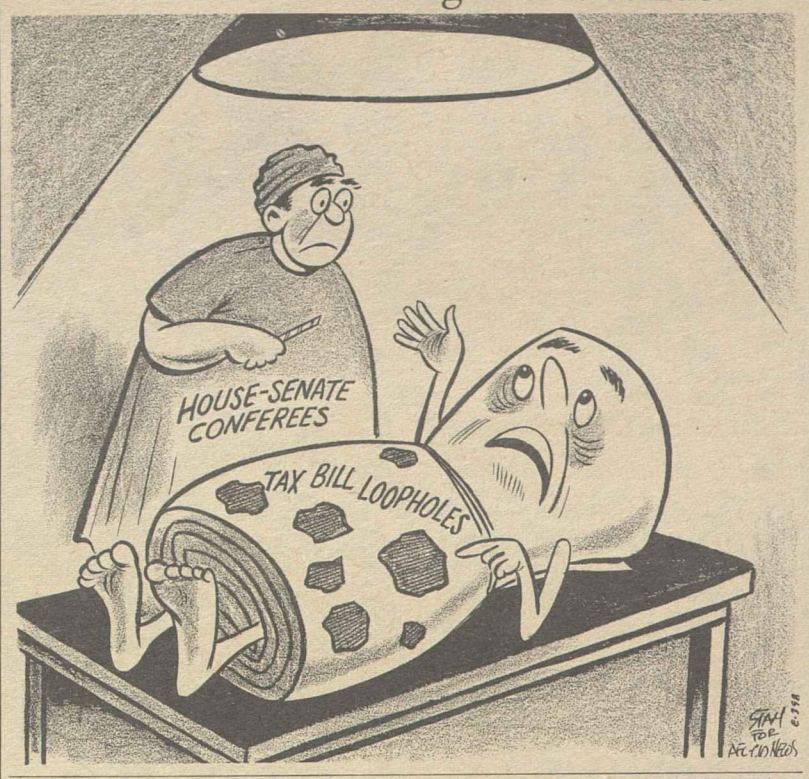
When it became evident that many centers could not meet these standards, Congress voted extra funds to the states.

Ford vetoed the bill, saying it was too costly and the solution should be simply to eliminate the federal standards. The House last spring overrode the veto, but the Senate attempt fell short by three votes.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), principal sponsor of the original bill, helped shape the new version with modifications designed to assure two-thirds support in the event of a new veto. The final version would provide $240 million through fiscal 1977 to upgrade day care centers, while delaying the effective date of adult staffing ratios until Oct. 1, 1977.

The new measure was approved by the House, 281-71, in July and the Senate cleared it for the President's signature or veto by a 72-15 vote.

'How About Closing the Wounds!'



Court Reverses Layoffs Under NASA Contracts

After nine years of roadblocks and delays, the Government Employees won a summary judgment against the National Aeronautics & Space Administration "reinstating all civil service employees who were adversely affected" by illegal NASA decisions to contract out work at its Marshall Space Flight Center. The ruling is retroactive to 1967 when AFGE first filed the case against NASA.

In his decision, Judge Joseph Waddy of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia declared 22 specific NASA contracts to be illegal under the so-called Pellerzi standards and directed the reinstatement of displaced federal employees "to their lawful positions with back pay and employee benefits, retroactive to the date of the unlawful reduction-in-force."

Judge Waddy further enjoined NASA from "renewing or giving further effect to said contracts or portions thereof declared null and void," and to terminate these contracts.

More than 425 scientists, engineers and administrative personnel will immediately benefit from the decision, but thousands of other federal workers who have been laid off or face reductions in force also stand to gain, AFGE noted.

In upholding the Pellerzi standards—written when AFGE General Counsel L. M. Pellerzi was general counsel of the Civil Service Commission — Waddy establishes clear precedent for AFGE cases now pending in other court actions. The Pellerzi standards forbid a contractor or his agent from assuming an employer-employee relationship over federal personnel. No federal personnel may be supervised by non-federal contract employees.

Waddy studied the reams of evidence in the case for nearly two years prior to issuing his decision.

AFGE President Dennis Garrison hailed the decision as "a landmark in upholding the rights of federal workers and protecting the interests of taxpayers in a responsible, accountable civil service."

Two AFGE Locals were involved in the case directly. Local 1858 at Huntsville, Ala., originated the case in 1967, but yielded jurisdiction to a newly-formed Local 3434 in the same city in 1972, when the latter was formed to represent scientific and professional personnel at the space flight center.

Labor Urges Blend of Best In 2 Tax Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

tions now allowed for other taxes paid, and a Senate provision applying the tightening of the minimum tax to corporations as well as individuals.

- Curtailment of the tax-deferment provisions of DISC, the mechanism set up to encourage U.S. firms to expand exports in order to take advantage of special tax privileges. The House bill comes closer to remedying the needless revenue loss of present law, and the AFL-CIO asked that one strengthening Senate provision also be accepted.

- A section of the Senate bill that would reduce the maximum foreign tax credits that oil and gas companies can claim from 50 to 48 percent.

- Denial of foreign tax credits and deferment privileges to firms that take part in the Arab boycott of Israel or that bribe foreign officials, as provided in the Senate bill.

- The Senate provision modifying the present sick-pay exclusion, instead of the House action abolishing it. Under the Senate bill, sick pay would be tax exempt up to $100 a week for persons with an income of under $15,000 a year.

- A Senate provision making it clear that benefits received under a legal service plan that is provided as a fringe benefit for workers are not taxable income.

Biemiller also urged the conferees to drop from the final version two provisions whose revenue loss outweighs benefits. He termed a Senate-proposed tuition tax credit "a costly expenditure that will undoubtedly be neutralized by tuition increases." And Biemiller said the estate and gift tax liberalization would help only "the wealthy top 7 percent" of the population.

Postal Service Subsidy Clears Senate, 79-9

(Continued from Page 1)

master general would again be appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation.

A somewhat similar amendment was soundly beaten in the Senate, 58-26.

Prospects that the Senate version will prevail in conference were strengthened when the House refused to instruct its conferees not to yield. The motion to direct the House conferees to stand firm was tabled, 234-153, and thus killed.

The Senate version has the endorsement of the Administration, the postal unions and the International Labor Press Association, whose member publications have been hard hit by a series of steep postage rate increases in recent years.

The Senate bill would not moderate future increases in rates for non-profit publications as the ILPA had urged. But it would provide a brief breathing spell to seek to develop a generally accepted permanent solution to postage costs and the public service element in the operations of the postal service.

Meany Hits White House Hostility To Curbs on Anti-Israel Boycott

AFL-CIO President George Meany strongly urged legislation that would inhibit U.S. businessmen from collaborating in Arab trade boycotts against Israel and lashed out at "profoundly disturbing" Administration hostility to the measure.

In a letter to Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson III (D-Ill.), manager of a labor-supported bill to extend the Export Administration Act, Meany objected to the use by Administration spokesmen of "code words that reflect tacit support of the Arab boycott being conducted against Israel."

The bill would require U.S. companies to disclose publicly any Arab pressure to join in the anti-Israel boycott, along with their degree of compliance.

It would also forbid exporters to comply with demands for information regarding race, religion or national origin where such information is sought to help enforce a foreign boycott.

These provisions are "wholly consistent with American interests and policies," Meany said, and efforts to strike or weaken them "cannot be countenanced."

Meany assailed as "appalling" arguments advanced by John C. Bennison, acting general counsel of the Administration's Council on International Economic Policy, in a letter to the Longshoremen, that public disclosure would make it difficult for Arab boycotters "to tolerate de facto noncompliance by U.S. businesses" and that those revealed to be complying with the boycott "could be harassed by certain New York interest groups."

The latter phrase, Meany said, "can only be taken to mean the individuals and organizations who support the right of Israel to exist and who reject the notion that good business practice requires American citizens and corporations to support the Arabs in their implacable determination to destroy Israel and her people."

Any argument that America's need to trade with the Arabs justifies connivance in the Arab plot against Israel is "beneath contempt," Meany said. "It is true that jobs of American workers are involved, but there are other and better ways to create jobs—ways that do not involve the betrayal of America's friends, ways that the Administration has so far fiercely opposed."

"The AFL-CIO does not share the Administration's willingness to tolerate illicit, unethical business tactics in exchange for Arab business contracts," Meany concluded. "We do not see how any senator, of either party, can in good conscience fail to support the anti-Arab boycott provision in this bill. In the name of decency and national self-respect, we urge its passage as strongly as we know how."

Network Schedules Set for Labor Day

AFL-CIO President George Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Vice President I. W. Abel will make nationwide radio addresses on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6, 1976.

Meany will be on the CBS network at 7:35 p.m. (EDT). In Washington, the broadcast will be on WTOP at 12:30 p.m. (EDT).

Kirkland will be on the Mutual Network, which will feed the program to its affiliates at 12:15 p.m. (EDT). In Washington, the program will be heard at 7:05 p.m. (EDT) on WPIK.

Abel will be on the NBC network, which will feed the program to its affiliates on Sunday. In Washington, the broadcast will be on WMAL at 9:45 p.m. (EDT).

Local radio stations will set their own broadcast times and should be checked for their exact schedules.

Epidemiologist Joins Steelworkers' Staff

Pittsburgh — Dr. J. William Lloyd, who had been serving as director of the Office of Occupational Health Surveillance & Biometrics of the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health, has joined the Steelworkers' safety and health department as an epidemiologist.

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Labor Opens All-Out Drive For Carter-Mondale Ticket

Meany Cites Key Role Of Election

The future course of the nation and its approach to resolving its nagging economic and social problems will be determined by Americans who exercise their right to vote, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared in his bicentennial year Labor Day message.

"The bicentennial is a celebration of 200 years of freedom, and the presidential election is the single most important exercise of that freedom," Meany stressed.

He pledged that the labor movement will do all in its power to register voters and get them to the polls on Nov. 2 in an effort to assure that the election will not be decided by a small fraction of voters.

"If Americans vote in overwhelming numbers, then the nation will be safe," Meany said. "Democracy works best when there is maximum citizen participation in the political process."

Noting that the party platforms and the candidates have outlined different approaches to solving the nation's problems, Meany said it is up to the voters to decide which approach makes sense.

For America's workers, who are saluted by the nation on Labor Day, jobs will be the prime issue when they go to the polling booths in November, he said.

"Solving the unemployment problem is the key to solving the problems of poverty, adequate housing, decent medical care and civil rights. These problems cannot be solved by welfare programs, by a dole. They can only be solved by jobs."

(Continued on Page 3)



JIMMY CARTER, the Democratic presidential nominee, greets the AFL-CIO General Board after it spelled out labor's program to elect him Nov. 2. With Carter are AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Georgia AFL-CIO President Herbert H. Mabry and Machinists President Floyd E. Smith.

Carter's Message:

Nation Must Solve High Joblessness

Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter spelled out for the AFL-CIO General Board a program for getting America back to work and painted a realistic appraisal of his chance to win the Nov. 2 election.

"Some people say it costs too much to put our people back to work," Carter said. "I think it costs too much not to put our people back to work."

Carter dealt almost exclusively with economics as he recited the figures on a nation in dire straits after nearly eight years of Presidents Nixon and Ford.

He detailed the "four basic ingredients that must go into the correction of our economic woes—balanced growth, full employment, stable prices and well-managed government."

But the nature of the 1976 election dictates that "the difference in winning or losing will be in the hands of people like you and those you represent," Carter said.

With federal subsidies removing fund raising, Carter said, "our advertising budget will be about the same as President Ford's. All the factors that you could assess are just about equal. No one knows the outcome of the debates." And he cautioned that "it's a very rare occasion in this country when an incumbent with a unified party behind him can be defeated."

In thanking the AFL-CIO for its endorsement, Carter also paid tribute to the labor movement for its battles on behalf of minimum wage, adequate health care, tax reform and social security.

He also said that in planning his campaign with detailed study on economic issues, he was mindful of the contribution as "chief economist for the people" made by Nat

(Continued on Page 3)

Extension of Tax Cut Approved by Conferees

Congress acted to keep withholding taxes from rising and choking off a still sluggish economic recovery.

A House-Senate conference committee agreed on continuing last year's anti-recession tax cut through 1977. But it had not yet completed action on more controversial sections of the tax bill.

Meanwhile the Senate and House rushed through an emergency bill to head off an immediate cut in take-home pay for America's workers. Withholding taxes had been scheduled to rise on Sept. 1, but the present rate was continued to Sept. 15 to allow Congress to complete action on a comprehensive tax bill.

Apart from endorsing continuation of the anti-recession tax cut, the AFL-CIO had made a number of recommendations to the conferees based on melding the best portions of the House and Senate bills.

Even if they were all adopted, the federation indicated, the legislation would be short of labor's drive for tax reform and equity.

(Continued on Page 2)

Victory Program Adopted by Board

By Rex Hardesty

The labor movement lined up its national political machinery behind Democratic nominees Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale as the AFL-CIO General Board adopted a six-point program "to make the nation the winner on Nov. 2."

To Carter's opponent, President Gerald R. Ford, Federation President George Meany put the message simply: "We've had enough."

And to Carter and his vice presidential running mate Mondale, the board pledged "our united, tireless efforts" in a race predicted to be tough and tight.

In response, Carter told the group of about 450 that the fact the race will be close made labor's support even more vital and more appreciated. And he reiterated his pledge to make full employment the first undertaking of the Carter-Mondale Administration." (Story, this page.)

The board meeting in Washington on Aug. 31 was called by the AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution endorsing the Carter-Mondale ticket on July 19. The General Board had last met on Jan. 23, 1973, in an emergency session which adopted "an action program to put America Back to Work."

The Ford Administration's spurning of that call and the Republican Party's adoption of a platform that Meany said "only a William McKinley could love" prompted this week's board statement. **(Excerpts, pages 4 and 13.)**

The General Board, made up of representatives of 109 affiliated unions and seven departments, and joined by presidents of the 50 state labor federations for the Washington meeting, adopted unanimously a program calling for:

- A massive voter registration drive among union members and their families with the target of 100 percent registration.
- Full support for four groups that work on voter registration among blacks, seniors, latinos and youth—the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Concerned Seniors for Better Government, the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement and Frontlash.
- A full-scale voter education effort to get out information on the issues and the candidates' records, including full coverage of the campaign in the labor press and tailoring by individual unions to fit their members' particular concerns and by local units to give

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Adopts Curbs On Anti-Israel Boycott

Congress made clear its determination to crack down on U.S. firms that comply with Arab demands for a boycott of Israel, and the White House apologized for what it conceded was an "offensive" letter sent to the legislative director of the Longshoremen.

The letter to ILA Vice President Anthony Scotto was made public by the AFL-CIO and denounced by Federation President George Meany as "beneath contempt."

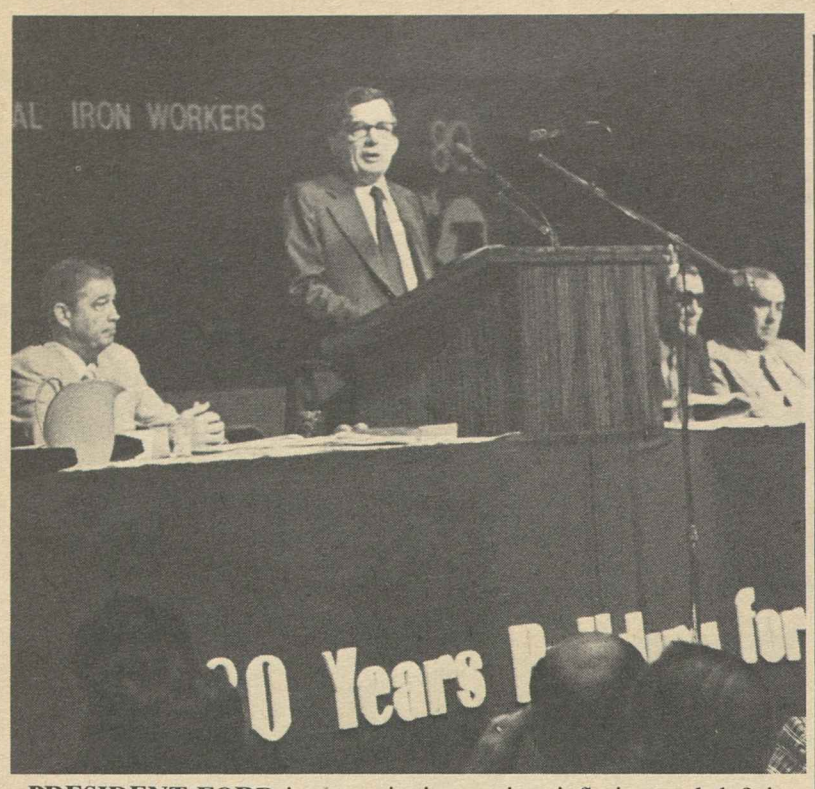
It was written by the chief attorney for the White House Council on International Economic Policy as part of the Administration's campaign against the anti-boycott provisions of a Senate bill amending the Export Administration Act.

The Senate has since passed the bill by a 65-13 vote with its anti-boycott provisions intact, and an even stronger version has received a 27-1 endorsement from the House International Relations Committee.

Under the Senate-passed bill, U.S. firms that are asked to participate in foreign boycotts must disclose in reports that are made public whether they have complied or intend to comply with the boycott request.

It would be unlawful, subject to a $10,000 fine, for a firm to furnish information regarding the religion, race or national origin of any of its employees or officers. And it

(Continued on page 16)



PRESIDENT FORD is campaigning against inflation and deficit-spending even though he and Richard Nixon managed to send both soaring to record-highs, along with interest rates and unemployment, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told delegates to the Iron Workers convention in San Diego. The Nixon-Ford Administration's economic record was also assailed by Iron Workers' President John H. Lyons, left, in his keynote address.

Iron Workers Endorse Carter-Mondale Ticket

San Diego—Delegates to the Iron Workers convention voted an enthusiastic endorsement of the Democratic presidential ticket and pledged to support the Carter-Mondale campaign "in every way possible" so as to "once again bring economic stability and full employment to our nation."

The union's 35th convention reaffirmed a broad-ranging labor program, from a unanimous endorsement of the Corman-Kennedy National Health Security bill to a strong call for enactment of the construction site picketing bill that President Ford vetoed.

Iron Workers President John H. Lyons, Sec. Juel D. Drake, Treas. John McKean and all nine vice presidents were re-elected unanimously. Delegates approved, as a cost-reducing measure, a proposal to hold conventions every five years instead of every four years.

The increased threat of non-union construction was the focus of a convention address by President Robert Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Georgine stressed that the bulk of homebuilding and an increasing portion of general construction is done by open-shop firms. He said the time has come for the building trades unions to "act decisively" to refute the "distorted and unfair criticism" that is influencing public opinion.

The department's secretary-treasurer, Joseph F. Maloney, who is himself an Iron Worker, told the convention that the construction site picketing bill "is not dead." He said labor's campaign will continue for "equal treatment under the law and the full right of all building tradesmen to peacefully picket at the job site."

Also addressing the convention was the president of another labor body in which the Iron Workers have a major role, President Paul Burnsky of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. He lauded the union's contribution to the department's job safety program.

Earlier in the convention, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland stressed the importance of November's election as "the only chance we will have for four more years to bring leadership, a sense of direction and purpose, and renewed progress to our national life."

He urged the delegates not "to blow that chance."

Kirkland said the unemployment induced by the policies of the Nixon-Ford Administration cost the nation more than $547 billion in lost production—a "colossal waste of manpower, productivity, money, talent, opportunity and human hopes and dreams."

And most of this loss, Kirkland said, occurred "in the last two years under Gerald Ford."

The convention pondered the future of a supplementary pension fund, established half-a-century ago before the era of negotiated pensions and social security. It decided to leave the fund on a reduced revolving payout system, with quarterly instead of monthly disbursements.

Speakers from industry as well as the trade union movement addressed the convention, and social events included a salmon barbeque that consumed nearly a ton of fish and a sit-down dinner in two halls for 3,000 delegates, family members and guests. Each day a new edition of a two-color convention newspaper greeted the delegates and displays in the convention hall ranged from continuous showing of labor films to an actual laser beam depicting new methods of leveling and "plumbing-up" on skyscrapers.

Guild Protests South African Press Jailings

The Newspaper Guild expressed concern over the jailings by the South African government of four journalists and asked Sec. of State Henry A. Kissinger to "protest them as an abridgement of freedom of the press."

Guild President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., termed the arrests of the journalists under South Africa's so-called Terrorism Act an apparent "part of a pattern of repression and censorship."

All of the journalists, three white and one black, were on the staffs of English-language newspapers.

Perlik wrote Kissinger that a statement on behalf of the United States would be "welcomed" by those who "look to the United States to uphold certain standards of democratic conduct."

Bargaining Guidelines:

Lifetime Security Goal Tops Steelworkers '77 Agenda

Las Vegas—Taking a first step towards the union's 1977 negotiations with the nation's basic steel industry, the Steelworkers' convention here adopted collective bargaining guidelines and goals, including a "lifetime security program."

The nearly 5,000 delegates roared approval of a resolution calling for guarantees that "a Steelworker will have a job and will receive full pay irrespective of circumstances outside his or her control."

The union policy statement said "this is the time to achieve and expand the earliest dream of our union—full-time work for full-time pay." It foresaw that achievement of the proposal would show the union "leading the way to a new level of worker security."

President I. W. Abel, who will retire from his post next June 1, told the delegates in his convention keynote speech that while continuing to push for congressional passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, "we can also do something about full employment at the bargaining table."

"We have reached a stage in our relationship with basic steel where I think management should be able to take another big cooperative step," Abel added. "I would like to think that management is finally accepting the fact that job security is now a proper corporate responsibility."

The Steelworkers' most recent collective bargaining innovation—the Experimental Negotiating Agreement with the basic steel companies—also received strong endorsement, both in speeches and votes, from a large majority of the delegates.

Adopted as a means of avoiding "boom and bust" stockpiling and accelerated imports from abroad in the months before strike deadlines, the ENA provided that in both the 1974 and 1977 negotiations, strikes and lockouts would be barred. Unresolved contract issues, including wages would go to arbitration. In 1974 this final step was not required since both sides reached agreement in negotiations.

Noting scattered criticism of the ENA, Abel told the delegates that most of it comes from those not covered by the plan. "The consensus among our basic steel members" he said, "is that it has worked wonders. . . ."

He said a prime benefit, in addition to the contract improvements themselves, is that Steelworkers were not subjected to long periods of layoff after the agreement was concluded, while stockpiles slowly diminished.

The USWA president also challenged arguments that because the union has for two sets of negotiations put aside the strike weapon in basic steel it is "sacrificing the right to strike" altogether.

In the past two years, Abel said, he has used his constitutional powers to authorize a total of 688 strikes.

The officers' report to the convention showed USWA membership at a record high of nearly 1.5 million members in the United States and Canada and the union's total net worth at just under $132 million and rising. Substantial increases were reported for the union's specialized funds.

Just prior to the convention, the USWA executive board provided for the creation of a new western district for Canada, comprising four provinces and two Northwest Territories.

In addition, the board transferred four states—the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Montana—from the big West Coast District Capital D-38 to District Capital 33, which has headquarters in Duluth, Minn.

Providing a constant backdrop to the union's convention activities was the contest shaping up in the union over its national referendum election of officers, which takes place next February.

Both Abel and Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke face mandatory retirement under a constitutional provision that candidates for office must be under 65 at the time of the close of nominations in early December 1976. In addition, Vice President John Johns, who is completing his first four-year term, announced that he, too, will retire June 1. Thus, the union faces a complete new set of national officers in mid-1977.

The number of nationally elected officers, however, will be increased from three to five. Under constitutional changes recommended by the officers and executive board, the union will have two vice presidents. One of them will be charged with responsibility for "administration" and the other for "human affairs," which will include civil rights and other social action areas. In addition, the office of secretary-treasurer was divided in two with one officer handling financial affairs and the other responsible for various administrative functions.

The constitutional changes permit Abel to appoint, with executive board approval, the new vice president at any time. The posts of secretary and treasurer will be filled separately in the 1977 union election.

Speakers at early sessions of the convention included Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.), co-sponsor of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, who urged continued support for the full employment measure; and Francine Neff, treasurer of the United States, who praised the union for supporting savings bonds.

Congress Moves to Extend Tax Cut, Debate Continues on New Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

Four points listed by the AFL-CIO in a letter to the conferees were resolved in general accord with labor's position. Thus, the final version will slightly reduce the foreign tax credit multinational oil companies can now claim. Another change will tighten the DISC program, a labor-criticized scheme that allows companies to put off paying taxes on export profits.

The conferees agreed to deny foreign tax credits and other special privileges to firms taking part in the Arab boycott of Israel. And they adopted language to assure that workers won't be taxed on the value of group legal service plans provided as a fringe benefit.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the conferees had not yet acted on a House provision that would limit the "artificial losses" that high-income persons now can claim on investments that are intended to shield their regular earnings from taxation. Nor had agreement been reached on a tightening of the minimum tax.

Also awaiting a decision was whether to completely abolish the sick-pay tax exclusion for workers, as the House had voted, or limit it to persons earning up to $15,000 a year as the Senate bill provided and the AFL-CIO urged.

It was clear, however, that the final version of the legislation would not bring in the $2 billion of added revenue from tax reform that had been assumed in the budget target adopted by Congress last spring.

In a related area, a House vote raised a strong possibility that a compromise proposal dealing with estate taxes would be transformed into another big revenue-losing loophole.

The intent of the bill was to lessen the tax bite on estates so that persons inheriting a farm or a small business wouldn't be so strapped for cash that they would have to sell their inheritance in order to pay the tax.

The bill also would close a loophole that in effect eliminated the capital gains tax after death. Thus a gain in value that would be taxed if a property had been sold during the owner's lifetime now goes untaxed when it changes hands at his death.

In a letter to House members, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the bill would be acceptable only if it were strengthened by two proposed amendments to close loopholes that benefit only the very wealthy, and if it were not further weakened.

On the House floor, however, a Republican-led coalition won two procedural votes that indicated the bill might be gutted of its reform provisions. The Democratic leadership then withdrew the measure from the floor and indicated it would not be brought up again before mid-September.

There was still a possibility, however, that the House-Senate conference on the overall tax bill could deal with some of the estate tax issues.

Biemiller's letter to House members said there is need to "protect the small inflation-hit estate . . . the family farmer and the small businessman."

But he stressed that "the AFL-CIO finds it difficult to find sympathy for estate and gift tax legislation that will further lessen taxes on the wealthiest Americans."

He contrasted the revenue-losing provisions of the House bill with the earlier vote by the House to eliminate "present tax benefits for sick and injured workers."

Minneapolis Taxi Union Affiliates with BRAC

Minneapolis — The Railway & Airline Clerks won representation rights for about 600 Minneapolis taxi drivers who were formerly represented by the unaffiliated Guild of Taxi Drivers & Associated Workers.

More than 95 percent of the vote in the representation election favored affiliation with BRAC, the union reported.

Labor Spurs Drive for Carter-Mondale

General Board Sets Program for Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

"full details about registration hours, location, deadlines and requirements" for voting.

- Intensified efforts "to elect a liberal, progressive House and Senate that will give Gov. Carter the support he will need as President to get America back to work."
- The "strongest, most effective get-out-the vote campaign ever conducted by the labor movement," including the phone banks, car pools, babysitting and other mechanisms labor traditionally utilizes.
- Coordination of the efforts of all unions through the federation's Committee on Political Education, including a call for "every union to meet and surpass its financial commitment to COPE so that our efforts will not fall short because of a lack of funds."

The board said that millions of phone calls, mailings, volunteer hours and "the personal commitment trade unionists bring to politics" will be required to bring victory to labor-endorsed candidates in November.

And while the outline was of actions labor historically takes in election activities, it was noted that such work would have increased importance in 1976, the first election under the new federal law that replaces all private contributions to presidential campaigns with a federal subsidy and limits the contribution to $5,000 from any group in elections for other federal offices.

Meany announced that he had written to every state federation officer "urging them to form united labor committees on the state level, composed of the AFL-CIO, the Auto Workers and other unaffiliated unions with which the state federations can cooperate. I have discussed this program with UAW President Leonard Woodcock and it has his full support."

Similarly, Meany appointed a special steering committee of AFL-CIO vice presidents whose unions have headquarters in Washington. He said the committee would meet every second Tuesday through the election and invited "the presidents of every other affiliated union to attend these sessions and to cooperate in this effort."

"While Governor Carter was out winning delegates," Meany said, "COPE was out working on voter registration and getting its machinery ready for the big push.

"Well, the big push is here. COPE has never been in better shape going into an election."

In documenting labor's case against the economic policies of Presidents Nixon and Ford, Meany said he watched the long parade of speakers at the Republican convention and the thought kept occurring, "Who represents the American people? Who represents the poor? Who represents the unemployed? Who represents the elderly and the sick?"

The fact that these groups were not represented in the Kansas City convention of the Republicans, Garment Workers' President Sol C. Chaikin told the board, is the "most important reason" for labor's support of the Carter-Mondale ticket.

The case against the Ford Administration was also seconded when Machinists President Floyd E. Smith cited the slump in workers' buying power, Ironworkers President John H. Lyons mentioned the nation's unfinished building sites, Postal Workers President Francis S. Filbey recalled Ford's veto of amendments to the Hatch Act, and Arkansas AFL-CIO President J. Bill Becker outlined efforts to repeal that state's "morally reprehensible" right-to-work law, which the GOP platform extols.

A comparison of the platforms of the two parties, Meany said, "shows that in the proposals made by the AFL-CIO—in jobs, the economy, social programs, foreign policy, civil rights and education, in nearly every area—the platform Jimmy Carter is running on coincides with our views.

"Then look at the Republican platform and you find complete and total opposition on nearly every issue," Meany told the board.

The tone of the GOP platform is "condescending and paternalistic" toward workers, minorities, the elderly and the poor, Meany charged.

"For the elderly, there are kind words. For the poor, charity from private institutions. For workers, more so-called 'right-to-work' laws and the continued discrimination against situs picketing. . . . That platform is a cold, heartless document conceived in inequity and hailed by Gerald Ford so Ronald Reagan wouldn't beat him for the nomination.

"If I remember correctly," Meany said, "the only place they agree with us is on ERA, and that was a victory for Betty—not Jerry—Ford."

Meany declared that the GOP program is nothing but a continuation of the Ford Administration policies of which labor has had enough.

"We've had enough of government by veto, by stalemate, by inaction, by deceit and by pardon—a government that just drifts along with no leadership, no firm policy, foreign or domestic," Meany said.

He predicted a change on Jan. 20, 1977, Jimmy Carter's inauguration day, "won't be a minute too soon" for a nation torn by nearly eight years of Nixon-Ford rule that "has left this country divided and weakened."



HARD WORK for a Nov. 2 victory was pledged by AFL-CIO President George Meany as he introduced Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter to the General Board. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland is at right.

Democratic Candidate Stresses Full Employment as Basic Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

Goldfinger, the AFL-CIO research director who died the week after Carter was nominated.

As part of his program to turn the Nixon-Ford economy around, Carter said he would urge that the term of the Federal Reserve Board chairman be made coterminus with that of the President in order to "eliminate the staggering from one crisis to another that gives us a roller coaster economy."

After Carter's statement, Ford's Secretary of the Treasury, William E. Simon, warned against letting "the politicians get their hooks into the Federal Reserve Board." The present chairman, Dr. Arthur F. Burns, was a White House adviser to Nixon and chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers before Nixon appointed him as Federal Reserve chairman.

The AFL-CIO has often cited the high interest rates intentionally imposed by the Federal Reserve Board as a principal cause of the nation's runaway inflation rate since 1970. Carter capsulized that damage as a 1968 dollar that is now worth 60 cents and increases since 1968 of 30 percent in mortgage interest rates, 60 percent in health costs and 70 percent in both food and home purchases.

Noting that Ford said he would run on his economic "record," Carter cited some of the Ford "records"—the worst inflation rates in 50 years, the greatest budget deficit in the nation's 200-year history and a 7.8 unemployment rate, "higher than that of Harry Truman, Eisenhower, John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson and even Richard Nixon."

Carter spelled out a program to turn the economy around that includes:

- Steady growth of the economy, "at least double the 2 percent or less that has been maintained under President Nixon and Ford." He noted that the national economy is losing $150 billion a year in goods and services not produced in the Nixon-Ford recessions and said this amounts to "a $2,500 loss for every family in this country."

He cited a need for adequate supplies of basic materials and the necessity of encouraging agricultural productivity, enforcing antitrust laws to assure competition and maintaining strategic reserves "so we won't be caught short and won't have to yield again to an attempted blackmail or pressure on our economy."

- Full employment, "the most important thing of all, I think. We need strong government programs to implement employment, primarily in the private sector, but as top priority." Even in this year of tight budget priorities, the nation is spending $17 billion on welfare and unemployment compensation, he noted, and that could be spent on creating jobs.

"If we carefully target government programs and government incentives, we can reach an unemployment rate of 4 percent or less without strong inflationary pressures," he said.

- Stable prices, setting a target date of 1980 for the return to an inflation rate of 4 percent or under—about the rate the nation had when Nixon took office in 1969.
- A balanced budget, which Carter said would never be achieved as long as the nation remains below full productive capacity and loopholes in the tax laws cut into federal revenues. He said 622 Americans with incomes over $100,000 paid no taxes at all last year.

Carter repeated his personal themes of "quiet, tough and efficient" management of government as essential to economic recovery, stating that the nation must end the "drift" it has had under Ford's "timid leadership."

And he stressed restoring the bonds of trust between a people and its government. Recalling his own two-year quest for the nomination, Carter said "we Democrats know that government can provide for our needs. But we insist that we control government and not the other way around."

Labor Day Theme Keyed to Role Of Voters in Solving Nation's Ills

(Continued from Page 1)

Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, in a separate Labor Day statement, focused on one of the nation's most pressing problems as he called for enactment of the National Health Security bill.

Kirkland pointed out that the United States is the only industrialized nation in the world without some form of health security for its people.

And although Americans spend far more than any other country, Kirkland said, their health care is generally neglected. He cited higher life-expectancy rates and lower infant mortality rates in other advanced nations even though U.S. medical expenditures have soared nearly 100 percent since 1968 to $133 billion.

Kirkland said Health Security is the only proposal before Congress that offers both universal care and strict maintenance of health care cost and quality. The same dollars that are currently spent on Medicare, Medicaid and private insurance would finance Health Security, he stressed.

Kirkland said that the position adopted in the Democratic Party platform and by presidential candidate Jimmy Carter clearly favors the kind of comprehensive health care system the nation needs.

"The choice between a Carter or Ford Administration is a decision for or against national health insurance," Kirkland said. "To those millions cheated by loopholes in private health insurance policies, impoverished by high hospital and physicians' fees, and debilitated by inadequate medical care, the choice is clear."

President I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in his Labor Day statement assailed the Ford Administration's record on medical care, unemployment, housing and taxation policies that favor the rich and the corporations.

"Inflation persists, with monthly rises reported in the cost of living, and the Ford Administration has no discernible program to halt the trend except to offer the public generous quantities of unsubstantiated optimism," Abel declared.

He said the best way workers can celebrate Labor Day is to become deeply involved in political action and bring about a massive turnout of voters in the November election.

He said the Democratic ticket of Carter and Walter F. Mondale offers the nation "a sense of hope and a vision of a better society."

President Robert A. Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. in his Labor Day statement attributed some of the nation's problems to segments of society "that are afraid of change." He said "they are happier with privilege and stagnation."

Georgine charged that "these groups employ political wedges to create suspicion among all our people," much like the game plan of the Nixon Administration.

And, perhaps inadvertently, Gerald Ford has drifted into these same tactics, Georgine said.

He charged that the high unemployment created by Nixon-Ford Administration policies is responsible for "creating still another division in our society."

Rail Carmen Fill Key Executive Posts

Kansas City—The appointment of several new executive officers was announced by Railway Carmen President O. W. Jacobson. They are William O. Hearn, assistant general president; John C. Clementi, assistant to the president; J. L. Bailey, grand lodge deputy, and N. G. Robison and J. W. Hughes, executive board members.

A Clear Choice

THE MOST IMPORTANT responsibility and obligation facing the labor movement this year is the mobilization of labor's full support for the election of Gov. Jimmy Carter and Sen. Walter F. Mondale as President and Vice President of the United States.

In some elections, there is no clear choice for the voters. In 1976, there is a clear choice and an imperative need for a change.

At home and abroad, America is beset by crises. The economy is severely weakened as a result of nearly eight years of economic mismanagement by the Nixon-Ford Administration. Social programs —the underpinning of a nation with a conscience—are endangered by nearly eight years of neglect and outright opposition by the Executive Branch.

America's leadership of the free world and her commitment to freedom and human rights for all people is in doubt after nearly eight years of a foreign policy based on expediency rather than principle.

In every area, the eight years of progress recorded by the Kennedy-Johnson Administration have been reversed by the nearly eight years of stagnation, inflation and maladministration of the Nixon-Ford Administration.

For American workers real incomes are lower; economic security has been lessened and the standard of living is below the level of eight years ago. Unemployment and the cost of living have sky-rocketed. Educational opportunities for our children have been restricted and higher education placed almost beyond their reach, reversing the trend toward broadened educational opportunity begun in the Eisenhower Administration. Progress toward full equality for all Americans, which is largely dependent on a healthy economy, has been halted and reversed.

The nation's great urban centers, home for most of our members, are in decay, ridden by crime, stretched to the financial breaking point and faced with an uncertain future. The cities attempting to reverse those conditions have been handicapped by an Administration in Washington that is blind to their needs and deaf to their pleas for assistance.

The elderly, once freed from the scourge of medical bankruptcy by Medicare, now pay more in medical bills than they did when Medicare was passed—the result of Nixon-Ford policies that increased medical costs while reducing Medicare coverage.

The goal of decent housing for every American has been abandoned by the Nixon-Ford Administration through its policies of exorbitant mortgage interest rates, resulting in depression-level unemployment among construction workers, a severe housing shortage and an alarming increase in the numbers of Americans forced to live in substandard housing.

Inflation—led by price increases for food, fuel and interest rates which resulted from Nixon-Ford Administration policies—has robbed paychecks of purchasing power and forced workers to substitute survival for hopes of an improved standard of living.

Thus, America today is a nation adrift. Her institutions of government have been systematically undermined—a fact largely attributable to the Watergate mentality that the Nixon-Ford Administration brought to Washington and which remains to this date.

—From the statement adopted by the AFL-CIO General Board.

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An Editorial

Unions in Spain and Portugal

IN VIEW OF THE increasing communications being received from Spanish and Portuguese trade union organizations by AFL-CIO affiliates, it should be known that the AFL-CIO is active and making the necessary contacts with free trade unions in both nations.

Following conversations in Washington with the leadership of the two major Portuguese political parties and with several of its governmental authorities over the past 18 months, events have produced a basis for a more extended contact between sectors of the labor movement in the United States and in Portugal.

Portuguese language publications of the federation are being sent to a number of unions in Portugal. By invitation, it will be possible to occasionally send specialized U.S. trade union technicians to Portugal for the conduct of trade union educational programs sponsored by bona fide unions. Similarly, we anticipate the opportunity to receive Portuguese unionists in the United States for trade union orientation visits and programs which will give them added perspective and expertise.

Additionally, U.S. unions have been active through their International Trade Secretariat affiliations in support of strengthening the prospects of unions opposing Communist Party domination, infiltration, and Soviet manipulation. And finally, trade unions and non-Communist political parties in Western Europe have been active in Portugal to correct the distortions which the Communists were able to achieve immediately following the April 1975 revolution.

In Spain, a more developed labor movement makes possible direct communications with established labor unions and organizations. The AFL-CIO has, for many years, maintained contacts with Spanish union leaders and now is making direct contact with a new leadership which is able to once again operate openly as such. Legitimate unions in the Basque provinces and in Catalonia, as well as in other parts of Spain, are developing programs to integrate their union structure with the democratization of labor law and practices now evolving under a cautious and seemingly prudent government.

At the same time, Communist influenced or led groups are attempting to integrate their well financed activities and personnel with the free trade union forces which are emerging. There are divided opinions both inside Spain and in the western democracies as to whether the Communist forces should be able to enter into a united front type labor confederation in Spain. There is even controversy as to whether Communists should be permitted to operate a legal political entity. The opposition in Spain seems much stronger against Communist admission to Spanish union leadership than it does in Western Europe. Legal Communist political operations also are more opposed in Spain than elsewhere.

Inexplicably, it is in nations where the Communist political cadres are effectively opposed by democratic unions that there seems to be the strongest sentiment to have the Spanish trade unionists accept the Communists as trade union brothers. We cannot understand how democratic forces that rightly resist Communist pressures in their own countries can accede to those pressures in other lands and upon other peoples, as for instance in Italy in the past decade.

We are heartened by the developments in the direction of freedom and trade union democracy in Spain and Portugal. The AFL-CIO urges free trade union movements abroad to give unstinting aid to our trade union brothers on the Iberian Peninsula.

George Meany

To End Poverty

There is no inherent reason, from the point of view of our economic resources and technical facilities, why we cannot substantially reduce the level of unemployment and the incidence of abject poverty if we have the will to do so.

Labor and management have already done much, through the process of collective bargaining, to raise the living standards of millions of Americans. Enlightened representatives of the two groups will be the first to admit, however, that the traditional techniques of labor-management cooperation are not sufficient, of themselves, to solve the nagging problems of abject poverty in the midst of plenty and of mass unemployment.

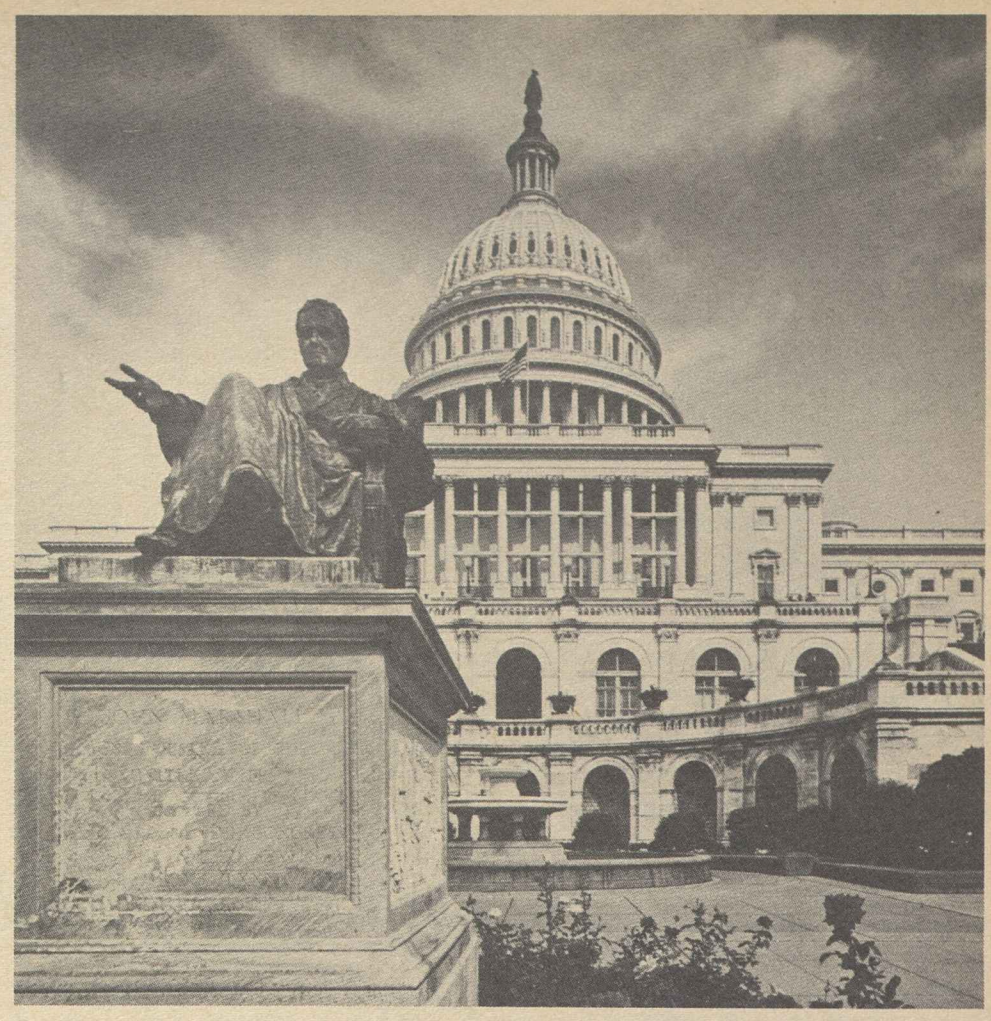
They recognize that, even as they strive to perfect our present system of collective bargaining and to extend its coverage, they will have to lend their support to new and imaginative programs of social and economic reform aimed specifically at the problems faced by the poorest of the poor.

—From Labor Day statement by Msgr. George Higgins, U.S. Catholic Conference.

AFL-CIO News

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A Report On Congress —1976



By Andrew Biemiller
Director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation

IN HIS ACCEPTANCE SPEECH to the Republican convention, President Ford indicated that he intended to borrow Harry Truman's 1948 theme and run against a "do-nothing" Congress. The difference between 1948 and 1976 is that Harry Truman had the facts on his side.

The truth is, as the votes and vetoes reported in this section demonstrate, that for the past two years America has had a "do-nothing" President.

Repeated congressional attempts to enact programs to put unemployed Americans back to work were rejected by President Ford, who, although lacking a mandate from the electorate, tried to force the elected representatives of the people into accepting his own narrow, conservative, inadequate programs.

President Ford's abuse of the veto power, unprecedented in American history, was in fact a direct effort to impose minority rule on the government. The requirement of a two-thirds vote to override vetoes is difficult, and President Ford counted heavily on that as he sought to forge a government based on one-third plus one.

Thus, the record of the second session of the 94th Congress—like that of the first session—was modest, not due to any fault of the Congress, but because of Gerald Ford's negativism and obstructionist politics. Examine the issues:

JOBS—President Ford vetoed 600,000 jobs that would have been created by the Public Works Bill. While the House, with strong support from Mr. Ford's own party, overrode the veto, the Senate failed to do so. Congress then passed a scaled-down Public Works Bill, creating some 300,000 jobs, but President Ford vetoed that very modest measure at a time when the unemployment rate resumed its upward climb. This was too much even for many Republicans, and that veto was overridden. President Ford also tried to roadblock the 600,000 jobs that would be provided by legislation expanding the public service jobs program.

HOUSING—Working with congressional conservatives, President Ford tried to cripple the housing bill by removing funds for public housing for low-income families. When Congress overwhelming rejected this effort, he reluctantly signed the bill knowing that any veto would be swiftly overridden.

ENERGY—The most effective lobbyist for the big oil and gas companies worked out of the Oval Office in 1976. The cornerstone of President Ford's inadequate energy policy is the decontrol of all oil and natural gas prices—a highly inflationary proposal from a President who claims to be fighting inflation. Although the Senate had fallen victim to the scare tactics utilized by the energy companies designed to force deregulation of natural gas prices, last minute efforts by labor and consumer groups blocked this costly proposal in the House.

What emerges from the legislative chaos of 1976 is a picture of a President incapable of leading the nation. The do-nothing policy of the Ford Administration has left major problems unresolved—national health insurance, tax reform, welfare reform, unemployment and workers' compensation reform, and many more.

More serious is the Administration's cavalier attitude toward the most serious problem facing the nation—unemployment. Only full employment will provide the basis for complete economic recovery, but the Administration's sole response to this vital issue has been partisan political attacks.

What is needed in Washington is leadership. Leadership that cares about the problems of the nation and its people. Leadership that is first and foremost committed to putting America back to work.

This is the record President Ford must run on, not run away from—a record of national suffering, callous vetoes and inaction on the many problems facing America.

America needs leadership — in the White House and in the Congress. Leadership that can only result from the partnership of a progressive President and a progressive Congress.

In the 1976 elections the labor movement is committed to removing the major legislative stumbling block to social and economic progress in this nation—Gerald R. Ford.

This special section carries labor's report card on the second session of the 94th Congress through Aug. 13, 1976.

Congressmen have been judged on 23 key issues and Senators on 20—"R-right" or "W-wrong" on the basis of the position the AFL-CIO took on the legislation. The tables also include the cumulative voting record of each member since election to the House or Senate.

With the voting records are brief descriptions of the issues—what the vote was about and its importance to the labor movement and the nation.

A congressman or senator may claim he supported labor's position because he voted for final passage of a bill. But in many cases, the key vote was on an amendment that would have seriously weakened or greatly improved the bill. The votes used here are those considered most significant.

By Alexander E. Barkan
Director, AFL-CIO COPE

THE AFL-CIO has endorsed Jimmy Carter for President and will, as President George Meany said, go all-out to help elect him. AFL-CIO state and local councils have endorsed hundreds of candidates for the U.S. House and Senate, and will put forth every possible effort to elect them.

It will not be enough, to achieve labor's legislative goals in the years immediately ahead, to succeed in one without succeeding in the other.

The presidential contest is critical. So is the struggle for the Congress. They are co-equal. We have seen how even the actions of the best of Congresses can be negated by a President who uses the veto as if he invented it.

The clearest political lesson of the Ford years has been that progress for working people will not come when the occupant of the White House resolves to undo with one word—"veto"—what Congress has spent weeks shaping, debating and enacting.

Progress for workers comes only when the White House and Congress are together—joined by program and aspiration, and by a commitment to the needs and concerns of the broad mass of Americans.

America must get back to work. We must have programs for full employment. We must have an end to budget-busting inflation. Tax justice and a program of health security to protect all Americans must be achieved.

WE WILL GET NONE of these—or other needs, for that matter—unless we of the labor movement manage double-dip success in the 1976 campaign—election of Jimmy Carter as President and election of a Congress to back him up.

If the argument needs further elaboration, check the voting records on the following pages, where the story is written clearly of a Congress willing to take the initiative on people-helping programs and a President determined to stymie them.

At swords-point constantly, each branch of government scored on the other with a thrust here and there. Some Ford vetoes stuck. Some were overridden. But the cost of such sharp division between the two has been borne by the people and is etched clearly in the continuing story of a trouble-plagued economy.

President Ford determined at the outset of his Administration that to Whip Inflation Now (remember the WIN pin?), he would willingly tolerate unemployment at its highest levels since the 1930s. It has been in the seven, eight, nine percent range for nearly the full two years of his presidency. And those figures represent only "official" government statistics, which are misleading, since they fail to include millions of part-time workers who want full-time work and others so discouraged they have given up looking for jobs.

Notwithstanding the policy of "whipping" inflation by imposing the national tragedy and waste of joblessness on millions of workers, the cost of living didn't heed the Ford game plan. It jumped more than 14 percent during Ford's tenure.

IN 1974, in large measure through the political programs of the labor movement, dozens of pro-worker newcomers were elected to Congress, replacing old-line conservatives. The difference in performance, as measured by these voting records, is tremendous. In Indiana, for example, where five new seats were gained in 1974, the over-all congressional delegation voted in support of labor-backed programs in the 75-80 percent range as opposed to a 30-40 percent range previously. A similar change occurred in Iowa, and to a lesser extent in several other states.

These votes made it possible for Congress on occasion to override Ford vetoes of good programs. They also made it possible to resist ill-advised programs proposed by the President. Nevertheless, the consequence of the sharp division between White House and Congress has been continued economic slump, and the November elections provide workers the opportunity to turn it around.

We've got to score twice on Nov. 2, win the White House with Jimmy Carter, and win the Congress by re-electing our friends and electing new friends. This is what COPE will be working toward between now and Election Day. This is what should be the priority concern and activity of all union members.

We all have to work, and vote, as though our future depends on it. It does.

How Your Representatives Voted

	1 Public Works Veto (1)	2 Public Works Veto (2)	3 Labor—HEW Veto	4 Day-Care Veto	5 Hatch Act Veto	6 Humphrey-Hawkins Bill	7 Housing Funds	8 Job Safety	9 Davis-Bacon Wages	10 Unemployment Compensation (1)	11 Unemployment Compensation (2)	12 Union Political Rights	13 Natural Gas Prices	14 Mine Safety	15 Education Funds	16 Public Service Jobs	17 Youth Jobs	18 Food Stamps	19 Oil Prices	20 Postcard Registration	21 Nuclear Energy Development	22 UNDP Funding	23 Defense Spending	Cumulative Voting Record R	Cumulative Voting Record W
ALABAMA																									
1. Edwards (R)	R	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	12	112
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	9	117
3. Nichols (D)	R	R	A	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	27	79
4. Bevill (D)	R	R	R	W	W	A	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	56	55
5. Jones (D)	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	A	R	A	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	130	45
6. Buchanan (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	18	106
7. Flowers (D)	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	36	62
ALASKA																									
AL. Young (R)	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	A	R	R	24	37
ARIZONA																									
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	15	163
2. Udall (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	W	A	W	102	14
3. Steiger (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	A	W	A	A	A	A	W	W	W	A	A	A	A	2	95
4. Conlan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	R		4	58
ARKANSAS																									
1. Alexander (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	52	37
2. Mills (D)	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	99	72
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	18	94
4. Thornton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	W	R	40	26
CALIFORNIA																									
1. Johnson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	150	9
2. Clausen (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	28	105
3. Moss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	172	6
4. Leggett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	126	7
5. Burton, J. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W		43	4
6. Burton, P. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W		121	5
7. Miller (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	W		41	4
8. Dellums (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W		82	7
9. Stark (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W		61	4
10. Edwards (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W		130	5
11. Ryan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	54	10
12. McCloskey (R)	R	R	R	W	A	R	W	R	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W		53	43
13. Mineta (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W		41	4
14. McFall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R		166	8
15. Sisk (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R		152	12
16. Talcott (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R		22	113
17. Krebs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W		36	10
18. Ketchum (R)	W	W	W	R	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	7	56
19. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	9	48
20. Goldwater (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	12	83
21. Corman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W		138	6
22. Moorhead (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	R	R		7	56
23. Rees (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	A	R	W	A	R	R	A	R	W	R	A	W	W		90	15
24. Waxman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	W		41	4
25. Roybal (D) 8	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W		130	5
26. Rousselot (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	A		10	89
27. Bell (R)	W	W	W	A	A	A	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	R	A	45	79
28. Burke (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R		43	3
29. Hawkins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R		130	2
30. Danielson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R		79	5
31. Wilson, C. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	W	R		115	7
32. Anderson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R		94	8
33. Clawson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R		13	112
34. Hannaford (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	37	8
35. Lloyd (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R		39	6
36. Brown (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	W	A	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	102	5
37. Pettis (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R		9	35
38. Patterson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	A	R		38	5
39. Wiggins (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	A	R	14	90
40. Hinshaw (R)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	2	33
41. Wilson, B. (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	R	27	148
42. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	R		127	8
43. Burgener (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	10	54
COLORADO																									
1. Schroeder (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	52	15
2. Wirth (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	38	7
3. Evans (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	104	22
4. Johnson (R)	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	12	52
5. Armstrong (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	5	63
CONNECTICUT																									
1. Cotter (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	79	8
2. Dodd (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W		37	6
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	A	R	130	18
4. McKinney (R)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	A	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	A	W	W		51	34
5. Sarasin (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R		42	26
6. Moffett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	40	4

	1 Public Works Veto (1)	2 Public Works Veto (2)	3 Labor—HEW Veto	4 Day-Care Veto	5 Hatch Act Veto	6 Humphrey-Hawkins Bill	7 Housing Funds	8 Job Safety	9 Davis-Bacon Wages	10 Unemployment Compensation (1)	11 Unemployment Compensation (2)	12 Union Political Rights	13 Natural Gas Prices	14 Mine Safety	15 Education Funds	16 Public Service Jobs	17 Youth Jobs	18 Food Stamps	19 Oil Prices	20 Postcard Registration	21 Nuclear Energy Development	22 UNDP Funding	23 Defense Spending	Cumulative Voting Record R	Cumulative Voting Record W
DELAWARE																									
AL duPont (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	A	W	W	R	W	W	26	62
FLORIDA																									
1. Sikes (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	R	65	119
2. Fuqua (D)	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	40	88
3. Bennett (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	82	110
4. Chappell (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	R	32	66
5. Kelly (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	4	41
6. Young (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	16	75
7. Gibbons (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	A	A	R	W	W	W	R	R	A	W	87	45
8. Haley (D)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	29	150
9. Frey (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	12	88
10. Bafalis (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	13	53
11. Rogers (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	65	113
12. Burke (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	19	88
13. Lehman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	W	60	6
14. Pepper (D)	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	126	6
15. Fascell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	144	31
GEORGIA																									
1. Ginn (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	32	36
2. Mathis (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	25	62
3. Brinkley (D)	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	39	75
4. Levitas (D)	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	25	21
5. Young (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	57	3
6. Flynt (D)	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	A	W	W	R	A	A	R	R	36	124
7. McDonald (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	5	41
8. Stuckey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	R	44	61
9. Landrum (D)	A	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	A	R	A	R	50	113
10. Stephens (D)	A	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	A	R	R	R	55	84
HAWAII																									
1. Matsunaga (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	126	9
2. Mink (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	119	7
IDAHO																									
1. Symms (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	5	61
2. Hansen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R		5	61
ILLINOIS																									
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	W		73	6
2. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W		78	7
3. Russo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W		37	9
4. Derwinski (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	R	17	136
5. Fary (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W		29	2
6. Hyde (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R		9	37
7. Collins (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	W		57	4
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W			144	10
9. Yates (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W			168	11
10. Mikva (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W			69	7
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W			119	7
12. Crane (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	A	R	7	86
13. McClory (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	22	114
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	R		11	104
15. Hall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R		42	2
16. Anderson (R)	R	R	W	A	W	W	A	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	R		38	106
17. O'Brien (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R		12	53
18. Michel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R		25	142
19. Railsback (R)	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R		44	62
20. Findley (R)	W	W	W	R	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	21	124
21. Madigan (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R		20	46
22. Shipley (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R		119	29
23. Price (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R		189	2
24. Simon (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	38	6
INDIANA																									
1. Madden (D)	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	176	8
2. Fithian (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	31	12
3. Brademas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	152	5
4. Roush (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	119	25
5. Hillis (R)	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	34	49
6. Evans (D)	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	31	12
7. Myers (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	R	17	97
8. Hayes (D)	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	35	4
9. Hamilton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	91	36
10. Sharp (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	32	14
11. Jacobs (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	85	20

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
* Not in Congress at time.

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

1. Public Works Jobs Veto (1)

Showing his continuing indifference to the plight of unemployed Americans, President Ford vetoed a $6.1 billion public works jobs bill. This was the third major employment bill approved by the 94th Congress to be erased by a presidential veto. The measure would have created an estimated 600,000 jobs primarily in the construction of much needed public facilities such as schools and libraries and water, sewer and pollution control projects. The House on Feb. 19 successfully overrode the veto by a 319-98 vote. However, the Senate later failed in this effort.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

2. Public Works Jobs Veto (2)

Despite the earlier setback, Congress resurrected and passed a scaled-down version of the vetoed public works measure. The $3.9 billion bill would create over 300,000 jobs. Like the previously vetoed bill, the measure included over $1 billion in aid to financially-strapped cities and states. Again President Ford vetoed the bill. This time, however, Congress rebuffed him. Following the Senate's lead, the House voted 310-96 on July 22 to override the veto.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

3. Labor-HEW Appropriations Veto

The House rejected President Ford's veto of a $36 billion appropriations measure for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare. The bill significantly increased funds for labor-backed manpower, health, education and job safety programs. The House voted 310-113 on Jan. 27 to override the President's action. The Senate also overrode this veto.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

4. Day Care Funds Veto

President Ford vetoed a stopgap funding bill to help state child care centers comply with federal health and staffing requirements. Financially unable to meet these standards, many of these facilities would be closed down because federal funds would be cut off. Denial of these child care services would force many low-income working mothers back to welfare in order to care for their children. The House on May 4 easily overrode the veto by a 301-101 vote. However, on the following day the Senate sustained the veto.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

5. Hatch Act Reform Veto

Another Ford veto blocked legislation giving nearly 2.8 million federal and postal employees the same rights now enjoyed by other Americans to participate in partisan political activities. President Ford based his veto on the erroneous assertion that the bill weakened existing protections against political coercion and intimidation of federal workers when in fact it significantly improved these safeguards. On Apr. 29 the House by a 243-160 margin failed by 25 votes to obtain the two-thirds vote needed to override the veto.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

6. Humphrey-Hawkins Bill

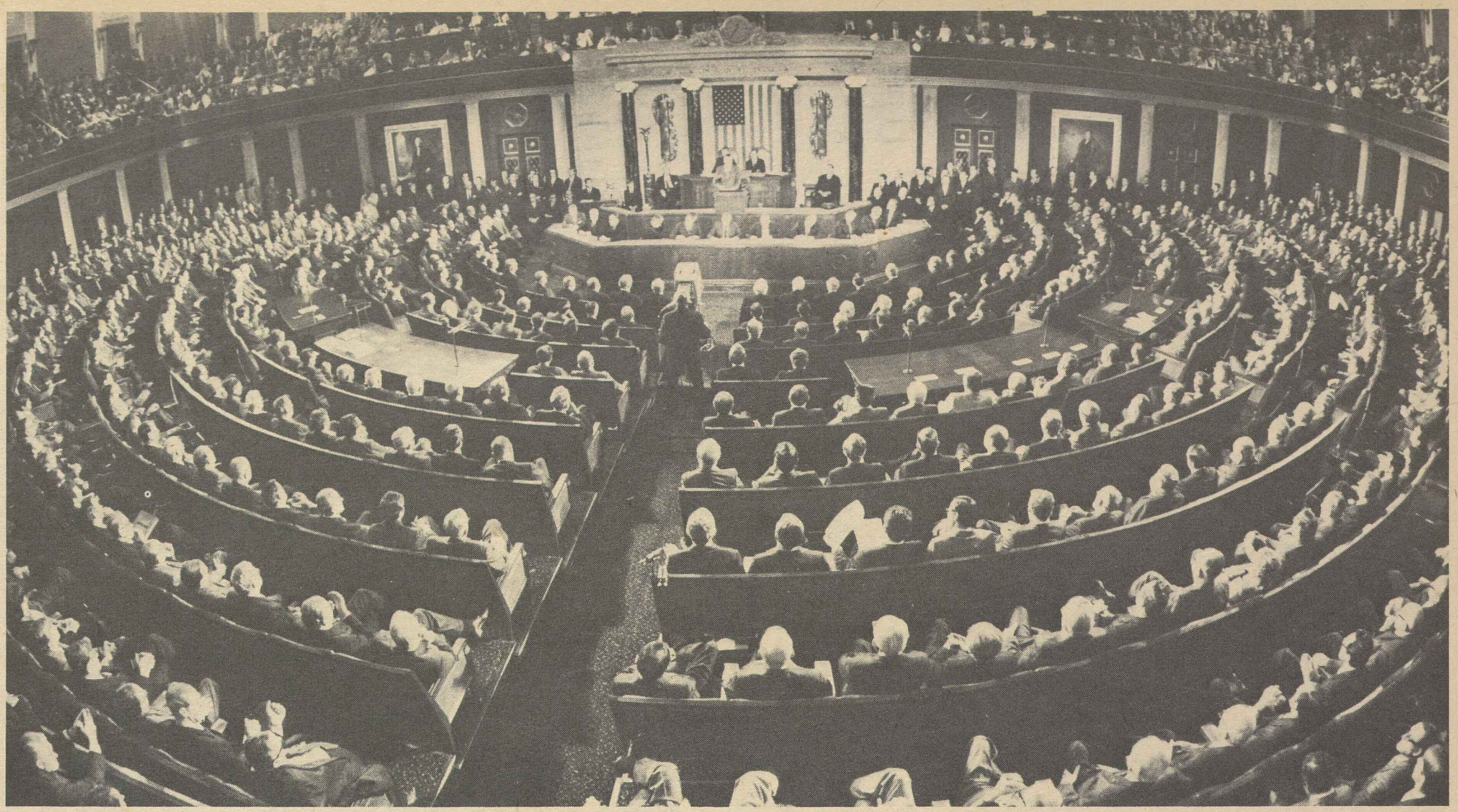
A priority on labor's legislative agenda, this legislation would provide a mechanism to better coordinate national economic planning and direct it toward the primary economic goal of full employment. Designed to reduce national adult unemployment to a 3 percent rate within four years, the bill sets up a variety of federally-assisted jobs programs to be implemented if other methods of reducing unemployment fail.

Start-up planning and administrative funds for the Humphrey-Hawkins bill were provided in the first Congressional Budget Resolution. An effort by Rep. Sarasin (R-Conn.) to strip these funds from the bill was rejected 177-206 on Apr. 29.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

7. Housing Funds

Over Administration objections, the House made



	Public Works Veto (1)	Public Works Veto (2)	Labor—HEW Veto	Day-Care Veto	Hatch Act Veto	Humphrey-Hawkins Bill	Housing Funds	Job Safety	Davis-Bacon Wages	Unemployment Compensation (1)	Unemployment Compensation (2)	Union Political Rights	Natural Gas Prices	Mine Safety	Education Funds	Public Service Jobs	Youth Jobs	Food Stamps	Oil Prices	Postcard Registration	Nuclear Energy Development	UNDP Funding	Defense Spending	Cumulative Voting Record	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	R	W
IOWA																									
1. Mezvinsky (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W		60	7
2. Blouin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W		42	4
3. Grassley (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W		9	37
4. Smith (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W		138	16
5. Harkin (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W		32	10
6. Bedell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W		31	15
KANSAS																									
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R		14	85
2. Keys (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W		37	8
3. Winn (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R		21	90
4. Shriver (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R		25	121
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R		23	112
KENTUCKY																									
1. Hubbard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R		27	18
2. Natcher (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W		137	45
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W		66	24
4. Snyder (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R		24	101
5. Carter (R)	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	A	R		37	86
6. Breckinridge (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W		47	21
7. Perkins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R		177	12
LOUISIANA																									
1. Hebert (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	52	117
2. Boggs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	50	15
3. Treen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	R	R	6	57
4. Waggonner (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	26	116
5. Passman (D)	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	55	125
6. Moore (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R		7	39
7. Breaux (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	33	32
8. Long (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	62	52
MAINE																									
1. Emery (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	A	R	R	W	23	22
2. Cohen (R)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	39	29
MARYLAND																									
1. Bauman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	8	55
2. Long (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	W	100	34
3. Sarbanes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	80	8
4. Holt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	R	8	59
5. Spellman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	39	6
6. Byron (D)	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	27	62
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	83	6
8. Gude (R)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	85	28
MASSACHUSETTS																									
1. Conte (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	92	67
2. Boland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	171	14
3. Early (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W		41	5
4. Drinan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W		81	9
5. Tsongas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	W		41	3
6. Harrington (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	88	9
7. Vacancy																									
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	172	9
9. Moakley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	64	3
10. Heckler (R)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	77	31
11. Burke (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	154	7
12. Studds (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	63	5

significant improvements in the nation's housing programs when it passed the 1977 housing authorization bill. Among other provisions, the legislation increased funding available for housing for the elderly and reactivated the public housing construction program.

A last-minute motion by Rep. Brown (R-Mich.) to recommit the conference report on the bill to delete these provisions was defeated 157-250 on June 30.

For Recommital—Wrong. Against Recommital—Right.

8. Job Safety

On June 24, during debate on a Labor-HEW appropriations bill, the House approved 231-161 an amendment by Rep. Findley (R-Ill.) seriously weakening the 1970 Occupational Safety & Health Act. By excluding firms employing 10 or fewer workers from coverage under the job safety law, this amendment would arbitrarily deny protection to 83 percent of all workplaces and 20 percent of all workers presently covered.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

9. Davis-Bacon Wages

To prevent jurisdictions utilizing federal revenue-sharing funds from evading the program's minimal Davis-Bacon Act fair wage requirements and thus pay wages lower than those prevailing in the area, the AFL-CIO sought to expand the wage coverage provisions in the revenue-sharing program. Under existing law only projects using 25 percent or more federal funds have to pay the prevailing rate.

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
*** Not in Congress at time.**

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

An amendment by Rep. O'Hara (D-Mich.) to require Davis-Bacon rates whenever any revenue sharing funds are used was defeated 174-218 on June 10.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

10. Unemployment Compensation (1)

House-passed legislation to improve the federal-state system of unemployment compensation benefits fell far short of overall reforms long sought by the AFL-CIO.

A key fight on the bill, strongly opposed by business interests, came on an amendment by Rep. Corman (D-Calif.) providing for a uniform federal standard to upgrade the inadequate maximum benefits paid by most states. The labor-backed amendment would have set the benefits at 50 percent of a person's average weekly wage up to a maximum equal to two-thirds of the statewide average weekly wage. The House rejected the amendment by a 113-281 vote on July 20.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

11. Unemployment Compensation (2)

Opponents of the unemployment compensation bill sought to eliminate one of the few significant reforms in the legislation. As reported by committee, the bill extended benefit protection to over 8.3 million state and local government workers not previously covered. Rep. Ketchum (R-Calif.) offered an amendment to strike this provision. It was rejected 186-212 on July 20.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

12. Union Political Rights

During House debate on legislation reconstructing the Federal Election Commission, conservatives offered a series of amendments to gag labor's political voice. The most serious of these was a proposal by Rep. Wiggins (R-Calif) designed to discourage union political activities by overloading local unions with cumbersome reporting requirements. The Wiggins amendment would have required that all the costs of communicating with members on any election matter would have to be reported. The House rejected the amendment 175-220 on Apr. 1.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

13. Natural Gas Deregulation

A last minute effort by labor and consumer groups blocked almost certain passage of a proposal to deregulate the price of natural gas sold in interstate commerce. Long sought by the nation's energy interests and solidly backed by the Ford Administration, deregulation would

How Your Representatives Voted

	1 Public Works Veto (1)	2 Public Works Veto (2)	3 Labor—HEW Veto	4 Day-Care Veto	5 Hatch Act Veto	6 Humphrey-Hawkins Bill	7 Housing Funds	8 Job Safety	9 Davis-Bacon Wages	10 Unemployment Compensation (1)	11 Unemployment Compensation (2)	12 Union Political Rights	13 Natural Gas Prices	14 Mine Safety	15 Education Funds	16 Public Service Jobs	17 Youth Jobs	18 Food Stamps	19 Oil Prices	20 Postcard Registration	21 Nuclear Energy Development	22 UNDP Funding	23 Defense Spending	Cumulative Voting Record R	W
MICHIGAN																									
1. Conyers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	105	10
2. Esch (R)	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	W	W	A	A	W	A	A	W	W	W	A	A	A	R	W	R	37	62
3. Brown (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	R	27	83
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	9	130
5. VanderVeen (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	49	8
6. Carr (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	40	6
7. Riegle (D)	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	A	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	W	W	84	20
8. Traxler (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	50	5
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	21	88
10. Cederberg (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	13	165
11. Ruppe (R)	R	R	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	A	W	A	R	W	W	41	63
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	W	W	146	11
13. Diggs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	152	7
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	134	8
15. Ford (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	114	5
16. Dingell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	158	8
17. Brodhead (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	41	4
18. Blanchard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	41	5
19. Broomfield (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	25	77
MINNESOTA																									
1. Quie (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	30	131
2. Hagedorn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	5	40
3. Frenzel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	16	73
4. Karth (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	A	A	A	R	A	W	R	A	A	A	R	A	W	W	137	8
5. Fraser (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	115	9
6. Nolan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	42	4
7. Bergland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	76	13
8. Oberstar (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	42	4
MISSISSIPPI																									
1. Whitten (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	46	141
2. Bowen (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	25	42
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	13	98
4. Cochran (R)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	16	48
5. Lott (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	13	52
MISSOURI																									
1. Clay (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	83	5
2. Symington (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	W	86	11
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	A	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	A	160	15
4. Randall (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	A	R	R	A	R	A	R	A	111	42
5. Bolling (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	A	W		172	6
6. Vacancy																									
7. Taylor (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	6	60
8. Ichord (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	R	62	76
9. Hungate (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	95	26
10. Burlison (D)	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	75	29
MONTANA																									
1. Baucus (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	38	8
2. Melcher (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	80	21
NEBRASKA																									
1. Thone (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	14	77
2. McCollister (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	10	80
3. Smith (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	R	5	40
NEVADA																									
AL Santini (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	25	21
NEW HAMPSHIRE																									
1. D'Amours (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	34	12
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	29	105
NEW JERSEY																									
1. Florio (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	40	5
2. Hughes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	32	13
3. Howard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W		112	10
4. Thompson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	W		161	6
5. Fenwick (R)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	24	21
6. Forsythe (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	28	57
7. Maguire (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	40	6
8. Roe (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	87	11
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	110	8
10. Rodino (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	181	7
11. Minish (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	131	7
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	57	9
13. Meyner (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	41	4
14. Daniels (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	149	6
15. Patten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	130	10
NEW MEXICO																									
1. Lujan (R)	W	R	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	21	65
2. Runnels (D)	W	R	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	27	53
NEW YORK																									
1. Pike (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	113	36
2. Downey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	40	6
3. Ambro (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W		37	8
4. Lent (R)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	22	63
5. Wydler (R)	R	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	41	94
6. Wolff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	111	16
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	141	10
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	134	8
9. Delaney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	173	17
10. Biaggi (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	87	15
11. Scheuer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	93	9
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	88	6
13. Solarz (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	39	4
14. Richmond (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	41	4
15. Zeferetti (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	42	4
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	62	6
17. Murphy (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	W	116	9
18. Koch (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	93	9
19. Rangel (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	80	6
20. Abzug (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	97	8
21. Badillo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	78	6
22. Bingham (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	116	8
23. Peyser (R)	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	63	14
24. Ottinger (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	73	9
25. Fish (R)	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	44	55
26. Gilman (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	A	48	19
27. McHugh (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	A	37	6
28. Stratton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	A	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	131	20
29. Pattison (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	38	8
30. McEwen (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	16	99
31. Mitchell (R)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	29	38
32. Hanley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	117	10
33. Walsh (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	40	25
34. Horton (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	93	42
35. Conable (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	18	108
36. LaFalce (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	38	8
37. Nowak (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	40	6
38. Kemp (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	20	65
39. Lundine (D)	*	R	*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	*	R	*	*	R	R	R	R	W	*	W	14	3
NORTH CAROLINA																									
1. Jones (D)	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	R	40	74
2. Fountain (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	22	132
3. Henderson (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	R	A	A	R	49	97
4. Andrews (D)	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	R	R	25	36
5. Neal (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	28	17
6. Preyer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	54	43
7. Rose (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	38	24
8. Hefner (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	22	22
9. Martin (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	6	59
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	10	125
11. Taylor (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	46	103
NORTH DAKOTA																									
AL Andrews (R)	R	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	47	85
OHIO																									
1. Gradison (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	7	37
2. Clancy (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	R	R	R		15	130
3. Whalen (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W		94	19
4. Guyer (R)	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	A	R	12	53
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	19	141
6. Harsha (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	25	120
7. Brown (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	21	91
8. Kindness (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R		4	40
9. Ashley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	155	13
10. Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	10	106
11. Stanton, J. W. (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	40	84
12. Devine (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	15	143
13. Mosher (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	55	83

have initially cost American consumers an estimated $5.4 billion yearly, increasing to over $17 billion annually in five to seven years. A compromise amendment by Rep. Smith (D-Iowa) which allowed partial price deregulation for only small gas producers but more importantly extended controls to previously unregulated intrastate gas was approved by a 205-201 vote Feb. 5.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

14. Mine Safety

Each year hundreds of miners lose their lives because of lax enforcement of mine safety laws primarily because the Interior Dept. which enforces these laws is also responsible for maximizing mine production. To end this conflict of interest, the AFL-CIO has long proposed the transfer of job safety functions to the Labor Dept. so that all job safety programs might be under one jurisdiction.

Legislation to effect this change was passed by the House despite Administration opposition. Rep. Quie (R-Minn.) offered an Administration-backed substitute bill to prevent this transfer. His proposal was rejected by the House on July 27 by a 119-263 vote.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

15. Education Funds

The nation's federal aid to education program allocates funds to areas "impacted" by federal installations to help defray state and local educational costs of children whose families are employed by these installations. In recent years such "impact" aid was extended to locales having low-rent public housing to help pay the educational cost of children residing in these areas. Long-time antagonists of this program tried to block appropriations for it. During debate on legislation revising educational funding for 1976, Rep. Michel (R-Ill.) offered an amendment to eliminate the $98 million allocated for this educational aid. His amendment was rejected 134-267 on Feb. 10.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

16. Public Service Jobs

With well over 7 million Americans unemployed, the House approved a two-year expansion of the labor-backed public service jobs program (CETA). The bill would effectively double the number of jobs available to 600,000. Despite increasing unemployment, the Administration sought only an extension of the program at existing levels. A substitute to this effect by Rep. Quie (R-Minn.) was rejected 175-226 Feb. 10.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

17. Summer Jobs for Youth

During debate on the 1977 Labor-HEW appropriations bill on June 24, the House approved 183-181 an amendment by Rep. Mitchell (D-Md.) increasing funds for the Summer Youth Employment program. This program was created to combat the high rate of unemployment among young workers—more than double that of other age groups. Mitchell's amendment brought funding up to the spending targets set earlier by Congress in the first Budget Resolution.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

18. Food Stamp Program

The Administration's assault on programs to help the nation's needy continued in 1976. Singled out for special attack was the food stamp program, whose rolls have swelled as a result of soaring unemployment. Regressive Administration guidelines designed to slash millions of working poor and low-income families from the food stamp rolls were blocked by court action, but House conservatives tried to effect these changes through legislative action. During debate on the 1977 agricultural appropriations bill, Rep. Rousselot (R-Calif.) tried to slash over $794 million from the food stamp program. The House rejected his proposal by a 184-222 vote on June 16.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
***** Not in Congress at time.

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

How Your Representatives Voted

	Public Works Veto (1)	Public Works Veto (2)	Labor—HEW Veto	Day-Care Veto	Hatch Act Veto	Humphrey-Hawkins Bill	Housing Funds	Job Safety	Davis-Bacon Wages	Unemployment Compensation (1)	Unemployment Compensation (2)	Union Political Rights	Natural Gas Prices	Mine Safety	Education Funds	Public Service Jobs	Youth Jobs	Food Stamps	Oil Prices	Postcard Registration	Nuclear Energy Development	UNDP Funding	Defense Spending	Cumulative Voting Record	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	R	W
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	78	8
15. Wylie (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	20	92
16. Regula (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	21	48
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	13	132
18. Hays (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	R	W	A	A	153	14
19. Carney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W		87	2
20. Stanton, J. V. (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	A	R	A	W	A	72	7
21. Stokes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	84	6
22. Vanik (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	W	W	153	12
23. Motti (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	33	12
OKLAHOMA																									
1. Jones (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	30	34
2. Risenhoover (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	33	12
3. Albert (D)														(Speaker)										99	15
4. Steed (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	121	61
5. Jarman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	35	144
6. English (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	16	30
OREGON																									
1. AuCoin (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	29	15
2. Ullman (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	135	34
3. Duncan (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	W	R	W	R	A	R	W	49	15		
4. Weaver (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	A	W	38	6	
PENNSYLVANIA																									
1. Vacancy																									
2. Nix (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	155	4
3. Green (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	R	A	A	W	W	W	114	7
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W		107	5
5. Schulze (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	8	37
6. Yatron (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	86	11
7. Edgar (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	40	5
8. Biester (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	78	33
9. Shuster (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	8	60
10. McDade (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	A	W	W	W	R	89	46
11. Flood (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	W	R	169	13
12. Murtha (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	52	3
13. Coughlin (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	37	63
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	144	11
15. Rooney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	A	120	12
16. Eshleman (R)	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	12	91
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	13	135
18. Heinz (R)	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	A	A	W	W	R	A	A	R	R	W	A	W	W	A	51	22
19. Goodling (R)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	10	35		
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	86	6
21. Dent (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	142	11
22. Morgan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	181	7
23. Johnson (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	A	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	16	114
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	A	117	8
25. Myers (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	15	31
RHODE ISLAND																									
1. St. Germain (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	A	W	135	9
2. Beard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	41	4
SOUTH CAROLINA																									
1. Davis (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	54	28
2. Spence (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R		15	73
3. Derrick (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	A	W	W	R	23	22
4. Mann (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	12	86
5. Holland (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	20	21
6. Jenrette (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	29	14
SOUTH DAKOTA																									
1. Pressler (R)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	27	19
2. Abdnor (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	13	53
TENNESSEE																									
1. Quillen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	12	118
2. Duncan (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	20	109
3. Lloyd (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R		30	16
4. Evins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	A	R	R	R	A	W	R	W	W	A	A	R	R	R	101	62
5. Allen (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	27	2
6. Beard (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	7	56
7. Jones (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	54	39
8. Ford (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	43	3
TEXAS																									
1. Hall (D)	*	W	*	*	*	*	R	*	*	W	W	*	*	W	*	*	*	*	W	R	*	*	*	2	5
2. Wilson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	A	48	15
3. Collins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	9	93
4. Roberts (D)	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	48	91
5. Steelman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	A	W	W	A	A	W	A	W	W	A	W	R	R	10	49
6. Teague (D)	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	46	129
7. Archer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R		7	84
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	106	7
9. Brooks (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	145	33
10. Pickle (D)	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	69	59
11. Poage (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	61	111
12. Wright (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	121	46	
13. Hightower (D)	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	15	30	
14. Young (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	A	113	51
15. de la Garza (D)	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	72	48
16. White (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	57	70
17. Burleson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	30	156
18. Jordan (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	61	6
19. Mahon (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	62	125		
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	131	11
21. Krueger (D)	R	A	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	19	26
22. Paul (R)	*	W	*	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	*	*	W	*	*	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	1	16
23. Kazen (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	72	51
24. Milford (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	R	R	R	12	48
UTAH																									
1. McKay (D)	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	58	25
2. Howe (D)	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	A	A	R	A	R	R	W	W	A	R	A	R	A	W	32	6
VERMONT																									
AL Jeffords (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	22	23
VIRGINIA																									
1. Downing (D)	R	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	31	120
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	17	82
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	11	118
4. Daniel, R. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	7	59
5. Daniel, W. (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	10	92
6. Butler (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	5	60
7. Robinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	8	82
8. Harris (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	40	6
9. Wampler (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	23	98
10. Fisher (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	34	11
WASHINGTON																									
1. Pritchard (R)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	33	34
2. Meeds (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	W	119	5
3. Bonker (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	A	R	W	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	W	34	8
4. McCormack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	77	7
5. Foley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	106	17
6. Hicks (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	115	12
7. Adams (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	122	5
WEST VIRGINIA																									
1. Mollahan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	93	8
2. Staggers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	178	11
3. Slack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	130	27
4. Hechler (D)	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	139	20
WISCONSIN																									
1. Aspin (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	W	76	11
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	144	14
3. Baldus (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	37	8
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	186	6
5. Reuss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	170	8
6. Steiger (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	28	86
7. Obey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	86	15
8. Cornell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	38	8
9. Kasten (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	9	37	
WYOMING																									
AL Roncalio (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	79	19	

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
***** Not in Congress at time.

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

19. Oil Prices

Blocked in their efforts to deregulate natural gas prices, President Ford and his Federal Energy Administration pushed to end price controls on various oil products. They met with partial success as Congress refused to block a proposal to decontrol prices of diesel fuel, home heating oil and other middle distillate fuels. These fuels supply 17 percent of domestic energy needs. The estimated increased cost on home heating bills alone would be over $1 billion.

Although Congress has veto power over such decisions, a resolution to block this proposal was tied up in the House Commerce Committee. A motion by Rep. Dingell (D-Mich.) to discharge the resolution from the committee to allow for its floor consideration was defeated by a 194-208 vote on June 30. As a result, the price decontrol proposal went into effect.

For Discharge—Right. Against Discharge—Wrong.

20. Postcard Voter Registration

In 1972 only 55 percent of the electorate voted in the presidential elections. Two years later only 40 percent of eligible voters cast ballots in congressional elections. Millions of American voters fail to go to the polls each year because of state and local registration laws that actually discourage registration to vote. To curb this decline in voter participation, the AFL-CIO endorsed a bill establishing a national postcard voter registration system which the House approved Aug. 9.

During debate on the bill, the House defeated 172-199 an amendment by Rep. Frenzel (R-Minn.) to disallow implementation of the postcard system in 1976 elections and thus discourage Senate action this year.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

21. Nuclear Energy

The AFL-CIO strongly supports federal efforts to develop alternate sources of energy to meet the nation's long-term needs. Nuclear energy is one of these potential sources of power.

During debate on legislation providing funds for the Energy Reseaerch & Development Administration for 1977, opponents of nuclear energy development again tried to block the continuing construction of the Clinch River breeder reactor demonstration project. An amendment by Rep. Coughlin (R-Pa.) placing severe financing restrictions on the project so as to delay its development was defeated 173-209 on May 20.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

22. UNDP Funding

The AFL-CIO has urged termination of U.S. contributions to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). This UN agency, which is charged with promoting economic growth and stability in under-developed nations, has squandered millions in funding and mismanaged projects which have never been completed. Meanwhile, eastern bloc countries and oil-rich Arab states have received funds far in excess of their contributions to the UNDP.

During House debate on foreign aid appropriations for 1977, Rep. Edwards (R-Ala.) introduced an amendment to delete $85.5 million allocated to the UNDP. The House rejected his proposal 179-208 on Mar. 4.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

23. Defense Spending

During House debate on a 1977 defense authorization bill, numerous attempts were made to block or delay development of various weapons systems. One such amendment offered by Rep. Seiberling (D-Ohio) would have deferred the expenditure of $960 million for the development of the B-1 strategic bomber until after Feb. 1977. The House rejected the amendment 177-210 on Apr. 8.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

Labor's Stand on Major 1976 Senate Issues

1. Public Works Jobs Veto (1)

The inability of the Senate to override President Ford's veto of a third major jobs bill passed by the 94th Congress doomed thousands of American workers to continued unemployment. The public works employment bill would have created over 600,000 jobs in construction of badly needed public projects such as schools and libraries and sewer and water treatment facilities. The legislation also contained $1.5 billion in aid to financially-strapped cities and states primarily to prevent cutbacks in services and potential lay-offs of an estimated 100,000 local government workers.

The Senate vote of 63-35 on Feb. 19 in favor of overriding the veto was three votes short of the two-thirds voted needed for override.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

2. Public Works Jobs Veto (2)

A second, scaled-down version of the public works jobs bill also felt the sting of President Ford's veto. This time, however, Congress overwelmingly overrode that action. The second bill, a $3.9 billion package would create over 300,000 jobs, maintained over $1 billion in aid to cities. On July 21 the Senate easily overrode this veto by a 73-24 vote.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

3. Labor-HEW Appropriations Veto

President Ford vetoed the 1976 Labor-HEW appropriations bill, charging that the increased federal funding for such programs as health research, vocational rehabilitation, alcohol and drug abuse prevention, and community service programs was "wasteful."

The Senate followed the House's lead and rejected Ford's veto in a lopsided 70-24 vote on Jan. 28.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

4. Day Care Funds Veto

A stopgap funding bill to help state child care centers comply with federal health and staffing requirements was vetoed by President Ford raising the prospect that financially hard-pressed states would have to close down many of these facilities. And without the availability of such child care services, many low-income working mothers would be forced onto welfare.

The Senate on May 5 failed to override the veto by a 60-34 vote, three votes short of the needed two-thirds.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

5. Housing

A 1977 housing authorization bill which increased housing funds for the elderly and resurrected public housing funding was strongly opposed by the Ford Administration. Successive Republican Administrations had refused to spend funds allocated by Congress for public housing construction. Conservatives led by Sen. Garn (R-Utah) made a last minute effort to recommit the conference report on the housing bill to have these provisions eliminated. The Senate rejected Garn's recommittal motion by a 23-57 vote on Apr. 27.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

6. Tax Reform (1)

Under the current tax laws, U.S.-based multinational corporations pay no U.S. taxes on profits earned overseas unless the money is returned to the United States, which could be never. This tax subsidy effectively encourages these firms to shift major segments of their industries overseas. It is estimated that since 1966 this loophole has cost the nation over 1 million jobs.

During debate on a major tax bill Sen. Hartke (D-Ind.) sponsored a labor-backed amendment to tax the profits at the U.S. tax rate at the time they are earned. His amendment would have phased out this tax escape over a five-year period. However, the Senate voted to kill the measure, first tabling it and then by a 45-44 vote on June 29 tabled the motion to reconsider.

For Tabling—Wrong. Against Tabling—Right.

7. Tax Reform (2)

A second try to close this foreign profits loophole met with a similar fate. Sen. Hollings (D-S.C.), pointing to the increased revenues to be gained both by taxing multinational firms and by preserving domestic employment, offered a similar version of the previously defeated Hartke provision. The Senate again rejected the proposal 31-43 on Aug. 6.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

8. Tax Reform (3)

The Senate committee's tax bill significantly weakened House-passed provisions limiting tax shelters used by wealthy doctors, lawyers and executives. During debate on the bill, labor supported an amendment by Sen. Nelson (D-Wis.) to restore the House provision limiting opportunities for wealthy Americans to use paper losses in non-residential real estate, gas and oil leasing, movies, farms and sports franchises to avoid taxes. The Senate, however, on June 17 agreed 46-33 to a motion by Sen. Long (D-La.) to table and thus kill the Nelson amendment.

For Tabling—Wrong. Against Tabling—Right.

9. Tax Reform (4)

On June 24 the Senate rejected a labor-backed proposal by Sen. Mondale (D-Minn.) to tighten the minimum tax provision so as to extract a minimum amount of tax from wealthy individuals who use various gimmicks to avoid normal taxation. His amendment would have raised the minimum tax rate from 10 to 15 percent, cut the exemption to $10,000 in preference income and eliminated the present deduction for taxes paid. The Senate tabled this amendment, 45-39, on a motion by Sen. Long (D-La.) which killed the reform.

For Tabling—Wrong. Against Tabling—Right.

10. Tax Reform (5)

As debate progressed on the Senate version of the tax bill the legislation became so riddled with new tax loopholes that the end result could cost the federal government over $300 million in fiscal 1977 and billions more in later years. After opening up new loopholes for corporations and wealthy individuals, the Senate tried to recoup some of these lost revenues by wiping out the tax exclusion allowed on a portion of pay received by workers during illnesses, one of the few genuine tax breaks for those in need. An amendment by Sen. Bayh (D-Ind.), approved 48-34 on Aug. 6, retained the sick pay exclusion for those earning $15,000 or less yearly.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

11. Union Political Rights

During Senate debate on legislation reconstructing the Federal Election Commission (FEC), anti-labor forces sought to simply resurrect the commission and thereby kill a number of campaign finance reforms approved by the Senate Rules Committee.

As reported by the committee the bill amended existing campaign financing laws to prohibit anti-labor regulations previously approved by the FEC. Sen. Griffin (R-Mich.) introduced a substitute bill to resurrect the commission and leave its anti-labor regulations intact. The Griffin bill was rejected 39-55 on Mar. 18.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

12. Hatch Act Reform

The 1939 Political Activity Act, commonly known as the Hatch Act, now prohibits some 2.8 million federal and postal employees from participating in partisan political activities. Reform legislation designed to correct this inequity while also strengthening existing restrictions against political coercion of federal workers passed the House in 1975. Although the bill was later vetoed, the Senate passed its version of Hatch Act reform on Mar. 11 by a 47-32 vote.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

13. Food Stamps

The Senate Agriculture Committee reported regressive legislation that would have eliminated millions of needy families from the food stamp program. To prevent passage of this legislation, the AFL-CIO endorsed a compromise substitute bill by Senators McGovern (D-S.D.) and Dole (R-Kans.) which, while tightening up requirements, maintained the eligibility status of those truly in need. The Senate approved the compromise measure, 49-30, on Apr. 8.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

14. Energy

One of the major problems in dealing with the nation's energy crisis is congressional inability to obtain, either directly or through federal agencies, accurate information on energy supplies, costs, and needs.

To correct this situation, Sen. Haskell (D-Colo.) during Senate debate on an extension of the Federal Energy Act, offered an amendment to create within the Federal Energy Administration an independent office to gather, analyze, and provide Congress with information on the nation's supply and consumption of energy. The new agency was authorized to collect financial data from energy companies as well as other information regarding separate energy activities of the industry. Despite strong industry opposition, the Senate approved Haskell's amendment by a narrow 46-45 vote on June 15. It was later modified in conference.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

15. No-Fault Auto Insurance

Under pressure from the Ford Administration, trial lawyers and some insurance companies, the Senate voted to scuttle a labor-backed no-fault auto insurance bill. This important consumer reform legislation was designed to assure auto accident victims adequate and more timely compensation of losses, better allocation of their premium dollars and lower insurance costs.

The legislation was pigeonholed, however, as the Senate by a 45-47 vote on Mar. 31, refused to reconsider its vote to recommit the bill and thus killed it.

For Reconsideration—Right. Against Reconsideration—Wrong.

16. Antitrust Enforcement

Recognizing the inadequacies in the federal enforcement of antitrust laws against monopolistic practices, the AFL-CIO has urged corrective legislative action to protect the consumer and marketplace competition. In 1976 labor supported antitrust reform legislation which, among other provisions, would allow state attorneys general to bring antitrust suits on behalf of citizens. Despite earlier support, the Ford Administration switched signals under pressure from big business and opposed the measure. As a result, Senate conservatives filibustered the legislation in hopes of killing it. However, on June 3 the Senate by a 67-22 vote invoked cloture and thereby cut off debate. The Senate later passed the legislation.

For Cloture—Right. Against Cloture—Wrong.

17. Education Funds

During Senate debate on a supplemental appropriations bill, Sen. Kennedy (D-Mass.) tried to increase by $1 billion the funding for elementary and secondary education assistance to disadvantaged children. At present, because of the lack of funds, only about 50 percent of the children eligible for this educational aid are served by the program. The Senate, however, rejected Kennedy's amendment, 25-64, on May 11.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

18. Davis-Bacon Wages

During Senate debate on a 1977 military construction authorization bill, anti-labor forces renewed their attack on the prevailing wage provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act. An amendment by Sen. Tower (R-Tex.) would have prohibited the payment of Davis-Bacon prevailing wage rates to construction workers at military projects. The Senate easily rejected this amendment 17-66 on May 20.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

19. Defense Spending

Opponents of the B-1 bomber renewed their attacks on continued development of this weapons system in the second session. Although unsuccessful in their efforts to block this program in 1975, the Senate reversed its direction, approving a proposal by Sen. Culver (D-Iowa) to the 1977 Defense Procurement Authorization bill disallowing the expenditure of funds for B-1 until after Feb. 1, 1977. By a 44-37 vote on May 20 the Senate accepted Culver's amendment. The amendment was later eliminated in conference.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

20. Solid Waste Recycling

The AFL-CIO has long supported federal incentives to encourage efficient solid waste recycling programs. At the same time, the federation has opposed efforts to impose any kind of so-called ban-the-can legislation because of its severe impact on domestic employment and increased cost to consumers.

During Senate debate on legislation providing federal funds for state and local solid waste programs through 1979, Sen. Hatfield (R-Ore.) offered a "ban-the-can" amendment. His proposal would have imposed a mandatory 5-cent deposit on all beer and soft drink cans and bottles within five years while banning "pop-top" beverage cans within one year. Strongly opposed by labor, his amendment was rejected 26-60 on June 30.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

How Your Senators Voted

	1 Public Works Veto (1)	2 Public Works Veto (2)	3 Labor—HEW Veto	4 Child-Care Veto	5 Housing	6 Tax Reform (1)	7 Tax Reform (2)	8 Tax Reform (3)	9 Tax Reform (4)	10 Tax Reform (5)	11 Union Political Rights	12 Hatch Act Reform	13 Food Stamps	14 Energy	15 No-Fault Auto Insurance	16 Anti-Trust Enforcement	17 Education Funds	18 Davis-Bacon Wages	19 Defense Spending	20 Solid Waste Recycling	Cumulative Voting Record R	Cumulative Voting Record W
ALABAMA																						
Allen (D)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	28	64
Sparkman (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	A	R	A	R	92	82
ALASKA																						
Gravel (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	W	W	R	R	A	A	W	A	R	W	R	R	A	61	14
Stevens (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	A	W	W	A	W	R	A	W	R	A	W	A	A	R	54	29
ARIZONA																						
Fannin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	13	105
Goldwater (R)	W	A	W	W	W	A	A	A	A	W	W	A	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	A	10	120
ARKANSAS																						
Bumpers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	W	R	23	14
McClellan (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	R	A	36	136
CALIFORNIA																						
Cranston (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	A	86	6
Tunney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	A	A	R	A	A	R	A	R	A	A	R	W	61	12
COLORADO																						
Hart (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	34	7
Haskell (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	44	17
CONNECTICUT																						
Ribicoff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	117	14
Weicker (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	46	32
DELAWARE																						
Biden (D)	W	R	R	R	A	W	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	42	14
Roth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	A	R	15	68
FLORIDA																						
Chiles (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	40	42
Stone (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	23	19
GEORGIA																						
Nunn (D)	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	26	37
Talmadge (D)	R	R	W	W	R	A	A	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	52	106
HAWAII																						
Inouye (D)	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	W	A	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	106	11
Fong (R)	W	R	R	W	A	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	R	R	R	61	76
IDAHO																						
Church (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	A	A	R	R	A	A	A	A	W	121	24
McClure (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	9	52
ILLINOIS																						
Stevenson (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	A	67	15
Percy (R)	R	R	R	R	W	A	A	W	A	R	W	A	R	W	A	R	W	R	A	R	67	26
INDIANA																						
Bayh (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	W	R		106	7
Hartke (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	R	A	A	R	A	A	W	R	R	A	W	R	114	17
IOWA																						
Clark (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	55	8
Culver (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	35	4
KANSAS																						
Dole (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	15	71
Pearson (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	47	80
KENTUCKY																						
Ford (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R		31	10
Huddleston (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	44	16
LOUISIANA																						
Johnston (D)	W	R	R	R	A	W	A	W	W	A	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	A	A	R	21	34
Long (D)	W	R	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	A	R	A	84	82
MAINE																						
Hathaway (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R		49	15
Muskie (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	W	W		125	18
MARYLAND																						
Beall (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	R	41	44
Mathias (R)	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	A	R	W	W	69	24
MASSACHUSETTS																						
Kennedy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	114	11
Brooke (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	87	15
MICHIGAN																						
Hart (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A		126	10
Griffin (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	31	72
MINNESOTA																						
Humphrey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	130	8
Mondale (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	108	8
MISSISSIPPI																						
Eastland (D)	W	R	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	A	W	R	A	32	137
Stennis (D)	W	R	W	W	R	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	42	134
MISSOURI																						
Eagleton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	W	R	77	12
Symington (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	A	W	R	R	A	A	W	R	W	R	W	A	142	19
MONTANA																						
Mansfield (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W		141	33
Metcalf (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	119	13
NEBRASKA																						
Curtis (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	10	158
Hruska (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	A	W	A	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	17	154

	1 Public Works Veto (1)	2 Public Works Veto (2)	3 Labor—HEW Veto	4 Child-Care Veto	5 Housing	6 Tax Reform (1)	7 Tax Reform (2)	8 Tax Reform (3)	9 Tax Reform (4)	10 Tax Reform (5)	11 Union Political Rights	12 Hatch Act Reform	13 Food Stamps	14 Energy	15 No-Fault Auto Insurance	16 Anti-Trust Enforcement	17 Education Funds	18 Davis-Bacon Wages	19 Defense Spending	20 Solid Waste Recycling	Cumulative Voting Record R	Cumulative Voting Record W
NEVADA																						
Cannon (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	100	43
Laxalt (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	A	7	31
NEW HAMPSHIRE																						
Durkin (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R		25	3
McIntyre (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	104	19
NEW JERSEY																						
Williams (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	144	9
Case (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	147	27
NEW MEXICO																						
Montoya (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	R	A	A	W	W	R	W	A	A	R	120	25
Domenici (R)	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	16	44
NEW YORK																						
Buckley (Cons.)	R	W	W	W	A	A	W	A	A	R	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	A	A	A	11	59
Javits (R)	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	150	27
NORTH CAROLINA																						
Morgan (D)	R	A	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	16	23
Helms (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	8	53
NORTH DAKOTA																						
Burdick (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	120	20
Young (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	A	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	R	40	131
OHIO																						
Glenn (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	A	29	9
Taft (R)	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	A	R	R	32	46
OKLAHOMA																						
Bartlett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	8	55
Bellmon (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	19	70
OREGON																						
Hatfield (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	59	44
Packwood (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	38	55
PENNSYLVANIA																						
Schweiker (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	88	8
Scott (R)	W	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	92	58
RHODE ISLAND																						
Pastore (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	W	A	W	R		156	16
Pell (D)	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	125	10
SOUTH CAROLINA																						
Hollings (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	56	49
Thurmond (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	19	153
SOUTH DAKOTA																						
Abourezk (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	48	10
McGovern (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	101	14
TENNESSEE																						
Baker (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	A	A	A	R		24	71
Brock (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	A	A	R	17	107
TEXAS																						
Bentsen (D)	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	A	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	R	40	40
Tower (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	13	117
UTAH																						
Moss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	A	W	124	15
Garn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	7	33
VERMONT																						
Leahy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	32	9
Stafford (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	A	A	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	56	20
VIRGINIA																						
Byrd (Ind.)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	16	99
Scott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	8	51
WASHINGTON																						
Jackson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R		165	6
Magnuson (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	166	10
WEST VIRGINIA																						
Byrd (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	W	R		107	59
Randolph (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	114	36
WISCONSIN																						
Nelson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	111	19
Proxmire (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	133	31
WYOMING																						
McGee (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	A	A	R	107	26
Hansen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	10	98

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
***** Not in Congress at time.

Votes by senators while members of the House are not included in this record.

More to Come?

Ford Sets Record On Use of Vetoes

NO PRESIDENT in this nation's history has used the power of veto as often or as ruthlessly as Gerald Ford. In the brief two years that he has been President, he has averaged more vetoes per year than any chief executive before him. While blaming Congress for inaction, President Ford has, through his 52 vetoes, struck down and frustrated one congressional initiative after another.

While pursuing economic policies which have caused the highest national unemployment since the Depression, President Ford has vetoed four major job bills that would have created more than two million jobs. With the housing industry in its worse slump since the post-World War II era, the President vetoed an emergency housing bill designed to lower home mortgage interest rates—the best way to spur housing construction.

Those in need of jobs and decent homes were not the only Ford veto victims. Singled out for vetoes were many of the nation's less fortunate and most needy citizens. An extension of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act to help advance employment and educational opportunities of the handicapped was vetoed. Day-care funding legislation, which would have helped the states provide adequate child care services so that welfare mothers might become employable, was vetoed. Funds for health programs benefiting the poor who cannot afford adequate health care were vetoed not once, but twice. Even a minor tax relief bill to help the victims of flood disasters was vetoed.

President Ford vetoed a major education appropriations bill—reversing a trend toward expanded educational opportunities that began in the Eisenhower Administration. When Congress blocked Administration efforts to slash millions of hungry children from the school lunch program, he vetoed this legislation. He even became the first President ever to turn his back on the nation's war veterans by vetoing an increase in GI bill educational benefits for Vietnam veterans.

When Congress refused to blindly commit itself to future, unspecified budget cuts, President Ford vetoed a tax-cut extension for low- and middle-income families that was essential to stimulate the depressed economy. He vetoed legislation to keep the lid on inflationary oil prices while pushing energy industry proposals to force consumers to pay even higher oil and gas prices.

Bowing again to the energy industry, President Ford vetoed a bill to boost the depressed maritime industry by requiring that a minimal percentage of petroleum imports be transported in U.S. flag ships. Not only would thousands of maritime jobs be revived, but by lessening the dangerous national dependence on foreign flag ships for the transportation of this important energy. source, the bill would have softened the potential hardship caused by any future oil embargo.

The veto of the situs picketing bill was disappointing to the labor movement, but, more importantly, it proved that President Ford's promises are valueless. Supported by every President since Truman, the situs picketing bill was finally approved by Congress in 1975. Despite his public and private promises that he would sign the bill, President Ford yielded to pressure from far right, anti-labor groups and vetoed the bill.

Thus the pattern and practice of this Administration has been an abusive use of the veto. Sustained by conservative minorities of the Congress, President Ford has repeatedly thwarted the legislative will of the people's elected representatives.

President Ford will have to defend his veto record in November. It is a record of negativism and lack of leadership that cannot be defended or justified.

Two Years of the Ford Veto Policy

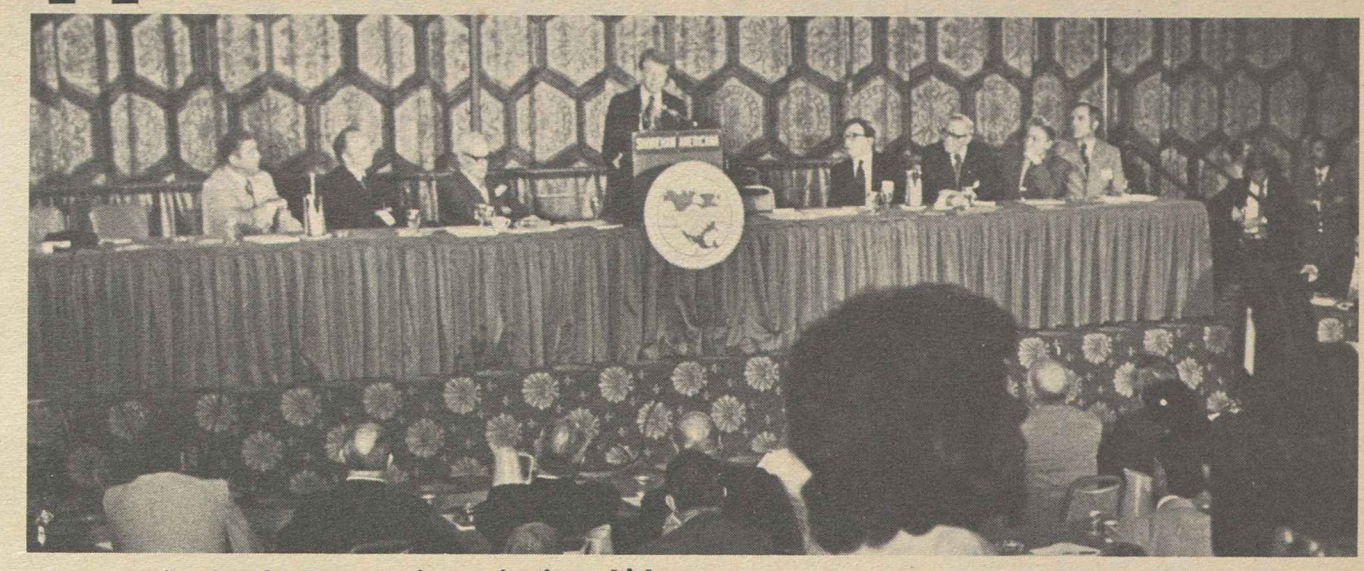
1. **Pay increase for deputy U.S. marshals—H.R. 5094.**
   Vetoed: Aug. 13, 1974. No override attempt.
2. **Animal health research grant program—H.R. 11873.**
   Vetoed: Aug. 15, 1974. No override attempt.
3. **Federal nuclear accident insurance — H.R. 15323.**
   Vetoed: Oct. 12, 1974. No override attempt.
4. **Restructured financing of federal railroad worker's retirement system—H.R. 15301.**
   Vetoed: Oct. 12, 1974. Overridden.
5. **Continuing appropriations for Fiscal 1975—H.J. Res. 1131.**
   Vetoed: Oct. 14, 1974. House sustained.
6. **Continuing appropriations for Fiscal 1975—H.J. Res. 1163.**
   Vetoed: Oct. 17, 1974. House sustained.
7. **Strengthening of Freedom of Information Act of 1966—H.R. 12471.**
   Vetoed: Oct. 17, 1974. Overriden.
8. **Strengthening federal standards on rights of way across national wildlife refuge lands—H.R. 11541.**
   Vetoed: Oct. 22, 1974. No override attempt.
9. **Strengthening Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act of 1963—H.R. 13342.**
   Vetoed: Oct. 29, 1974. No override attempt.
10. **Extension of Rehabilitation Act of 1973—H.R. 14225.**
    Vetoed: Oct. 29, 1974. Overridden.
11. **Increasing G.I. bill benefits for Vietnam veterans—H.R. 12628.**
    Vetoed: Nov. 26, 1974. Overridden.
12. **Tax relief for 1972 flood victims and suspension of duties on zinc material imports—H.R. 6191.**
    Vetoed: Nov. 26, 1974. House sustained.
13. **Increased funding for the Willow Creek Dam Flood Control Project—S. 3537.**
    Vetoed: Dec. 17, 1974. No override attempt.
14. **Financial assistance to TVA for pollution control equipment—H.R. 11929.**
    Pocket veto, Dec. 23. No override possible.
15. **Funds for five federal health programs—H.R. 14214.**
    Pocket veto, Dec. 23.
16. **Carriage of U.S. oil imports on U.S. flag ships —H.R. 8193.**
    Pocket veto, Dec. 30.
17. **Strip Mining Controls—S. 425.**
    Pocket veto, Dec. 30.
18. **Increased expense allowances for civilian federal workers on official business—S. 3341.**
    Pocket veto, Dec. 31.
19. **Increased funds for nurse training — H.R. 17085.**
    Pocket veto, Jan. 2, 1975.
20. **Improved federal price supports for milk—S. 4206.**
    Pocket veto, Jan. 3, 1975.
21. **Improved grade and quality restrictions under Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act—H.R. 2933.**
    Pocket veto, Jan. 3. 1975.
22. **Extending time to use appropriations under rural environmental and conservation assistance programs—S. 3943.**
    Pocket veto, Jan. 3. 1975.
23. **Renaming U.S. court house in Grand Rapids, Mich.—H.R. 11897.**
    Pocket veto, Jan. 4, 1975.
24. **Maritime Appropriations and permit reimbursement to U.S. fishing vessels damaged by foreign flag ships—H.R. 13296.**
    Pocket veto, Jan. 4, 1975.
25. **Suspending Oil Import Fee Authorization—H.R. 1767.**
    Vetoed: Mar. 4, 1975. No override attempt.
26. **Emergency Farm Bill—H.R. 4296.**
    Vetoed: May 1, 1975. House sustained.
27. **Strip Mining Controls—H.R. 25.**
    Vetoed: May 20, 1975. House sustained.
28. **Emergency Employment Appropriations—H.R. 4481.**
    Vetoed: May 28, 1975. House sustained.
29. **Tourism Promotion—H.R. 5537.**
    Vetoed: May 28, 1975. No override attempt.
30. **Emergency Housing Funds—H.R. 4485.**
    Vetoed: June 24, 1975. House sustained.
31. **Maintaining Oil Price Controls—H.R. 4035.**
    Vetoed: July 21, 1975. No override attempt.
32. **Education Appropriations—H.R. 5901.**
    Vetoed: July 25, 1975. Overridden.
33. **Funds for five federal health programs—S. 66.**
    Vetoed: July 26, 1975. Overridden.
34. **Extending Oil Price Controls—S. 1849.**
    Vetoed: Sept. 9, 1975. Senate sustained.
35. **Tobacco Price Supports—H.R. 9497.**
    Vetoed: Sept. 30, 1975. No override attempt.
36. **School Lunch Funds—H.R. 4222.**
    Vetoed: Oct. 3, 1975. Overridden.
37. **Foreign Missions—H.R. 12.**
    Vetoed: Nov. 29, 1975. No override attempt.
38. **Tax Cuts—H.R. 5559.**
    Vetoed: Dec. 17, 1975. House sustained.
39. **Labor-HEW Appropriations—H.R. 8069.**
    Vetoed: Dec. 19, 1975. Overridden.
40. **National Security Council membership—S. 2350.**
    Vetoed: Dec. 31, 1975. House sustained.
41. **Situs Picketing Rights—H.R. 5900.**
    Vetoed: Jan. 2, 1976. No override attempt.
42. **Milk Price Supports—S.J. Res. 121.**
    Vetoed: Jan. 30, 1976. Senate sustained.
43. **Public Works Jobs—H.R. 5247.**
    Vetoed: Feb. 13, 1976. Senate sustained.
44. **Day Care Standards Funding—H.R. 9803.**
    Vetoed: Apr. 6, 1976. Senate sustained.
45. **Hatch Act Reform—H.R. 8617.**
    Vetoed: Apr. 12, 1976. House sustained.
46. **Foreign Military Aid—S. 2662.**
    Vetoed: May 7, 1976. No override attempt.
47. **Military Construction Funding—H.R. 12384.**
    Vetoed: July 2, 1976. Senate sustained.
48. **Improve coal leasing procedures on federal lands. S. 391.**
    Vetoed: July 3, 1976. Overridden.
49. **Public Works Jobs—S. 3201.**
    Vetoed: July 6, 1976. Overridden.
50. **Fire Prevention Authorization—S.R. 12567.**
    Vetoed: July 7, 1976. No override attempt.
51. **Local income tax exemption for members of Congress—S. 2447.**
    Vetoed: Aug. 3, 1976. No override attempt.
52. **Extending Environmental Protection Agency funding—H.R. 12994.**
    Vetoed: Aug. 13, 1976. No override attempt.

REGISTER

Your vote is the ONE that counts

Why Labor Supports Carter and Mondale

The following is excerpted from the statement by the AFL-CIO General Board, Aug. 31, 1976.



The Party Platform

It is our duty to report to American workers that the Republican Party has adopted a platform that is anti-worker, anti-labor and anti-progress. It presents no program for turning the economy around and putting Americans back to work. It reaffirms the discredited "trickle-down" theory of more wealth for the few and hardship and even poverty for the many. It places the Republican Party in league with those extremists who seek to weaken and destroy the labor movement through so-called "right-to-work" laws, discriminatory requirements against construction unions, and a view of anti-trust laws repeatedly rejected by the Congress and the courts.

In every instance where the Republican Party had an opportunity to choose between a moderate, progressive, firmly-rooted program and the strident, divisive rhetoric of the extreme right, it chose the extreme right.

On the other hand, the Democratic Party platform states clearly and specifically where that party stands on the issues. It presents a detailed program of action to reduce unemployment, improve the performance of social programs, strengthen foreign policy and provide leadership to America. The Democratic Party has chosen a 20th Century view toward labor-management relations.

The Democratic platform recognizes the diversity of this country and, as such, is a broadly-based program of substance. The Republican platform, on the other hand, is either the work of a demagogue or of a candidate who has chosen to appeal to demagogues.

In summary, the Republican platform should be repudiated and rejected for its lack of substance, its divisive and misleading rhetoric and its blatant attempt to give credence to the most reactionary elements in society. The Democratic platform merits the support of working men and women as a reasonable, forward-looking document that is committed to full employment, balanced economic growth and full production—a solid base on which a new President can restore government of, by and for the people.

The Candidates

The Republican candidate, Gerald R. Ford, is the first unelected President in the history of the Republic, his policies supported by only a minority of the Congress and a slim majority of his own party.

He assumed the presidency under the most trying of circumstances, when the nation needed leadership to bring it out of a constitutional and economic crisis. He failed to provide that leadership.

- He pardoned Richard Nixon, the first President to resign in disgrace, thus depriving the American people of a definitive resolution of the Watergate scandal.
- He abused his constitutional power of the veto in an attempt to force his own narrow, conservative views on the elected representatives of the people, the Congress.
- He systematically pursued the discredited economic policies of his predecessor, thus creating the worst recession since the Hoover depression.
- He proved the value of his word by vetoing the situs picketing bill, a bill he publicly and privately pledged he would sign.

As a congressman from Grand Rapids, Mich., Gerald Ford's conservative views were well known. His voting record, by labor's tabulations, was 19 "right" and 109 "wrong." On 23 straight labor issues, he had a consistent record—all "wrong." As President, he had been far more conservative and far more insensitive to the needs of people than even his poor congressional record would indicate.

He has proven himself susceptible to every pressure from the far right fringe of his party, shifting his policies to suit their narrow whims and destroying any claim to being President of all the people.

On the record of the past two years, Gerald Ford has shown himself to lack the vision, leadership and genuine concern for the welfare of all the American people that the people need in a President. Based on the platform on which he has chosen to run, Gerald Ford has shown his lack of a positive program to get America back to work, restore public confidence in the institutions of government and to rebuild an American foreign policy committed to human rights and freedom.

The Democratic candidate, Jimmy Carter, has earned the support of the labor movement and all Americans through his record of positive accomplishments as Governor of the State of Georgia, the policies and programs he stands for, and his conduct of the campaign for the Democratic nomination which displayed the characteristics of leadership, dedication and hard work needed in the office of the President.

Gov. Carter has an important quality absent in his opponent's background—a record of efficient, progressive governmental administration. After eight years of bad administration, America needs a President who has demonstrated that capability.

As governor, Mr. Carter strongly supported elimination of the "waiting week" requirement for unemployment compensation and sponsored a study of the state's workers' compensation law which led to major improvements. He also suported such labor-backed measures as voter registration by mail, consumer protection, ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment and worked closely with the labor movement in Georgia, consulting it frequently and seeking labor's views on a wide range of issues.

Gov. Carter's exceptional efforts on behalf of minority Americans demonstrate his commitment to equality and justice—a commitment so lacking in the present Administration.

In his campaign, Gov. Carter spoke to the issues and detailed his program for America, but, more importantly, he engendered confidence among the American people through his candor and leadership abilities.

He has made jobs his Number One issue and has addressed himself to the major concern of working Americans—fear of losing their job. Rather than appealing to extremes in society, Gov. Carter has attempted to bring people together in a campaign based on unity, rather than division.

As President, Jimmy Carter would restore the confidence of the American people in their government and provide the leadership America must have at home and abroad to move forward and regain the momentum toward peace, justice, prosperity and progress that has been lost in the past eight years.

The Candidates For Vice President

The Republican candidate, Robert Dole of Kansas, has served eight years in the House and eight in the Senate. He has been a party functionary, defending Richard Nixon while serving as chairman of the Republican National Committee. He attacked those concerned Americans, the labor movement included, who decried the readily-apparent constitutional abuses perpetrated by that thoroughly discredited President, impugning their integrity, motives and patriotism.

His record in the House of 3 "right" and 45 "wrong" votes and his Senate total of 15 "right" and 71 "wrong" votes on labor's scorecard demonstrates, with the exception of food stamps, his unbending opposition to social legislation. Thus, his candidacy can only be seen as a bridge between the far right supporters of President Ford and the extreme right supporters of former California Gov. Reagan.

The selection of Sen. Dole for the vice presidential nomination was based on the same criteria used to choose the last Republican candidate for vice president, Spiro T. Agnew—his devotion to the campaign tactics of fear and smear. Aside from his war record and his support for the handicapped, we find nothing in Sen. Dole's candidacy to commend him to working people.

The Democratic candidate, Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, former attorney general of the State of Minnesota and for 12 years a distinguished senator, has earned high marks for stewardship, honesty and attention to the duties of these offices.

Sen. Mondale is a proven friend of organized labor, as reflected by his 109 "right" votes and 9 "wrong" votes on our legislative tabulations. Through his service on the Finance and Labor & Public Welfare Committees, he has shown initiative, knowledge and dedication to principle. He is a leading advocate of tax justice.

As a member of the Select Committee on Nutrition & Human Needs and the Special Committee on Aging, Sen. Mondale has displayed special sensitivity to the needs and problems of the poor and the elderly. He will bring compassion and legislative skill to the Executive Branch.

We believe Gov. Carter made an outstanding selection in the choice of his running mate.

Conclusion

Therefore, this General Board hereby resolves that the labor movement give its total, complete, all-out support to the Carter-Mondale ticket through implementation of the following program of political action and education:

1. A massive voter registration drive among union members and their families that sets a target of 100 percent registration of union members and their families.

We call upon all national unions, state and local central bodies to contact—in person, by phone or mail—all unregistered union members and their families and urge them to register to vote.

2. Full labor support of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the Concerned Seniors for Better Government, the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement and Frontlash in their efforts to register minorities, the elderly and young voters.

3. Intensified efforts to inform union members of the issues in the election, where the candidates stand and their records and the proposals contained in the platforms of the two parties.

We urge every national union to communicate to its members the reasons why union members should support Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale, with specific emphasis on the particular concerns of that individual union.

We call upon the labor press to give full coverage to the campaign, to bring to the attention of their readers the record of the Nixon-Ford Administration —a record President Ford will seek to avoid—and to accurately inform union members of the positions of the Carter-Mondale ticket. We urge the labor press to give their readers full details about registration hours, location, deadlines and requirements.

We urge state and city central bodies to redouble their efforts on behalf of the full slate of COPE endorsed candidates by informing union members of the candidates COPE supports and the reasons why these individuals merit the votes of workers.

4. Continued and intensified efforts to elect a liberal, progressive House and Senate that will give Gov. Carter the support he will need as President to get America back to work.

5. The strongest, most effective get-out-the-vote campaign ever conducted by the labor movement. We urge establishment of phone banks, car pools, babysitting services and other mechanisms to help union members get to the polls on Nov. 2. Particular attention should be paid to absentee voter campaigns for those union members working away from their homes, on vacations or ill.

6. Total support to COPE as the best, most effective vehicle to achieve these goals. We urge every union to meet and surpass its financial commitment to COPE so that our efforts will not fall short because of a lack of funds. We encourage the enhanced political activities of our affiliated unions and strongly recommend they continue to coordinate their efforts with COPE.

Achieving victory on Nov. 2 requires more than resolutions, endorsements and rhetoric. It will require millions of volunteer hours, millions of telephone calls, massive mailings and the personal commitment that trade unionists bring to politics.

To this effort, to victory for Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale, we pledge our united, tireless efforts.

Meany on Labor Day:

Voters Hold Key to Economic Recovery

By George Meany

LABOR DAY—the day America sets aside to honor the workers who have built this country—has special meaning this year.

After all, 1976 is both a bicentennial year and a presidential election year. The bicentennial is a celebration of 200 years of freedom, and the presidential election is the single most important exercise of that freedom.

As Americans have spent 1976 reliving and relearning the history of 1776, they have repeatedly heard the brave words from the Declaration of Independence—the self-evident truths that all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

In those words, Thomas Jefferson accurately expressed the desires and needs of the workers of that period, who had no rights. Look at the record:

For the workers of Colonial America, freedom was an illusion. Indentured and slave labor undercut wage rates. If workers couldn't pay their bills, they ran the risk of imprisonment for debt. Compounding these problems was the absence of any kind of a mechanic's lien; it was not uncommon for journeymen to be denied payment for work performed. And they had no recourse.

Such experiences led those workers to organize for mutual protection and economic justice. They were joined by artisans who had belonged to craft guilds in Europe and thus knew the value of concerted action.

In colony after colony, these workingmen, mechanics and artisans formed the backbone of the "Sons of Liberty"—the patriots who organized to carry on opposition to British rule. It is not happenstance that the five Americans killed in the Boston Massacre were workers. They wanted what workers have always sought—equality with what were then called the landed and merchant classes.

So when Jefferson wrote of equality, the workers knew what they wanted and what they had to do to win it. They had to fight. They had to fight the concept that "rights" belonged only to those who owned property.

While everyone knows blacks and women had to fight long and hard for voting rights, it is often forgotten that workers, too, had a tough fight to achieve a voice in the nation's political life. In 1790, Pennsylvania extended the franchise to all who paid any kind of tax, however small. Thirty years later, New York and Massachusetts finally granted workers the right to vote—that most basic of all rights.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE for workers gave the labor movement its initial impetus. These workers and the labor movement they were beginning to develop had many complaints—complaints they set out to correct through this newly-won power of the ballot.

Among the earliest goals of the labor movement were establishment of a free, comprehensive public education system, an end to child labor, a universal 10-hour day, and direct election of public officials.

It took many years to win each of these goals, but each was won through the ballot box. Workers in the 1800s took seriously the concept that governments derive their just powers from "the consent of the governed." That meant political action, and politically active they were.

In the 1880s, a forerunner to the AFL-CIO spelled out labor's intent to advance its legislative program by helping to elect candidates sympathetic to worker interests. Today's labor movement shares that conviction. And we carry it forward with the most intensive political action program of any organization in America.

To us—and we believe to all who cherish freedom—the right to vote is the most precious of all rights, because it means the people decide. They decide between political parties and candidates. They decide the programs and policies their government will follow.

But sometimes people forget how vital that right really is. Sometimes they ignore their responsibility to help make those decisions.

For example, in 1974, when America selected one-third of the Senate, the entire House of Representatives and numerous governors and state legislators, only 38 percent of the eligible voters cast their ballots. That 38 percent expressed confidence in America. The remainder voted, "No."

Why did millions of eligible voters decide not to vote? Certainly, many were discouraged and disenfranchised by the confusing, needlessly restrictive voting registration laws. This barrier, that prevents millions of Americans from voting, must be eliminated.

But millions more found their excuse for not voting in rationalizations.

For example, they said, they were "turned off" by Watergate. Or, one vote doesn't make any difference. Or, "there's not a dime's worth of difference" between the parties and the candidates.

None of these excuses really makes sense.

Watergate was a reason to get "turned on" to politics. A reason for every American to exercise the right to vote and to vote for individuals of integrity who would not engage in the dirty business that Watergate represented.

One vote does count. The 1960 election of John F. Kennedy and the 1968 election of Richard M. Nixon were decided by very small margins. Yet both elections changed America for many years to come—one for the better, one for the worse. In every election year there are scores of examples of contests decided by one, two or a handful of votes.

And, most important, there is a difference between parties and candidates. In seeking the "consent of the governed," both political parties adopt platforms that address themselves to the basic issues confronting this nation. The platforms and the candidates outline different approaches to solving America's problems. That is as it should be, and it is up to the voters to decide which approach makes sense.

Since the AFL-CIO takes political platforms seriously, we presented our ideas to the platform committees of both parties, asking both to answer this question: "Which way, America?"

The parties have answered. They have chosen their candidates and outlined their policies. It is now for us, the voters, to choose. It is now up to the governed to say how they want the nation to proceed and who shall lead it.

While America faces many problems and while the platforms of both parties differ on many issues, it seems to us in the labor movement that there is one key issue—one issue more important than all the others. That issue is putting America back to work—achieving full employment.

Since no rational politician is going to support unemployment, it is important to examine with care the programs and policies a candidate proposes to achieve full employment.

For example, the Nixon-Ford Administration has, for the past 7½ years, pursued economic policies based on the premise that more and larger tax cuts for industry and the creation of more wealth for the wealthy will—somehow, someday—reduce unemployment. Obviously these policies have failed.

The government's official unemployment rate of 7.8 percent for July means that no real progress has been made in cutting unemployment since January. True unemployment, which includes workers not counted by the government—those who have given up hope and the idle hours of those forced to work part-time because full-time work is not available—is 10.3 percent, that means 10 million workers without jobs.

The AFL-CIO believes the government must play an active role in stimulating the economy to create jobs for unemployed workers. By lowering interest rates and allocating credit to such important areas of the economy as housing and industrial expansion, the private sector would be able to create new jobs. That's the first necessary step.

NEXT IS THE HUGE BACKLOG of socially-useful projects that have not been built because of the financial squeeze on state and local governments—sewer and water treatment facilities, libraries, mass transit, hospital modernization and the like.

Starting these projects would, of course, provide useful employment for hundreds of thousands of construction workers, who have been plagued by depression-level jobless rates. These construction workers are employed by private contractors. In addition, many more jobs would be created in private businesses which supply the construction industry—from lumber products to transportation.

Finally, and only if these efforts do not significantly reduce unemployment, then the government should act as the employer of last resort and put the unemployed to work, primarily at the state and local level, providing the essential services of government.

We see unemployment as more than an economic issue. It is also the major social issue in America.

Because of present economic policies, some 20 million American workers will be unemployed at some time this year. The average period of unemployment now lasts nearly four months. Such massive, chronic unemployment is the direct cause of serious social problems.

For the individual jobless workers there are mental anxieties—loss of self-esteem, fear of harassment over unpaid bills, idle hours, stresses and strains on family relationships, sometimes leading to divorce, alcoholism, drug abuse and crime. Physical health too, is affected at a time when there is no money for doctor bills.

High unemployment creates stresses and strains within society, further widening the gap between the haves and the have-nots. The longer people are out of work, the more desperate their situation becomes. Yet the longer people are unemployed, the easier it is for the well-off and the comfortable to shut their eyes to the human problems caused by unemployment.

Just as America could not survive as a nation that segregated its races, it cannot survive if it segregates its people between those who work and those who are always jobless.

Solving the unemployment problem is the key to solving the problems of poverty, adequate housing, decent medical care and civil rights. These problems cannot be solved by welfare programs, by a dole. They can only be solved by jobs.

So, when workers go to the polls on Election Day, the single most important issue in their minds will be jobs.

Between now and Election Day, we in the AFL-CIO will do everything in our power to urge union members and their families to register. We will provide them with information about the candidates and how they stand on the issue of jobs, as well as the many other issues facing America. And we will help union members get to the polls on Nov. 2.

You see, we believe that democracy works best when there is maximum citizen participation in the political process. And, while we are pleased at figures that show union members are registered and vote in higher percentages than the population at large, we are not satisfied.

THAT IS WHY WE URGE all Americans to register to vote.

The right to vote—a right people fought for, bled for and died for—must not be sacrificed to excuses and rationales. In 1974, too many Americans took the right to vote for granted. They forgot what happened 200 years ago. They forgot all the past struggles of workers, women and blacks to obtain the right to vote.

To forget again would be tragic.

So, we see Labor Day this year as much more than the annual holiday which salutes the workers of America or marks the end of the summer or even as the traditional beginning of the presidential election campaign.

We see it as the time to revive the true spirit of freedom—the real spirt of the bicentennial. Fireworks and parades are all fine. But the choice of the nation's leaders and the free determination of the path the nation will take—that is what matters.

So we would like to see the greatest outpouring of voters in the nation's history. We want Nov. 2, 1976—the bicentennial Election Day—to be the biggest and the best in America's 200 years.

If that happens—if Americans vote in overwhelming numbers—then the nation will be safe. For the people—not just a small fraction of the electorate—will make the decision.

And we in the labor movement have steadfast confidence in the people, in their decision, in their votes.

That's why we say to our fellow Americans: Vote as you please, but—for freedom's sake—please vote.

Kirkland on Labor Day:

Health Security an Urgent National Need

By Lane Kirkland

MORE THAN 40 YEARS AGO, this country embarked on a social security program that has since benefitted more than 78 million Americans who, despite lifetimes of productive labor, might otherwise have known abject poverty and dependency. The good done is history. Social security has become a recognized necessity of modern life.

Labor Day 1976 marks an appropriate time to move forward in the same spirit to guarantee Health Security for all Americans. The United States is the only industralized nation in the world without some form of Health Security for the people.

Americans spend far more for health care than any other country, yet the health of the people is widely neglected. Life expectancy is longer in most other advanced nations, and infant death rates are lower. At the same time, hospital and medical costs here are inflating beyond reason. In only seven years, medical expenditures have increased by nearly 100 percent, from $68 billion in 1969 to $133 billion in fiscal 1976.

There are a number of national health insurance proposals currently before Congress, but only one recognizes good health as a fundamental human right and only one offers both universal care and strict maintenance of cost and quality. That is Health Security.

Health Security is not just a bill for labor; men and women from a broad variety of backgrounds, vocations and interests have had a hand in its composition. Technical experts—the recognized leaders in their fields—were commissioned by the Committee for National Health Insurance, which then initiated what was to become an 18-month effort to develop a national health insurance program. From their expertise, the advice of a variety of professional, religious, minority and social groups, and a grassroots study and educational program, the Health Security bill emerged. It is a uniquely American solution to the American problem of health care.

Health Security, which would be financed by the same dollars currently spent on Medicare, Medicaid and private insurance, is endorsed by more than 125 senators and representatives—more than the combined support for all other national health insurance proposals.

Success in enacting any program of the magnitude of national health insurance hinges on four factors: (1) grassroots demand; (2) interest groups; (3) an active Congress; and (4) a supportive President.

National health insurance has long enjoyed the support of the first three. What has been conspicuously lacking for nearly eight years is a President concerned with the health crisis confronting the American people. Without new leadership in the White House, national health insurance will remain a frustrated goal.

Working Americans were much heartened, two years ago, to welcome a new President whose initial actions included a call to Congress for national health insurance. We were misled. Within four months of taking office President Ford reversed his position, saying, in contradiction to every major study and every expert, that the country could not afford national health insurance.

The fact is Americans are already paying more for private health insurance and medical care than comprehensive national health insurance would cost. There is no proposal before Congress that would cost anywhere near the $133 billion spent for health care in this country last year.

President Ford unfairly and inaccurately stated this year that "the experience of other countries raises questions about the quality as well as the cost" of national health insurance. Canada, which began its national health insurance program 10 years ago, now has among the lowest infant and maternal mortality rates in the world. In fact, more than a dozen nations have lower death rates than the United States and all of them have national health plans.

Health costs represent 6.1 percent of the Canadian gross national product, as opposed to 8.3 percent of the U.S. GNP. Ten percent of family income in the United States is spent on health care, according to the White House—the highest percentage in the world. Still the President ignores the facts.

In the place of a real national health insurance program, Mr. Ford has proposed "Catastrophic Insurance for the Elderly." This sounds generous indeed, and many people have been fooled by the idea. The fact is that fewer than one million of the 22.5 million elderly would benefit from the President's proposal. All the rest would actually have to pay more—about five times more in many instances—for short-term hospital stays. And the 193 million Americans under 65 years of age are totally ignored by the President's proposal.

The omission of 214 million of the 215 million Americans from a health plan is a travesty, to say the least, particularly when one considers the universal effect of rising costs in the health care sector. Because there are no controls on costs under the present private insurance plans, spending for health care soared to $547 per person last year. This year, the costs are increasing even faster than last year, and will likely exceed $600 for every man, woman and child in the nation.

The average American worker cannot afford to continue to subsidize a wasteful, inefficient system of health care. Yet that is exactly what the present Administration is asking us to do. President Ford wants to limit budgetary expenditures for health purposes while shifting the costs on to the elderly and the working people.

What about Gov. Carter? What's his position on National Health Insurance? Here is what he proposed to the Democratic Platform Committee:

- A comprehensive national health insurance system with universal and mandatory coverage;
- Financing by a combination of employer-employee shared payroll taxes and general tax revenues;
- Maximum personal interrelationships between patients and their physicians;
- New forms of medical care delivery;
- A shift in emphasis in both private and public health care away from hospitalization and acute-care services to preventive medicine, and the early detection of the major cripplers and killers of the American people;
- A more responsive consumer-oriented system of health care delivery; and
- Strong built-in cost and quality controls.

Jimmy Carter is the potential "supportive President" that a new program of Health Security has needed. The choice between a Carter or Ford Administration is a decision for or against national health insurance. To those millions cheated by loopholes in private health insurance policies, impoverished by high hospital and physicians' fees, and debilitated by inadequate medical care, the choice is clear.

Opponents of national health insurance recognize the choice full well. The American Medical Association and the private health insurance industry operate the richest lobbying effort in America. They have submitted self-serving, so-called national health insurance proposals to Congress, and they have consistently opposed any real Health Security plan.

Other legislators would like to push "catastrophic insurance" through Congress; this program would only pay medical expenses above $2,000 and assume hospital costs only after stays exceed 60 days. If you were hospitalized for up to 59 days you might, at today's rates, come away with a bill for $12,000; none of it paid by the catastrophic plan. That's not good coverage.

As the November election approaches, all Americans will be hearing more about the health care crisis and the various programs offered as solutions. Only the Health Security bill—sponsored by Sen. Kennedy and Rep. Corman—was written with people in mind. Only the Health Security bill will assure better medical care at lower costs. All the other proposals are sponsored by the special interests—doctors, hospitals or insurers.

Health Security recognizes good health as a fundamental human right. It is the best bill for all Americans. Gov. Carter and Sen. Mondale recognize that fact. Those candidates for the House and Senate who support this next great social step forward deserve the support of working people and, indeed, of all Americans.

We in the AFL-CIO intend to do our part, in cooperation with many others in this society, to make Health Security a reality for every American. Because we place a high priority on this goal, we have chosen Labor Day 1976 to renew our commitment to Health Security.

New, Positive Leadership Vital To Reach Full Employment Goal

From a statement by Robert A. Georgine, president, AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

LABOR DAY is the occasion for a general recognition of the American workers and the contributions he has made to our national society.

If anyone sincerely looks, these contributions are not difficult to perceive. In obtaining guaranteed minimum wages, higher standards of health and safety, sound pension plans, better educational facilities and scores of other fundamental benefits, organized working men and women have enriched not only the quality and dignity of their lives, but that of all our citizens.

One of the reasons for the lack of complete recognition of the kind of anniversary Labor Day should be is that certain groups in the nation are not comfortable with progress.

They are afraid of change. They are happier with privilege and stagnation.

They are apprehensive of those from different work groups, just as they fear those from different religions.

It is a bigotry which blinds extreme environmental groups to facts and to logic, thereby jeopardizing thousands of projects essential to the growth of the nation and the accommodation of our citizens.

These groups employ political wedges to create suspicion among all our people, which, in a measure, was the game plan of the Nixon Administration—the manufacture of doubt and division with a parcel of dirty tricks and exploitation of the resulting discord for the benefit of a few.

It troubles me greatly that, perhaps inadvertently, Gerald Ford has drifted into these same tactics. He has tried to pit rural areas against the cities, while both sectors desperately need the comprehensive public works programs that he has twice vetoed.

Economic theories are bankrupt if they require that so many people must be out of work. We need jobs. America wants to work again.

With new and positive political leadership, a confident economic policy, and jobs for those willing to work, we shall be reunited . . . in labor and in a nation.

Election Offers Hope for Change

From a statement by I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

LABOR DAY 1976 finds America in trouble.

Unemployment persists at high and unacceptable levels, and the Ford Administration has no discernible program to reduce the number of men and women who must suffer from lack of work and incomes.

Inflation persists, with monthly rises reported in the cost of living, and the Ford Administration has no discernible program to halt the trend except to offer the public generous quantities of unsubstantiated optimism.

All too many of our cities continue in a state of fiscal crisis and impaired service to the citizens.

Our lopsided, loopholed tax system continues to place the heaviest burden on the middle and lower income levels, while the wealthy and the corporations enjoy the benefits of exemptions too numerous to list.

Decent housing has been priced out of the market for millions of working Americans, and the number of new housing starts stays at depression levels.

Health care services continue to grow catastrophically expensive, while the Ford Administration refuses to support a system of national health insurance which is the only possible escape from the present medical care mess.

Fortunately there is hope for a change.

The Democratic candidates for our nation's two highest offices, Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale, are men who have shown their impatience with the ills that beset the nation. With a strong Democratic platform, the candidates for President and Vice President offer America once again a sense of hope and a vision of a better society.

The best way that America's workers can celebrate Labor Day this year is to resolve to become involved in the political action process. We must see that every possible person is registered to vote, and we must make certain that the turnout on Election Day in November is massive.

Final Vote Nears:

Filibuster Broken On Antitrust Bill

The Senate broke a filibuster and agreed to vote on final passage of a consumer-backed antitrust bill that has been agreed to by an unofficial House-Senate conference committee.

After the Senate acts, on its return from a Labor Day recess, the House will be asked to approve the measure without further change so that it can be sent to the President.

The bill would tighten antitrust laws and allow states, to sue companies to collect triple damages on behalf of all its citizens who had been short-changed by price-fixing or other illegal restraints of trade.

Separate bills had been passed by the House and Senate. Normally, differences would have been resolved by a House-Senate conference committee and the final version then submitted to both bodies for approval.

Sponsors of the bill resorted to the unusual "rump" conference to avoid repeated procedural filibusters to prevent final action before Congress adjourns in early October.

When the bill was originally before the Senate, a hard-core group of opponents led by Sen. James B. Allen (D-Ala.) tried to block action with an eight-day filibuster and 70 rollcall votes.

This time around, they were prepared to filibuster even the usually routine motion to appoint conferees to meet with the House delegates. And as Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) noted, that was the first time since 1946 that a filibuster had been threatened on clearance for a conference.

To bypass that threat, House and Senate sponsors of the bill met informally and agreed on a compromise version that would be proposed in the Senate as an amendment to the House-passed bill. If the Senate accepted it, the House would then be asked to do likewise.

Allen and his cohorts launched a filibuster against this procedure, but the Senate voted 63-27 to limit debate. Various amendments are still to be voted on, but agreement was reached to complete action by Sept. 8.

Labor and consumer groups support the measure. At one point the Administration supported the bill. But President Ford later caved in to conservative business pressure and retracted a Justice Dept. endorsement.

In other actions:

● A House-Senate conference agreed on a labor-endorsed bill adding a $1 billion subsidy to the U.S. Postal Service to maintain present services and avoid new postage increases. The bill sets up a seven-member commission which would report by Mar. 15 with recommendations for a long-range solution to the postal service problems. Congress will increase its "oversight" of the postal service, but the agency will retain its semi-autonomous status.

The Senate approved the conference agreement by voice vote and the House will take it up after the Labor Day recess.

● An election-jittery House voted to exclude members of Congress and top government officials from any share of the annual "comparability" pay raise that rank-and-file government workers are scheduled to get Oct. 1.

The House acted by a 325-75 vote amending an appropriations bill carrying funds to finance congressional operations during the coming fiscal year. Even if the Senate concurs, however, the rider to the appropriations bill would only affect this year's pay adjustment.

● A 69-16 vote in the Senate completed congressional action on a bill barring construction of a hydroelectric power project on the New River which flows from North Carolina into Virginia and West Virginia. Construction unions favored the project.

College Group Plans Center To Aid Unions

Community colleges and local unions will be encouraged to establish cooperative programs under a plan developed in consultation with the education directors of the AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers.

As an outgrowth of the discussions, the American Association of Community & Junior Colleges will establish a service center to help community colleges and area unions set up programs in such fields as pre-retirement education, labor education and gaining academic credit for union experience.

The center, financed with the help of a $70,000 grant from the Dept. of Labor, will be directed by William L. Abbott, former education director of the Rubber Workers.

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis and UAW Education Director Carroll Hutton were the principal labor representatives in the discussions that led to the establishment of the center.

Network Schedules Set for Labor Day

AFL-CIO President George Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Vice President I. W. Abel will make nationwide radio addresses on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6, 1976.

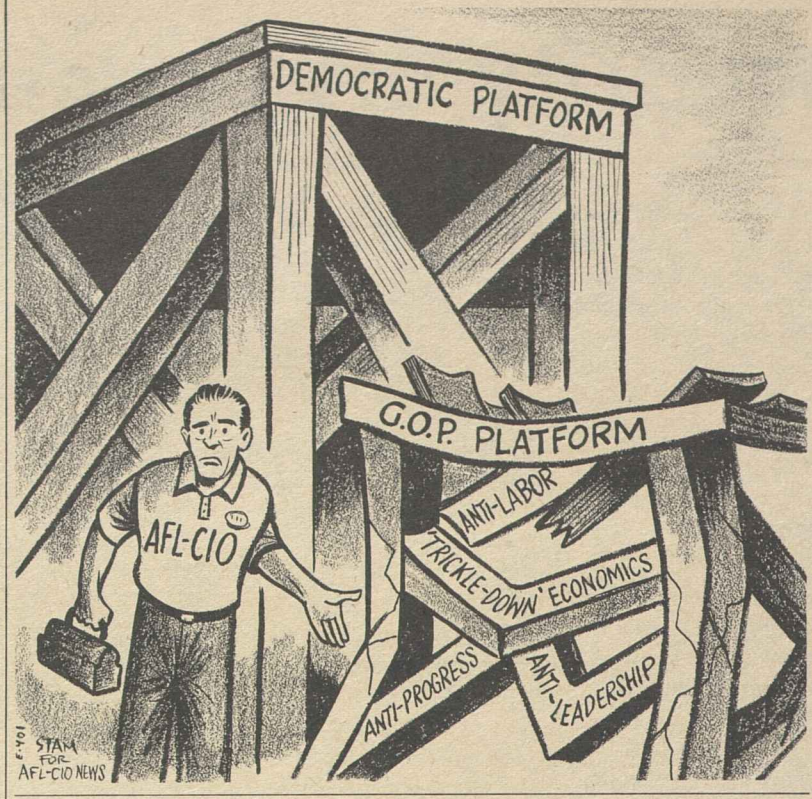
Meany will be on the CBS network at 7:35 p.m. (EDT). In Washington, the broadcast will be on WTOP at 12:30 p.m. (EDT).

Kirkland will be on the Mutual Network, which will feed the program to its affiliates at 12:15 p.m. (EDT). In Washington, the program will be heard at 7:05 p.m. (EDT) on WPIK.

Abel will be on the NBC network, which will feed the program to its affiliates on Sunday. In Washington, the broadcast will be on WMAL at 9:45 p.m. (EDT).

Local radio stations will set their own broadcast times and should be checked for their exact schedules.

'That's What I Call Jerry-Built!'



Rubber Workers Ratify Pace-Setting Contracts

Akron, Ohio—Nearly 40,000 Rubber Workers were back on the job after ratifying new three-year contracts with Goodyear and Firestone to end a 130-day strike.

Negotiations continued with the two remaining "Big Four" rubber and tire companies, Goodrich and Uniroyal, where other URW members also have been on strike since Apr. 21.

The basic economic package with Goodyear and Firestone provides for wage increases of $1.35 over the three years, cost-of-living adjustments and improvements in pensions and other benefits.

URW President Peter Bommarito, in announcing the settlements, praised the cooperation and support of the union's membership.

"It is with great pride that I salute the rank-and-file men and women of the URW who never let up in their determination to win this strike," Bommarito said.

"They showed their strength and solidarity throughout this entire period from Apr. 21, 1976, through today. I am proud of these Rubber Workers because it was their determination and support which enabled the negotiating teams to ultimately arrive at an honorable and equitable settlement."

Describing the agreements as the "largest economic package achieved by any union this year," Bommarito particularly expressed satisfaction for the cost-of-living clause that takes effect the first year of the agreement.

"This COLA clause is really worth more for the URW membership than the general wage increases earned in this contract," he said. "It means, for all practical purposes, that Rubber Workers will have COLA from now on and we will have true inflation protection in the worst of times."

Effective next Apr. 4, COL adjustments will be made quarterly at 1 cent an hour for each increase of fourth-tenths of 1 percent in the government's Consumer Price Index. Beginning July 3, 1978, the adjustments will be 1 cent an hour for each rise of three-tenths of 1 percent in the CPI.

The general wage agreement provides for an increase of 80 cents an hour immediately, 30 cents more next June 6, and 25 cents more May 1, 1978. URW members at the Firestone plants will receive an additional 8.8 cents an hour in the first year to make up for wage increases that were diverted toward higher pension and medical insurance in the expired contract.

Similar parity in wages is being sought in the negotiations with Goodrich and Uniroyal. Under the 1973 contracts, pension benefits were higher at Firestone, Uniroyal and Goodrich than at Goodyear. With the newly ratified Goodyear agreement, the company has agreed to upgrade pension benefits to meet the improvements at the other three firms.

The improved pension benefits, retroactive to last May 1, will give URW retirees $11 a month for each year of service and increase to $11.75 in May 1977 and to $12.50 in May 1978.

The Goodyear and Firestone agreements also provide for improvements in medical coverage, death benefits, early retirement, supplementary unemployment benefits and in other areas.

Twelve of the 15 Firestone locals voted approval of the agreement and 11 of the 14 Firestone locals also voted for ratification.

Senate Votes Expanded Aid For Education

A bill to expand federal aid to colleges and college students passed the Senate by a 78-5 vote even though the Ford Administration says it would be too costly. It also extends vocational education grants to the states. Both programs, scheduled to expire this year unless Congress acts, would be continued for an additional six years.

Despite the Administration's opposition, only five Republicans — all extreme conservatives — voted against the bill. They were Senators Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.), Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Jesse A. Helms (N.C.), Paul Laxalt (Nev.) and William L. Scott (Va.).

Over the six-year period, the bill would authorize a total of $35.3 billion, with the funding level for most programs gradually increasing.

The actual spending level, however, would depend on the follow-up appropriations by Congress.

The bill would raise the maximum federal grant for low-income students to attend college from $1,400 to $1,800 a year. But supporters of the measure acknowledged in debate that it was unlikely that the full amount would be appropriated so that the higher figure could be implemented.

The Senate also voted to ease the income eligibility standard for government-guaranteed loans that carry a 7 percent interest rate. Students from families with an annual income up to $25,000 would be eligible. The present income limit is $15,000. The bill also provides incentives for states to set up reinsurance provision to cut down losses from defaults of loans.

A similar student loan bill passed the House a few days earlier. The House also will take to conference with the Senate its own more limited version of the higher education and vocational education bills.

CONVENTIONS

The New Jersey AFL-CIO convention will be held in Atlantic City on Sept. 20-22, not Sept. 14-16 as previously reported.

The Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers' convention will be held Oct. 18-22, 1976, in Philadelphia.

Congress Acts to Curb Boycott Against Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

would be illegal, also, for it to refuse to deal with any other U.S. firm, such as a supplier or subcontractor, because of the boycott.

The letter from the Council on International Economic Policy official, John C. Bennison, said the Ford Administration considers any anti-boycott legislation "inappropriate" and objects strongly to any requirement for public disclosure by firms complying with the Arab boycott demand.

"Should it become public knowledge they are complying with the boycott," Bennison wrote, "they could be harassed by certain New York interest groups."

Scotto, whose union has joined in the labor movement's condemnation of the Arab boycott, sent a copy of the letter with its clearly anti-Jewish overtones to the AFL-CIO. Meany's denunciation followed in a letter urging "as strongly as we know how" that the Senate pass the export bill with its anti-boycott provision intact.

He said the "New York interest groups" reference obviously embraced "the individuals and organizations who support the right of Israel to exist, and who reject the notion that good business practice requires American citizens and corporations to support the Arabs in their implacable determination to destroy Israel and her people."

After terming Bennison's argument "beneath contempt," Meany said "the AFL-CIO does not share the Administration's willingness to tolerate illicit, unethical business tactics in exchange for Arab business contacts."

An embarrassed White House quickly dissociated itself from the language of the letter.

It issued a statement declaring the "choice of words" in the letter "offensive and inappropriate" and declaring that its author "has apologized" and "had not intended to offend anyone."

The bill approved by the House committee, going even further than the Senate measure, would flatly ban compliance with the boycott. Its near-unanimous action came in the face of State Dept. opposition on the grounds that such legislation would offend Arab nations.

Meanwhile a House-Senate conference committee reached agreement on a provision of the tax bill that would deny various tax credits and deferrals of taxes on export profits to firms complying with the boycott of Israel.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: AFL-CIO Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Soaring Jobless Rate Rips Ford's Recovery Claims

Major Bills Postponed Until 1977

By David L. Perlman

Major bills on labor's priority list have been put off until next year when a new Congress—and perhaps a new Administration—takes over.

House and Senate leaders see no chance of taking up the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill or the Kennedy-Corman National Health Security proposal before the scheduled Oct. 2 adjournment of the 94th Congress.

Both bills faced presidential vetoes, and this Congress lacks the two-thirds majority needed to override the veto of highly controversial bills.

Also sidetracked in the end-of-the-session rush to adjournment was a minimum wage bill and Senate action on the House-passed postcard voter registration bill.

In its final weeks, Congress will complete action on tax legislation, enact a final budget ceiling and probably pass a consumer-oriented antitrust law.

It still has some appropriations bills to complete, including the funding of programs of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Labor Dept.

The budget now being put in final shape by a House-Senate conference committee will set binding spending levels for the fiscal year that will start on Oct. 1. Both the House and Senate versions earmark more funds than President Ford had requested for job-creating programs.

Even though the Full Employment bill won't be voted on this year, the House Labor Committee met to amend the bill it previously approved in line with changes agreed to by the sponsors. The effect would be to lower the possible cost of the bill, and deflate Republican campaign attacks on Democrats as "big spenders."

The tax bill that a House-Senate conference was putting into final shape as the AFL-CIO News went to press appeared to be at best a partial step towards the type of tax reform that labor advocates.

It narrows but doesn't close completely a number of loopholes that have allowed wealthy persons to avoid paying full taxes, tightens slightly some of the overseas tax breaks of corporations and raises the minimum tax that individuals

(Continued on page 8)

Rubber Union Ratifies Pacts, Ends Boycott

Akron, Ohio—The Rubber Workers ratified new three-year agreements with B. F. Goodrich Co., and Uniroyal, Inc., concluding this year's bargaining with the nation's major tire producers and ending a strike that began last Apr. 21.

The settlements call for the same basic wage and fringe benefit improvements negotiated earlier with Firestone and Goodyear. The union's strike against the Big Four was the longest in URW history.

As a result of the settlements, the union called off its boycott of Firestone products, begun on May 8 with the solid support of the AFL-CIO. Firestone was selected as the target company in this year's bargaining round with the Big Four, with the nationwide boycott directed against only its products.

In a letter to all state and local

(Continued on Page 2)



PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN of Jimmy Carter opened on Labor Day in Warm Springs, Ga., in front of the "little White House" made famous by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Assails President's Record:

Carter Keys '76 Campaign To FDR, Kennedy Policies

By Rex Hardesty

Warm Springs, Ga.—Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter launched his campaign at Franklin Roosevelt's "little White House" with a Labor Day pledge to repeat Roosevelt's feat of getting "the country on the move" to full employment and a healthy economy.

Carter invoked memories of both Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy, the last two Democrats to win election after extended Republican occupation of the White House. Carter and Kennedy are the only two Democratic nominees since Roosevelt to kick off presidential campaigns with unemployment above 6 percent.

Carter compared his opponent, Gerald R. Ford, under whom unemployment has climbed to 7.9 percent, to a captain "who hides in his stateroom while the crew argues about who is to blame." Carter pledged to end the current "stagnant, drifting and divided" government.

In addition to full employment, Carter said the nation needed national health insurance, a completely reformed welfare system, increased educational opportunities and an overhaul of the federal tax structure.

Carter's address at the scene of Roosevelt's death drew a crowd of several thousand even though it started at 8:30 a.m. at a location 30 miles from any expressway. The early start enabled Carter to visit four states later in the day.

AFL-CIO Vice President Martin J. Ward, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, led a labor delegation to the event that included Georgia AFL-CIO President Herbert H. Mabry, AFL-CIO Region V Director James Sala and Auto Workers' southern political director Herbert Green.

The campaign launching came six days after Carter spoke to the AFL-CIO General Board meeting which mapped labor's program of all-out support for Carter and his vice Presidential running mate, Sen. Walter F. Mondale. And four days after the Warm Springs launching, Carter was scheduled to address the Machinists' convention in Florida.

Citing the scandals in use of Medicaid funds, Carter said as much as 50 percent of "the billions of hard-earned tax dollars are being stolen" from a worthwhile program. "Who is responsible? No one knows."

He contrasted this with the firm leadership of Harry Truman, the Democratic president Ford claims to emulate. When Carter mentioned the sign on Truman's desk, the crowd was ready with the answer, "the buck stops here."

"It is obvious that good leadership makes a difference and it is also obvious that if our government is concerned with all of our people instead of the selfish special interests, then the whole nation prospers," Carter said.

He quoted Truman on the difference between Republicans, who think property and wealth come first, and Democrats, "who believe the powers of government should be used to give the common man more protection and a chance to make a decent living. With us, people come first."

Carter cited inflation rates of 2 percent under President Lyndon Johnson and Kennedy and less than 1 percent under Truman, pointing to the 6 percent rate at present and that is a drop from the 11.0 and 9.1 percent increase in consumer prices under the previous two years of the Nixon-Ford Administration.

Carter also compared the present

(Continued on Page 6)

3-Month Rise Sets Year's High

By James M. Shevis

Unemployment rose in August for the third month in a row, lifting unemployment to its highest level of the year and putting the Ford Administration's economic recovery timetable still further behind schedule.

"In the two years of Mr. Ford's presidency, the official rate of unemployment has risen from 5.5 percent to 7.9 percent," AFL-CIO President George Meany observed. "That means there are 2.5 million more Americans unemployed now than when he took office.

"The President says he is going to run on his record. Well, so be it," Meany said.

Meany further stressed that there are 1 million fewer manufacturing workers and 600,000 fewer construction workers employed today than two years ago, and that these statistics reflect only the "official, understated record."

If the government's calculations included those workers who are too discouraged to seek employment and those forced to work part-time because full-time jobs are not available, Meany said, an "honest count" would show unemployment today at 10.5 percent, or 10.1 million jobless.

The new rise in the jobless rate forced Alan Greenspan, the chairman of President Ford's Council of Economic Advisers, to back off from his prediction that unemployment would be cut to 7 percent by the end of the year.

The jobless rate had declined from 8.3 percent last December to 7.3 percent in May before beginning its three-month rise. The rate moved up to 7.5 percent in June

(Continued on Page 6)

Meat Cutters Approve Pace-Setting Contract

By John R. Oravec

Chicago—The Meat Cutters negotiated a new three-year agreement with Wilson & Co. that will likely set the pattern on wages and benefits for about 85,000 workers in the nation's meat packing industry.

The agreement, ratified by a large majority of the 7,000 Wilson workers at 17 plants, provides for general wage increases of 60 cents an hour, an improved cost-of-living formula, higher pensions and improvements in other benefits.

Wage rates in the contract that expired Aug. 31 ranged from $6.17 an hour to about $1.30 more for top skilled meat cutters.

Under the new agreement, Wilson workers will receive a 15-cent an hour increase immediately, 20 cents in September 1977 and 25 cents more in September 1978. The night differential was also increased from 14 to 21 cents an hour.

The improved COL clause provides for a 1-cent an hour increase for each three-tenths of 1 percent rise in the government's consumer price index. Under the old contract, the COL adjustments were

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Rubber Union Ratifies Pacts, Ends Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

central bodies notifying them of the end of the Firestone boycott, AFL-CIO President George Meany said URW President Peter Bommarito had asked him to express his "personal warm thanks and that of all the members" of the Rubber Workers for the aid they received from AFL-CIO affiliates.

"By reason of such support," Bommarito said, "both morally and financially, we were able to sustain a firm position and as a result we obtained a most honorable settlement for our members."

In his letter, Meany directed the officers of the state and local central bodies to inform their members of the end of the boycott and to advise them that "Firestone products are once again union-made."

The contracts call for an immediate hourly wage increase of 80 cents, followed by 30 cents in June 1977 and 25 cents in May 1978. Skilled trade workers will receive additional raises of 25 cents initially and 15 cents in 1977.

In addition, the Goodrich pact has a 4.7 cents-an-hour "level-up" increase on top of the first-year boost of 80 cents. At Uniroyal, the "level-up" raise amounts to 11 to 12 cents an hour.

Other contract improvements include broader life, health, and sickness and accident insurance and an increase in pension benefits from $10 per month per year of service under the old contract to $12.50 per month per year of service for those who retire on or after May 1, 1978.

The pacts cover 12,540 URW members at Uniroyal and 9,061 members at Goodrich. Still unsettled is the union's contract dispute with General Tire where 2,700 URW members here and in Waco, Tex., have been working on a day-to-day basis since May 16 despite the expiration of their agreement. Talks with the company will resume on Sept. 13 in Columbus, Ohio.



PRIME MINISTER'S MEDAL, the highest civilian award issued by the Israeli government, is presented to President Edward J. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers by Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz. Carlough was honored for his "outstanding and consistent support of the state of Israel." The presentation was made at a meeting of the union's business agents in Washington.

Full Employment Held 'Practical, Reachable'

Full employment is "a very practical, reachable necessity," the solution to many of the economic problems besetting the United States today, President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing & Textile Workers told a nationwide television audience.

Finley, appearing on the ABC network's Issues and Answers, praised Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter for coming down on the side of jobs in his acceptance speech in July, and scored President Ford for following policies that have allowed unemployment to soar to an official rate of nearly 8 percent.

"The policies followed by President Ford and his economic advisers are not only not leading us back to the road of recovery . . . but are tragically enough making greater hardships for hundreds of thousands of more Americans," said Finley, an AFL-CIO vice president.

"The policies they are following must be changed or we are doing a great injustice to millions of Americans."

Finley described Carter's espousal of a full-employment economy as "a very humanistic, a very populistic type of thing and in my judgment correct."

Appearing on the program with Finley was Mrs. Coretta King, president of the Martin Luther King Center for Social Change. She and Finley co-chair the National Committee for Full Employment.

Mrs. King said that full employment will come "if we have the commitment to it" that a Carter Administration would provide.

"We can have full employment without high inflation," she said. "And we can have full employment and balance the budget." But she stressed that there must be a job opportunity, either through the private sector or through government, for everyone who is ready and willing to work.

Finley noted that budget deficits have soared under the economic policies pursued by President Ford, former President Nixon, and Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board.

By contrast, he said, deficits have generally been less under Democratic presidents.

Responding to a question on the hiring of black workers through so-called referral unions, those that refer their members to jobs, Finley said the minority percentage among building trades apprentices is higher than their ratio in the population as a whole.

"While the record has not been perfect," unions have taken "active, affirmative steps" to remedy differences, he said.

Murphy Appointed To Planning Board

President Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers has been appointed by President Ford to the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corp. which oversees the planning and redevelopment of Washington's main throughfare between the Capitol and the White House.

Study Finds Union Gain Among Professionals

Professional employees are turning to unions at a faster pace than the workforce as a whole, according to a new study by the Conference Board, a business-oriented research organization.

Its study found that about 40 percent of all salaried professionals below the managerial level are represented by unions or by professional organizations that have evolved into collective bargaining agents.

"In recent years, professionals in education, government service and nonprofit organizations have joined entertainers, broadcasters and journalists in reaching for the union label," the Conference Board reported.

It cited as one factor the increased number of professionals "who are working for an institution rather than self-employed." Thus "at least 16,000 doctors now belong to some 26 organizations committed to collective bargaining, while less than three years ago physicians' unions were practically unknown."

The Conference Board summary of the report also cited "concern with job and wage security during uncertain economic periods." Thus, "seniority provisions and cost-of-living escalators have gained in appeal as professionals become more susceptible to layoffs and general inflation erodes purchasing power."

The report found the lowest degree of unionism and collective bargaining among scientists and engineers, many of whom are described as relatively well-paid and in line for management jobs.

Professional societies remain heavily supported by the companies that employ their members, the Conference Board said. It reported that a majority of 172 companies surveyed pay the association dues and related expenses of their employees.

But these societies are showing signs of change, the report suggested, and have begun to concern themselves with job security and pay.

Voting Record Correction

The Report on Congress 1976 carried in the Sept. 4 issue of the AFL-CIO News contains a tabulation error on votes on unemployment compensation legislation.

In the listing of House votes, the columns for issues No. 10 and 11 were transposed. Both votes dealt with the unemployment compensation bill and the error does not affect the total number of "right" and "wrong" votes cast by House members. The error will be corrected in reprints of the report.

On Jobs, Economy:

Sheet Metal Workers Assail Ford Policies

Continuing depression in the building and construction industries poses a challenge for change and improvements, both for the government and for the unions involved, President Edward J. Carlough told the Sheet Metal Workers' Conference of Business Agents.

The government, he said, must move away from the "disastrous" economic policies of the Ford Administration and take steps to start major programs of housing and urban development.

The Sheet Metal Workers, he told some 400 business agents from various parts of the country, should take steps under the terms of new residential agreements to stimulate repair and rehabilitation work in private homes at lower wage rates than on big-scale commercial and public building projects.

With the ratio of non-union jobs increasing in many sections of the country, Carlough said the union must be prepared "to change practices or die." He expressed confidence that the union's policies would produce jobs and permit competition with open shop contractors.

Sec.-Treas. David S. Turner, casting much of the blame for the construction industry's economic doldrums on the policies of the Ford Administration, expressed hope that an increasing interest in solar energy would create many jobs for sheet metal workers.

He noted that the union had sponsored economic and engineering research studies by "think tank" companies on the future of solar air heating operations for homes and office buildings.

In addition, the union has sponsored practical tests in demonstration buildings, and succeeded in winning congressional approval of additional government research funds for solar energy experimentation.

The National Training Fund — the joint employer-union apprentice training program in the industry—has also earmarked funds for similar research, and for training both apprentices and journeymen on solar work techniques.

Concern about economic conditions and mass unemployment was also voiced by President Robert Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

"We're at the crossroads in the building and construction trades," Georgine said. "There's nowhere to go but up."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), head of the House Labor Committee, also addressed the four-day session.

A highlight of the conference was a dinner at which Carlough received the Prime Minister's Award of the State of Israel, that country's highest civilian decoration.

The union president was lauded for his interest and support for Israel by that country's ambassador to the United States, Simcha Dinitz, and by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.).

Farm Union Backs Carter

Fresno, Calif. — A special "endorsements convention" of the United Farm Workers voted to support the Democratic presidential ticket after Jimmy Carter addressed the gathering by a telephone hookup.

Carter, speaking in English and Spanish, expressed his support for full collective bargaining rights for farm workers and for the objectives of Proposition 14, a state ballot issue in California that would guarantee union representatives access to the workers in the fields.

UFWA President Cesar Chavez told Carter that "you'll have our support" in the presidential election. The endorsement was formally voted by the 1,400 delegates from 154 ranches organized by the UFWA.

The convention also endorsed Sen. John V. Tunney (D-Calif.) for re-election over his Republican opponent, S. I. Hayakawa.

North Dakota Delegates Draft Legislative Goals

Dickinson, N.D.—Delegates to the North Dakota AFL-CIO convention here adopted a state legislative program calling for collective bargaining rights for public employees, an increase in coal mining taxes and expansion of North Dakota's public television network.

The 130 delegates to the three-day convention also voted to endorse Democratic Sen. Quentin Burdick and Gov. Arthur Link for re-election and support the election bid of Lloyd Omdahl for the state's at-large congressional seat. Omdahl, a Democrat and currently the state's tax commissioner, is facing Republican incumbent Rep. Mark Andrews in the November election.

A major thrust of the legislative program that will be pressed in the next session of the legislature opening in January will be for passage of a 33⅓ percent severance tax on coal mined in the state. The proposal would in effect raise the tax on a ton of coal from the current flat rate of 53 cents to about $1.10.

The revenues would be used to provide impact aid to communities in the state's coal mining areas.

Turning to national legislative goals, the convention urged Congress to enact a federal minimum wage of $3 an hour, stronger guarantees for equality of women in the workplace and improved safety and health standards for agricultural workers.

In an address to delegates, Sen. Burdick assailed President Ford's policies and vetoes as major roadblocks to the efforts of Congress to ease the nation's unemployment crisis.

Montana's Gov. Thomas Judge told the convention it is essential to elect a Democratic administration in Washington to get the nation back to work and elect Democratic state administrations and legislatures to assure the employment goals are not obstructed.

Other major convention speakers included North Dakota's Gov. Link, Sec.-Treas. Earl D. McDavid of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Margaret Thornburgh, western area women's activities director for COPE, and Area IX COPE Director Jack E. McCoy.

Unanimous Convention Vote:

Steelworkers to Mobilize All-Out Support for Carter

Las Vegas, Nev.—The Steelworkers convention, by a lusty unanimous voice vote, endorsed Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale for President and Vice President.

The more than 4,200 delegates hailed a resolution that pledged "vigorous support" to the Democratic nominees and promised to "mobilize the full support of our members and their families, the labor movement and other progressive forces for the Carter-Mondale ticket."

At the same time the 1.5 million-member-union, voiced support for programs of voter registration, political education and get-out-the-vote campaigns — all of them designed to "insure the election of sympathetic legislative bodies" at every level of government.

The action followed passage of resolutions and a number of speeches sharply critical of the Ford Administration's economic, health and housing programs and its inability to adopt policies aimed at cutting multi-million unemployment.

The tone was apparent in the rousing reception accorded Mondale when he appeared before the convention and lashed out at the Ford Administration policies.

He mentioned that during the previous week President Ford, in a news conference at Vail, Colo., had said that "the issues of this campaign are jobs, health care that people can afford, a national program of home ownership for everyone, a program that gives a decent education to our children and those who need it, and an end to the rising crime rate."

With a broad grin, Mondale suggested that Ford "better check his staff." He added: "He has got a spy on it who gave him the wrong list. Those are a list of Ford's failures, not his successes."

President Joe Morris of the Canadian Congress of Labour told the delegates about the economic conditions and government programs that led the Canadian trade unions to schedule a "National Day of Protest" on October 14.

He cited the Trudeau government's program of wage controls in a time of continually rising prices, as a "systematic attack" on workers' "hard won gains."

The convention approved resolutions in support of national health insurance, tax reform, more effective occupational safety and health enforcement and the equal rights amendment to the Constitution. It urged efforts to win ratification of ERA in those states which have not yet acted, and called for collective bargaining efforts to end "sex discrimination at the work place."

The convention commended officers and staff members for "diligent efforts" to implement the consent decree in basic steel, which provided for payments to past victims of discrimination and for major changes in seniority system in steel plants.

The delegates, by a standing vote which indicated a 10-1 margin, or greater, rejected an effort to reduce the USWA's dues. The constitution committee had recommended no change in the present system, which provides a dues payment of two hours' pay based on the member's total earnings.

The effort to reduce the dues had been spearheaded by District 31 Director Ed Sadlowski.

Acting under a constitutional change voted earlier in the convention, Pres. I. W. Abel announced appointment by the executive board of Leon Lynch of Memphis, Tenn., to fill the new position of vice president for human affairs.

Lynch—the first black to hold national office in the Steelworkers is a 41-year-old native of Edward, Miss., and went to school in Gary, Ind. He worked in the shipping department of Youngstown Sheet & Tube in East Chicago, Ind., and held numerous posts in Local 1011.

Appointed to the USWA staff in 1973, Lynch has worked in the union's District 35 on organizing, negotiating and civil rights matters. He is a vice president of the Memphis, Tenn., AFL-CIO central labor council, and is active in community organizations.

With the convention over, the Steelworkers move into the opening stages of an election campaign that culminates in a national referendum election early next February. Nominations are made by the local unions in a three-week period running from mid-November to early December.

Both Abel and Secretary-Treasurer Walter Burke are ending their terms on June 1, 1977 under the union's compulsory retirement role. In addition, Vice President John S. Johns has announced that he, too, plans to retire in June.

As the convention ended, the only announced candidate for President is Lloyd McBride of St. Louis, director of District 34. He is running on a program of continuing the progress made during the 12 years of the Abel administration.

Running as a team with McBride are the following Steelworkers: Lynn Williams, Toronto, Ont., director of District 6, for vice president (administration); Leon Lynch of Memphis, Tenn., for vice president (human affairs); William Moran of Bethlehem, Pa., director of District 9, for the new post of secretary; and Frank McKee of Los Angeles, director of District 38, for treasurer.



RESOUNDING OVATION greets Democratic vice presidential candidate Walter F. Mondale as he is introduced at the Steelworkers convention in Las Vegas by USWA President I. W. Abel. The 4,200 convention delegates unanimously endorsed the Carter-Mondale ticket.

Ford Scored On Medicare Fee Increase

President Ford misled America's elderly in proposing addition of catastrophic illness coverage to Medicare without telling them they would end up paying $3 for every $1 they got from the added protection, Lawrence Smedley, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, charged on Labor News Conference.

"The proposal was more a political document than a program to help the elderly," Smedley declared.

He pointed out that when Ford offered the plan as a campaign pledge, he failed to say that he would, at the same time, assess a steep increase on the co-insurance and deductibles Medicare beneficiaries now pay.

Smedley agreed that catastrophic protection should be added to the present Medicare program. "But," he stressed, "it should not be paid for by cutting back the present program more than the cost" of the added protection.

Smedley also scored the Administration's proposal to boost the tax rate that both employees and employers now pay for social security. He acknowledged that the severe unemployment and double-digit inflation of recent years have caused payments from the social security trust fund to run ahead of payments into the fund, but that is "a short-run problem" that can best be met by adjustments that won't add another heavy burden to the nation's workers.

The best way to put social security financing on a sound basis, he said, is to raise the present taxable wage base for employees—in a series of steps over the next several years—to about $28,000; eliminate the wage base cutoff for employers, and add contributions from the general revenues of the federal government to the system on a regular basis.

He said that while employee contributions should be limited to a wage base because that determines the benefits formula, the same need does not exist for employers, who should contribute to social security on the basis of their total payrolls.

Those changes, he said, would return social security financing to about the same level as when the original law was adopted in 1935.

Abel Voices Confidence In Union's Future Course

I. W. Abel told the Steelworkers convention that he will retire as president next year with full confidence in the future of the union.

Abel concluded his keynote address to the convention by sharing some of his personal feelings with the delegates.

He was a delegate to the union's first convention nearly 40 years ago, and to every convention since—"an eyewitness to the history of our union" and an active participant. "But there comes a time when one must lay down his tools."

Abel expressed pride and "personal satisfaction" in his record of union leadership. But the "legacy" he would like to pass on was expressed by the founding president of the Steelworkers, the late Philip Murray. Abel reminded the delegates that Murray said the Steelworkers should be built "upon the love for the union rather than for the man. . . . Men will come and go, but the union will live forever."

Therefore, Abel said, he has no worries about the union's future.

"Keep the faith with the principles that have stood us in good stead all these years," he urged.

To have had a part in the building of the Steelworkers, Abel said, has been "an honor I shall always treasure."

New York Federation Backs Carter-Mondale

Kiamesha Lake, N.Y.—Setting their sights on Nov. 2, the more than 2,000 New York State AFL-CIO convention delegates, as a first order of business, voted without a single dissent to support Jimmy Carter for President of the United States and Sen. Walter F. Mondale for Vice President.

Carter personally thanked the delegates the next day in a 15-minute address by telephone from his home in Plains, Ga. He told them that if he is elected "you will have a friend and partner in the White House."

Raymond R. Corbett, president of the state federation, told Carter at the close of the talk that the state COPE organization would work to see to it that victory for the Carter-Mondale ticket was achieved at the polls and informed the candidate that at that moment the delegates and visitors were according him a standing ovation.

In his address at the opening of the convention, Corbett asserted that "as far as organized labor in this Empire State is concerned, we've got one and only one basic job to do in this election year of 1976, and that is to . . . leave no shred of energy unspent" to bring about a change in the White House in 1977.

"We need leadership to restore respect for America's institutions and make our country once again the leader of the free world as it should be. And that is the kind of leadership we find in Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale. Their program emphasizes progress, human values, honesty. It has the common sense to state that America must, can and will find jobs for all her citizens."

Corbett stressed that New York labor also has the job of giving the top of the ticket a Congress to work with and that one major task in this area was to "assure the retirement from the U.S. Senate of James L. Buckley—a senator with an 86 percent wrong labor voting record."

All five of the candidates for the Democratic U.S. Senate nomination and Rep. Peter Peyser, the single opponent of Buckley for the Republican nomination, were given an opportunity to speak to the delegates. In each instance, a labor delegate supporting the speaker made the introduction and followed up with some closing remarks.

Because the primary election, involving not only the U.S. Senate race but a number of state Senate and Assembly contests, will take place Sept. 14, the delegates in a resolution directed the state COPE Committee to make such further endorsements after the primary as would "promote the best interests of the federation and its affiliates."

However, the delegates acted to endorse 33 candidates in races for Congress, deferring action in the six others. They also voted endorsements in 108 Assembly Districts out of 150, and in 42 of the 60 Senate Districts.

Major attention was centered on the unsuccessful efforts of labor in the State to get approval at the recent session of the legislature of a package of seven worker compensation bills, representing months of negotiations that led to agreement on the measures by major business and industry corporation, insurers who provide three-fourths of this coverage, the State AFL-CIO and the administration of Governor Carey.

The bills were overwhelmingly passed by the Democratic-controlled Assembly, but were rejected by the Republican-dominated state Senate.

Benefits under the New York law, the delegates were informed, fall in the lowest fifth of all such payments nation-wide to disabled workers and survivors and far below the minimums set by the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws in its 1972 report and recommendations.

In the election of officers, E. Howard Molisani, first vice-president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, was unanimously chosen as secretary-treasurer, replacing Louis Hollander, who stepped down after having held the post since 1962. Molisani had been a vice-president of the state organization since 1959 and its convention resolutions' committee chairman for the past ten years. All other incumbents were re-elected.

Newly elected vice-presidents and members of the executive council are Barbara Colton, Actors' Equity, Daniel F. Gagliardi of the Operating Engineers, Charles J. Garrahan of Clothing & Textile Workers, William Mazur, of the Sheet Metal Workers, and Anthony M. Scotto of the Longshoremen.

A Record of Failure

TWO ECONOMIC RECESSIONS in the Nixon-Ford years have meant high unemployment, lost production and general economic suffering while in the Kennedy-Johnson years the nation made steady progress to full employment and moderate inflation.

In 1975 unemployment rose to the highest level in over 30 years.

Among household heads, unemployment rates nearly tripled between 1969 and August 1976; and for black teenagers, the unemployment rate in August 1976 was 40.2 percent.

During the last 7½ years, if there had been near full employment, our country would have produced an additional $547 billion of goods and services.

Industrial production increased only 22 percent during the last 7½ years—only one-third the rate of the previous 8 years.

Federal budget deficits soared as a result of the two recent recessions, amounting to $173 billion during the last 8 years, nearly three times as much as during the previous 8 years.

Inflation robbed workers of their buying power during the last few years.

Consumer prices rose by 64.2 percent during the Nixon-Ford years, but during the years of Kennedy-Johnson, prices rose only 17.5 percent. Since President Ford took office, prices rose by 14.1 percent (August 1974 to July 1976).

Prices for groceries rose 71 percent in the past 7½ years with costs of bacon, potatoes, sugar and coffee more than doubling during this time period.

Real buying power of wages failed to improve under Nixon-Ford, while during Kennedy-Johnson, real wages were up 10 percent.

INTEREST RATES SOARED to heights unprecedented in this century. Energy prices soared during the Nixon-Ford era.

Gasoline prices increased 76 percent during the last 7½ years, whereas they increased only 9.6 percent in the previous 8 years.

Residential electricity rates rose 76.4 percent during the Nixon-Ford years, but increased only 1.1 percent during the previous 8 years.

Natural gas prices rose 96 cents per 1,000 cubic feet during the last 7½ years, but only 1 cent during the last Kennedy-Johnson years.

Home heating oil prices increased 24 cents during the last 7½ years but only 2 cents in the previous 8 years.

President Ford's response to the economic crisis was to veto job creation bills, develop WIN buttons, and propose tax cuts to benefit the wealthy.

Corporations continued to decrease their proportion of the tax burden, as corporate income taxes declined from 32.8 percent of income tax receipts to 25.5 percent during the Nixon-Ford years.

In 1975, the President's tax cut proposal would have benefited the wealthy, cutting the tax of those with incomes of $50,000 a year by $1,000, while Congress provided only a $220 cut for the wealthy, and bigger cuts for the lower income families.

This is the record, the record of failure of national leadership in the Nixon-Ford years, a record that calls for an all-out effort to elect the Carter-Mondale ticket to restore the country's economic health and keep it healthy.

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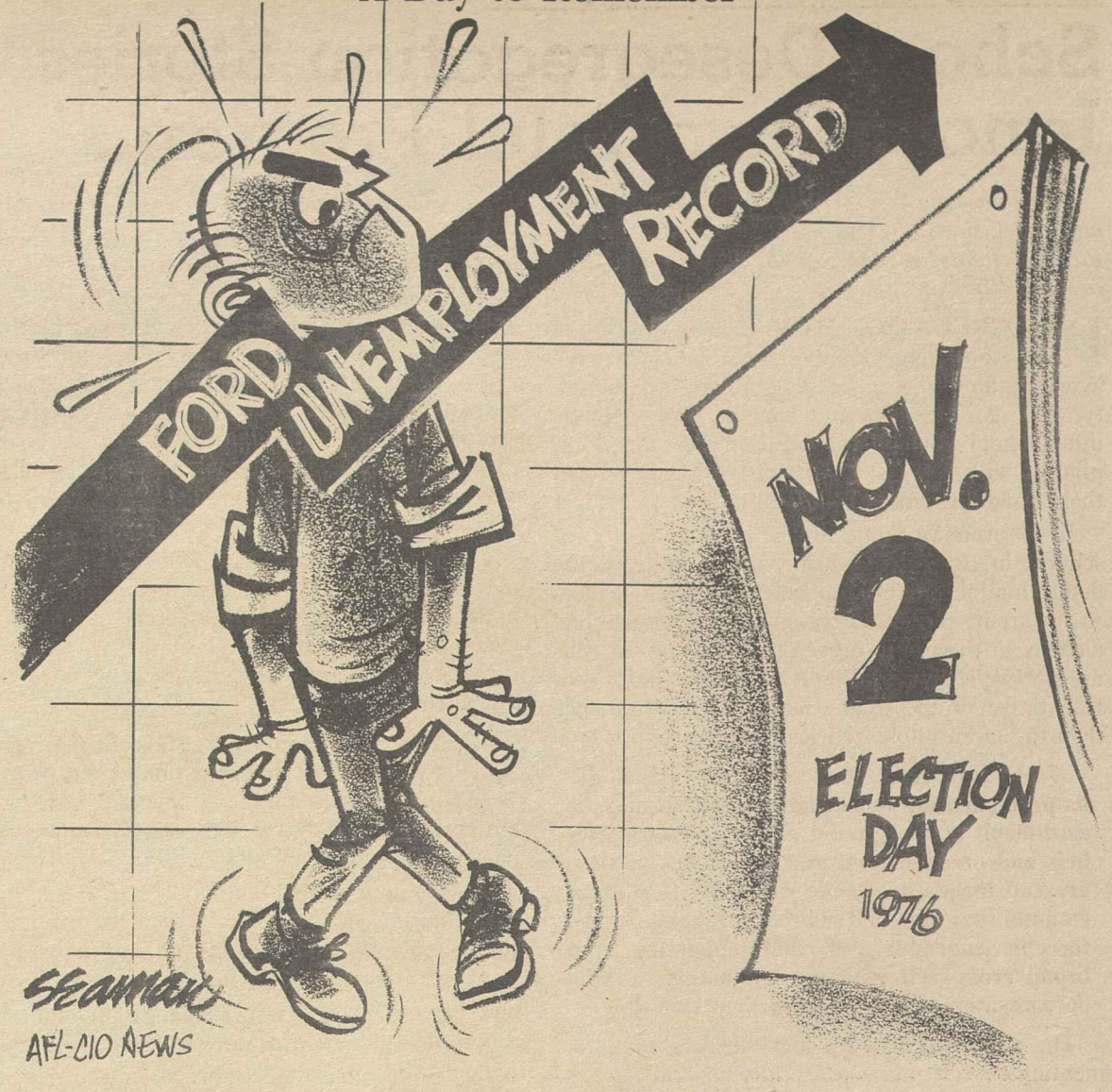
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A Day to Remember



Money and Power:

Tax Laws Fail to Break Up Tight Concentration of Wealth

By Gus Tyler

WHO OWNS how much of America?

The answer is not easy to come by because no agency of the government is charged with finding and publishing the facts.

We can get information of annual income by studying tax returns. But "income" is not the same as "wealth." The latter refers to the holdings of individuals—cash, land, stocks, bonds, etc.

The question is not unimportant. If at present a mere 2 percent of the nation enjoys an annual income equal to the bottom 40 percent, this is in large measure due to the fact that the 2 percent owns huge reservoirs of income-producing wealth. Concentration of wealth means concentration of income.

Americans have also had a traditional fear that money is power and that too much money in the hands of a few means too much power in the hands of a few. Hence, many laws have been enacted to break up concentrations of wealth, whether corporate or personal.

How well have these laws worked? It's hard to know because we lack official information.

This obstacle has not, however, deterred a determined handful of economists from trying to dig out the truth about who owns how much and what. They have had to play a game of economic detection, seeking clues in estate taxes and the like. And while their findings lack fine-pointed accuracy, they do offer rough measures as to wealth distribution.

One of the more recent and thorough studies has been published by James D. Smith, professor of economics at Pennsylvania State University and senior researcher at the Urban Institute in Washington, D.C.

Smith was trying to find out whether the federal estate tax was doing was it was supposed to do. The object of the original law was to check "the accumulation of such great economic power in the hands of the few as to undermine the political efficacy of the many" and to provide "a mechanism to even out to some degree the life-chances of children who had the foresight to choose rich parents and those who lacked such prescience."

From his research over two decades (1953 to 1972) and from the added research of University of Wisconsin's Robert Lampman (1922-1956) it appears that there has been little or no change in the distribution of wealth.

In 1972, a top 1 percent of the nation owned about one-quarter of the national wealth. In 1953, the same was true.

EVEN MORE STARTLING is the fact that the wealth owned by this top 1 percent, most of it (about 80 percent) was owned by the top one-half of 1 percent of the nation.

This top 1 percent owns 15 percent of the real estate (by dollar value), well over half the corporate stocks, 60 percent of the bonds, more than half the debt instruments, about 90 percent of trust funds.

At the other end of the scale, more than half the nation (55 percent) had a net worth of under $5,000 in 1972. Ninety-three percent had a net worth under $60,000.

Apparently, the inheritance tax has not accomplished its original purpose.

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Policy of Retreat

America this year faces a choice between a path that appears deceptively easy—the smooth, downhill of appeasement—and a more difficult one that requires intense moral and political leadership based upon an absolute commitment to the concept of freedom for all people, in all places, at all times.

Never in this nation's 200-year history has such a commitment been more vital to the survival of the free world. Around the world, communism is definitely on the march and freedom in retreat. It is sad to note that the United States has ceded the initiative to the Communists, leaving the impression in many places at home and abroad that we are content to be second best.

We in labor insist that the government of the United States—acting in the name of and with the consent of the free people of this country—has an inescapable moral obligation to lead the free world. It should support other governments and peoples who yearn for freedom. It should shun those who deny liberty to their people.

—From AFL-CIO President George Meany's Labor Day radio address.

Civil Rights Commission Reports:

School Desegregation Stories Ignore Successful Programs

The following is excerpted from the summary and conclusions of "Desegregation of the Nation's Public Schools" a report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

DESEGREGATION WORKS. It is working in Hillsborough County, Fla.; and Tacoma, Wash.; Stamford, Conn.; and Williamsburg County, S.C.; Minneapolis and Denver, and in many other school districts where citizens feel that compliance with the law is in the best interests of their children and their communities.

It is even working in the vast majority of schools in Boston and Louisville in spite of the determination of some citizens and their leaders to thwart its progress. The efforts of law-abiding citizens in these and other desegregating districts are not well-known, although they are more representative of the total desegregation experience than the more publicized resistance of opponents.

To be sure, none of these districts is without its problems; for some, the road ahead may be as difficult as the ground already covered. Beliefs and practices nurtured in decades of slavery and inequality do not die easily. But these communities have learned that through positive, forceful leadership and careful planning by a broad cross-section of the community, school desegregation can be implemented smoothly.

The support given by local leaders in implementing desegregation peacefully generally results in beneficial byproducts. School officials throughout the country have noted that institutional renewal frequently accompanies the desegregation process.

The educational program is reviewed and revamped to include new instructional techniques and materials, to provide for the needs of language-minority students, to develop programs to assist gifted children and those achieving below their potential, and to promote racial and ethnic harmony among faculty and students.

School districts which have experienced desegregation for several years generally report that minority student achievement rises and that these students often exhibit greater motivation that ultimately leads to pursuit of higher education. Majority group students hold their own academically and they commonly report that experiences with minority students have dispelled long-held stereotypes.

While many school districts have implemented desegregation plans, numerous others remain segregated. Preliminary data for 1974 from the Office of Civil Rights of HEW reveal that in districts sampled each year from 1970 to 1974, four of every 10 black students and three of 10 Hispano students attended schools at least 90 percent minority. There were wide regional variations: those schools enrolled 23 percent of the black students in the South, 58 percent of black students in Border and Northeastern States, 62 percent in the Midwest, and 45 percent in the West.

Segregation remains a problem, particularly in large districts. A recent analysis of school districts 20 to 40 percent black shows that large districts across the country tend to be more segregated than small ones. Virtually no black in very small districts (less than 2,000 students) were in schools where minorities represented more than 50 percent of the enrollment.

On the other hand, in school districts with more than 100,000 students, three of every five black students in nothern schools and two of every five black students in southern schools attended schools with an enrollment greater than 50 percent minority.

ON BALANCE, however, substantial progress is being made in the desegregation of our schools. If the nation is to build on this progress, there are certain "musts" that the commission believes need to be kept in mind.

1—Leaders at the national, state, and local levels must accept the fact that desegregation of the nation's schools is a constitutional imperative.

2—The federal government must strengthen and expand programs designed to facilitate the school desegregation process.

3—There must be vigorous enforcement of laws which contribute to the development of desegregated communities.

4—A major investment of time and resources must be made in order to deal with misconceptions relative to desegregation.

It is clear that the story of the desegregation of the schools of our nation is an unfinished story. It is also clear that in many respects it is an untold story. To date the story has been told primarily by focusing on sensational developments in some school districts where desegregation is underway. Very little has been written about those aspects of the story which involve a quiet acceptance of the constitutional imperative by thousands of citizens in many communities and their successes in implementing the truths imbedded in the Constitution.

In the past 10 years, desegregated schools have brought together more children of different races and ethnic groups than at any time in the history of the nation. The opportunity they have, and others who come after them will have, to understand, know, and appreciate each other, provides the most important elements necessary to the success of 200 years of efforts to provide for each American the fact and not simply the promise of equality. We believe that these successes can be duplicated throughout the nation.

A Perpetual Debt:

Variable Interest Rate Called Double Burden on Homeowners

AN EFFORT INSPIRED by savings and loan associations to permit so-called variable interest rates might impose a double burden on homebuyers—first to the original lender and after 30 years of payments to the federal government.

That warning was issued by AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry Schechter, who said a proposal now before Congress would add a new twist to the variable interest rate idea, with the federal government paying the lender the added interest over the term, and debiting the homebuyer.

At the end of the mortgage term, the buyer's debt to the federal government for the interest paid on his behalf—plus accumulated interest on that debt—would come due, he said, resulting in end-to-end mortgages that could stretch far beyond any reasonable life expectancy.

The scheme would be "a gift to the lender at the expense of the home-owner," he charged on Labor News Conference. He pointed out that it would save the lender from the traditional risk of rising interest rates, and wash out the protection against inflation that the home-owner gets in a fixed interest rate mortgage. Yet, he stressed, this new form of variable mortgage interest rates would do nothing to effectively spur the home-building industry, which is still in a deep slump, nor to meet the national need for decent housing, which is critical.

"We have to get a mechanism which will be effective in keeping interest rates down . . . we cannot do that by simply gimmicking the mortgage instrument," Schechter declared. He urged a different type of monetary policy than the current policy that has been used to dampen the demand for credit and for resources generally. The present policy, he asserted, has repeatedly had an unduly sharp impact upon housing.

This restrictive monetary policy has put us into the bind of a high interest rate structure that will take quite a time to work out of, Schechter said. He renewed the call for selective credit regulation that would channel more resources into priority areas.

Reporters questioning Schechter on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc., and John Grimes, freelance writer on labor and economic issues.

Cost of Unemployment:

Sneers at Job Role Turn Off Workers

WORK IN AMERICA—that is a much-discussed and much-misunderstood subject. Academics discuss work and workers in lectures about "blue collar blues" or "work enrichment." Politicians, economists and commentators use such code words as "work ethic" and productivity.

To a worker, a job is a source of individual fulfillment; positive, constructive activity that broadens an individual's horizon.

It is a key measure of a person's place in society. Those with jobs are full participants; those without are considered somehow outside the mainstream.

A job is a worker's bulwark against poverty and hunger; the family's only guarantee of the essentials of life—food, shelter and clothing.

Work creates the opportunity for workers to pursue their "unalienable rights" to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Legal rights to equality—be it in housing or employment or accommodations—are empty without a job.

To workers, employed and unemployed alike, a job provides the activity, mental and physical, that is necessary to human development and the resources to make a better life for themselves and their children.

So, workers are justifiably concerned and angered by those who treat their jobs in a cavalier manner.

On one extreme are those who cloak intellectual pursuits with moral superiority and look down in scorn upon manual work and those who do it.

On the other extreme are those who would strip work of its human quality and inherent worth, and treat it as a cold abstract factor in the production equation, as an aggregate to be computed, added or subtracted in a larger scheme.

To us, work is not an abstraction. It is an essential—essential to the larger economy, but also essential to the individual, to the family, to the community and to basic human values.

That is why we are so concerned when "those who know best" treat workers and their jobs as expendable commodities.

WORKERS ARE TOLD they must sacrifice their jobs or their standard of living to fight inflation.

Workers are told to sacrifice their jobs to clean up the environment so that others can purchase allegedly cheaper imported goods.

Workers are told to work harder and want less; to place their health and their lives on the line in unsafe and unhealthy workplaces because "it would cost too much" to obey the safety law. The government says, "determine the inflationary impact first—not the health or safety needs."

There has been a persistent prejudice on the part of some of the secure, salaried elite against work and workers. They resent the idea of manual workers making a five-figure income, no matter how hard, seasonal or risky that work, or if it comes in hourly rather than annual, or lifetime, units of pay and tenure. It is somehow a breach of the natural social order and a sign of rampant materialism for workers to earn so much. Affluence, some believe, should be reserved for the talented, the tidy and the connected, or for those who write, speak or perform for money.

American workers do not need lectures about the "work ethic" or advertising programs imploring them to work harder. They need jobs and they need respect for their work—an understanding that the hands of workers built and maintain America.

—From AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland's Labor Day radio address.



A NEW TWIST on the variable interest rate scheme now before Congress could bind home-owners with end-to-end mortgages that stretch far beyond their lifetime, AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry Schechter, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by freelance labor and economics writer John Grimes, left, and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Carter Assails Ford Record As 'Stagnant'

(Continued from Page 1)

7.9 unemployment rate with rates of less than 4 percent when Johnson went out of office and less than 3 percent when Truman left.

But Carter confined those statistics to a few sentences and bore down heavily on personal trust and a "quiet, tough and efficient" government which can accomplish far more than Ford ever gives it a chance to do because of his criticism, conservatism and vetoes.

Carter spoke with pride of his native Georgia and its 1960 vote for Kennedy—"62 percent of our vote, an even greater victory than he received in his home state of Massachusetts." Kennedy chose Warm Springs for his only appearance in Georgia in that campaign.

"As a candidate, John Kennedy was considered an outsider because of his youth and relative inexperience and because of his religious beliefs," Carter said in evoking some of the parallels to his own candidacy.

"As in 1932 and 1960, the choice before our people is clear. Are we Americans satisfied with a divided nation—one of timidity, confusion and mediocrity?

"Most of us believe we can do better," Carter said. "We will be proud to work hard together—and to sacrifice if necessary—to achieve once again a united nation, a nation of faith and vision of courage and greatness."

Carter said the party's tradition and his own candidacy over the past two years, were stories of political success "that have come directly from voters. We have not depended on powerful intermediates for victory.

"As a political candidate, I owe the special interests nothing," Carter said. "I owe the people everything."

Clayman Cites Grim Impact Of Joblessness

The most troubling and troublesome issue of our time is unemployment, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. declared at the 24th annual Labor Day Mass at Washington's Shrine of the Sacred Heart.

"Nothing cuts so deeply into the core of our society and social well-being," Clayman said.

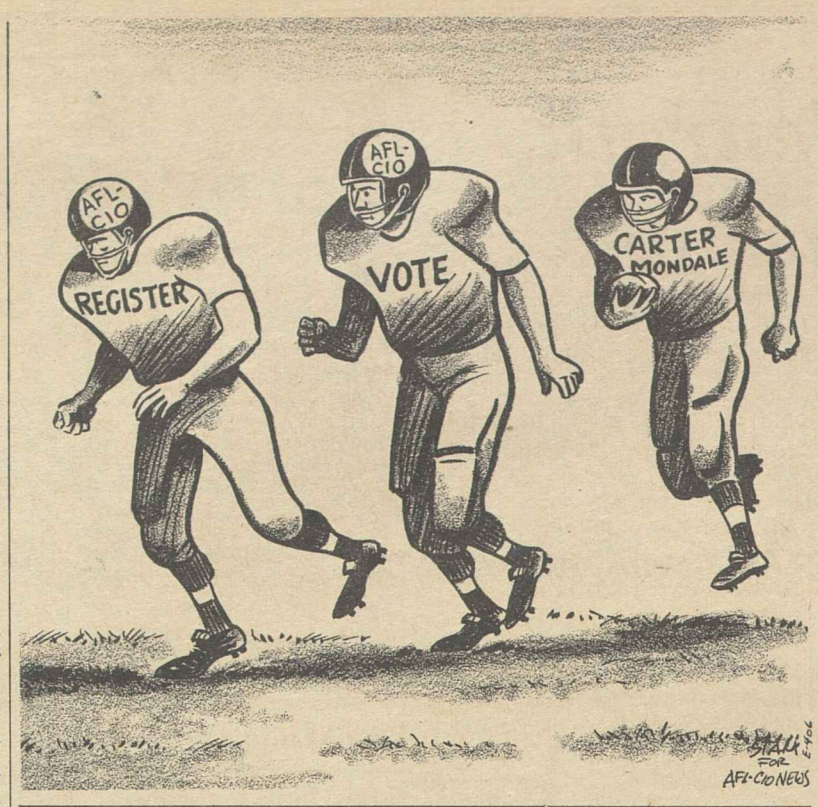
"How can we calculate the cost in lost dignity, lost hope, the vast, deep, gray despair? Who can estimate these terrible costs? They reach far beyond the pocketbook, deep into the morale, dreams and faith of the American people.

"No society can sustain these kinds of costs for too long without disintegrating," Clayman said. "Prolonged unemployment is a sword aimed at the heart of democracy."

The monetary costs of joblessness are clear, however, Clayman noted. For every 1 percent of unemployment, the government loses $14 billion in tax revenues.

"If we could get down from our present 7.9 percent rate of unemployment to 3 percent, it would mean $70 billion in additional revenues each year," he said.

The mass, sponsored by the archbishop of Washington, was followed by a wreath-laying ceremony at the statue of James Cardinal Gibbons, a 19th Century Catholic churchman who fought vigorously against worker oppression.



Soaring Jobless Rate Rips Ford's Claims

(Continued from Page 1)

and to 7.8 percent in July.

Jimmy Carter, the Democratic presidential nominee, called the continuing rise in unemployment further evidence of the Ford Administration's failure.

The August rise in unemployment was due only partially to an increase in the size of the overall labor force. The number of Americans holding jobs or looking for work last month totaled 95,487,000, the government said. This was an increase of 154,000 over the previous month.

Of this number, 74,000 found jobs to bring the total number of persons employed to 87,981,000 and leaving 80,000 more workers unemployed. The number of unemployed, which increased by 283,000 in July, rose to 7,506,000 in August.

BLS noted that since August 1975 the nation's labor force has grown by 2.4 million persons. Adult women made up 1.4 million of this increase, with adult men and teenagers accounting for 700,000 and 300,000, respectively.

A major factor in last month's increase in joblessness was a large influx of teenagers seeking employment. The jobless rate for teenagers between the ages of 16 and 19 climbed to 19.7 percent from 18.1 percent in July.

"There was a substantial increase in the number of workers who were seeking their first job, a reflection of the increased joblessness among teenage and young adult women," the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Among black teenagers, joblessness rose to 40.2 percent from 34.1 percent the month before.

There were offsetting movements among other major labor force groups, the BLS noted. For example, divergent movements in joblessness were visible among women. The jobless rate for those 25 years of age and over declined last month, while the rate for younger women, those between 20 and 24, increased substantially. Overall, however, the rate for adult women inched up one-tenth of 1 percent from the July level to 7.7 percent.

For adult men, the jobless rate fell slightly from 6.1 percent in July to 5.9 percent in August. The jobless rate for white workers, 7.1 percent, was the same as in July but the rate for black workers moved up last month to 13.6 percent from 12.9 percent the month before.

Household heads had a drop of two-tenths of 1 percent in their rate in August, at 5.2 percent, while the rate for married men declined three-tenths of 1 percent to 4.2 percent.

Nonfarm payrolls expanded by 239,000 to 79,431,000 last month. Over-the-month increases in employment occurred in about 60 percent of the 172 private nonfarm industries that make up the BLS survey. Contract construction employment fell by 25,000, as the industry continued to behave sluggishly.

The jobless rate for construction workers in August was 17.1 percent. Among manufacturing workers, the unemployment rate was 8.2 percent while for wholesale and retail trade workers the rate was 9 percent.

Other highlights of last month's report on employment and unemployment included a rise of 35,000 to 3,047,000 in the number of persons working part time for "economic reasons"—that is, those who wish to work full time but are on reduced workweeks involuntarily.

The average workweek last month for workers on private nonfarm payrolls was the same as in July, 36.2 hours, while the manufacturing workweek fell three-tenths of an hour over the month to 39.9 hours.

The average duration of unemployment declined from 15.8 weeks in July to 15.5 weeks in August, but the number of hardcore unemployed workers—those out of work for 15 weeks or more—rose 70,000 to 2,387,000.

Convention Votes Funding:

Textile Union Sets Organizing Targets

Montreal—The United Textile Workers laid the groundwork for a major organizing push that will be financed with a per capita increase approved at the union's 75th anniversary convention here.

UTW President Francis Schaufenbil said the campaign will focus on the South and the Southwest in an effort to unionize large concentrations of unrepresented textile workers.

Schaufenbil noted in his report to the delegates that during the last four years since the last convention the union's membership rolls declined about 20 percent—largely the result of the Nixon-Ford economic recession and the adverse impact of foreign imports on jobs.

Schaufenbil said the additional income resulting from the per capita boost will be used in part to expand the union's organizing staff.

The convention voted to increase monthly dues from $6 to $8 and to raise the per capita tax from $3 to $4, effective immediately. The 296 delegates also approved a plan to provide for future dues and a per capita boost to be based on the government's consumer price index.

For each 10-point rise in the CPI, monthly dues will be increased $1—50 cents going to the international and 50 cents being retained by the local. The CPI will be reviewed every August, beginning in 1977. If the index rises 10 points over the year, the $1 increase will go into effect the following January.

Delegates also voted unanimously to endorse Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President.

Schaufenbil, who served as secretary-treasurer for 15 years before assuming the presidency of the union in 1971, was re-elected to his second full four-year term as president. Also re-elected unanimously were Sec.-Treas. Philip Salem and 20 vice presidents.

Key resolutions adopted at the convention called for reforms of the National Labor Relations Act, limitations on textile imports to the United Sates and Canada, improvements in unemployment compensation, a reduction in the workweek and increased protections for women workers.

Major convention speakers included Sec.-Treas. Donald Montgomery of the Canadian Labor Congress, President Rene Rondou of the Tobacco Workers, Canadian Labor Minister John Munro and Sec.-Treas. Earl D. McDavid of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Retired Couple's Budget Up 7 Percent over Year

A retired couple living in an urban area needed an income of at least $6,465 a year—based on last autumn's prices—to afford the middle-level budget developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The same couple would need even more money today, since prices overall have risen another 4 percent since last October.

As of last autumn, the lower-level budget computed by the BLS for a retired couple carried a $4,501 price tag, while the higher budget required a retirement income of at least $9,598. All three budgets were about 7 percent higher than a year earlier.

The budget components vary with income brackets and geographical locations. But in all cases it is assumed that both husband and wife are 65 or over, in reasonably good health and able to take care of themselves.

For the middle-level "intermediate" budget, the actual cost was over $7,500 in Boston and New York, but only about $6,000 in Atlanta and Dallas. It was highest by far in Anchorage, Alaska, where the cost was put at $8,807. For non-metropolitan urban areas, the national average was $5,728.

Those elderly couples whose only income is social security benefits would be hard-pressed to meet even the lower-level $4,500 budget.

As of last October, the average social security payment to an elderly couple was $341 a month, or only $4,092 a year.



MIDDLE EAST AFFAIRS and the plight of the Kurds in Iraq are discussed by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Kurdish leader Gen. Mustafa Barzani during a recent visit to Washington by Barzani. Kurdistan, a region of Iraq, has for years unsuccessfully sought autonomy and independence with the support of ethnic groups in Turkey and Iran.

Vote Per Capita Hike:

Molders Elect Studenroth, Press Merger Discussions

Cincinnati—The Molders elected Carl W. Studenroth president at their 36th convention here and directed the new leadership team to step up merger discussions with unions "compatible" with the Molders' membership.

Studenroth succeeds Anton J. Trizna, who did not seek re-election. Trizna will be 65 in October, the union's mandatory retirement age for officers. Studenroth had been first vice president since 1974, after Trizna was elevated from that position to president.

In other major action, the convention unanimously endorsed the Democratic ticket of Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale for President and Vice President.

Studenroth was elected without opposition to a four-year term following convention action that reduced the terms for all officers from five years. The interval between conventions was also cut from five to four years.

The 264 delegates at the nine-day convention also voted to restructure the union's executive board, which now will be made up of 15 elected officers, and increased the minimum monthly dues from $8 to $10.50.

The $2.50 increase—which will be shared equally by locals and the international—is being applied in four increments: $1 immediately and three 50-cents steps in 1978, 1979 and 1980.

Over that period, the international's per capita tax will rise from $5.75 to $7 and the amount retained by locals will rise from $2.25 to $3.50. The convention also set a $12.50 limit on dues that locals may charge their members.

The dues increase was approved in response to the constitution committee's report that disclosed the union had paid out $3.25 million in strike benefits in the past two years.

In restructuring the executive board, the convention eliminated two seats that were held by non-elective officers and created the position of executive vice president. The former first vice president, Bernard Butsavage, was elected to the new post.



CARL STUDENROTH

William F. Cates was re-elected secretary and six vice presidents were re-elected. Two new vice presidents were elected, Edward Withames and W. H. Bonifer, to fill vacancies.

The strong merger resolution adopted by the delegates instructs the officers to explore further avenues of discussions with other unions. Studenroth is expected to appoint a committee shortly to follow up on the convention's directive.

The convention gave President Dominick D'Ambrosio of the Allied Industrial Workers a standing ovation following his address to delegates. The Molders have been involved in merger talks with the AIW for the past four years.

Major speakers included Rep. Andrew Young (D-Ga.), COPE Director Al Barkan, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Industrial Union Dept., President Paul Burnsky of the Metal Trades Dept., Director Alan Kistler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, and Assistant Labor Sec. Morton Corn, head of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

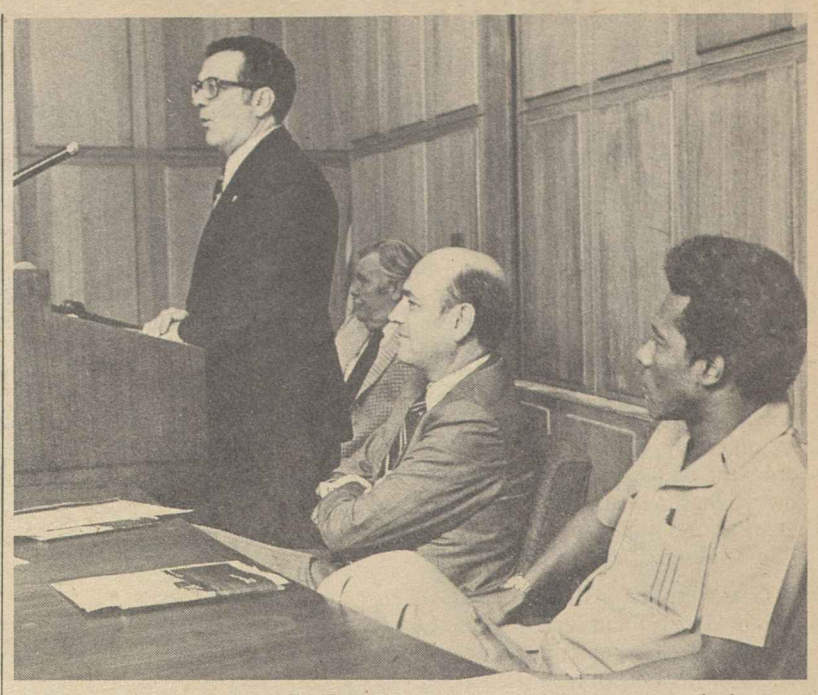
A book tracing the 117-year history of the Molders union was issued at the convention following an address by its author, Dr. James E. Cebula of the University of Cincinnati. The book is titled, The Glory and Despair of Challenge and Change, and details the development of the union from its founding in 1859 to the present.

Studenroth, 61, has been a member of the Molders since the early 1940s when he led an organizing drive at his shop in Columbia, Pa. He has been a vice president of the Molders since 1955.

Trizna had been active in the union since 1937 and became an international representative in 1940. He was first elected a vice president in 1949 and was elected president by the executive board in 1974 when Draper Doyal retired.

Turner Named Trustee Of Catholic University

President J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers has been elected to a four-year term on the board of trustees of the Catholic University of America.



BRAZILIAN AND CARIBBEAN labor leaders completing a seven-week study of collective bargaining techniques at the American Institute for Free Labor Development in Front Royal, Va., were addressed by Helcio Maghenzani, director of the Instituto Cultural do Trabalho in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The 37 participants in the training program also heard from Harry W. Schlaudeman, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, center, and Joseph Burns Bonadie, secretary-treasurer of the Caribbean Congress of Labor in Barbados. AIFLD Executive Director William C. Doherty, Jr., is seated behind Maghenzani.

Funding Lag Threatens Jobless Benefit System

Minneapolis—Underfinancing has reduced reserves and jeopardized the solvency of the nation's unemployment insurance system, James R. O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, warned in a speech here.

O'Brien, addressing the midwestern conference of the Council of State Governments, noted that the Labor Dept. has just informed Congress that the reserves in 20 states have been depleted and that these states have had to borrow more than $3 billion from the federal loan fund to pay benefits.

"In addition, the department anticipates that at least 10 more states for a total of 30 will deplete their reserves this year and be forced to borrow from the loan fund," O'Brien said.

To correct the situation, Congress must establish minimum federal standards for financing the unemployment insurance program, O'Brien said.

The present conditions developed because there are no financial standards that states must meet, he declared. In the absence of such standards, many states have deliberately pursued a policy of underfinancing unemployment insurance as part of an industrial development program to attract new industry through low payroll taxes, he charged.

"The AFL-CIO hopes Congress will restore the sound financial concepts of the original program," O'Brien said. "The states must be required to strengthen their reserve funds. Federal minimum benefit standards combined with federal standards for adequacy of reserve funds will require the states to adjust tax rates to appropriate levels necessary to finance an adequate benefit structure."

O'Brien decried the "fragmentation of what should be a national program" into 50 different state unemployment insurance plans. For 30 years, AFL-CIO state bodies have tried to improve the unemployment insurance system on a state-by-state basis, he noted.

"Despite some occasional successes, this frustrating activity has proven to them, as it has proven to the entire AFL-CIO, that fundamental lasting improvement will only come through federal legislation," he said.

O'Brien said the program the AFL-CIO supports would provide universal coverage of workers, minimum benefit standards, qualifying and duration standards, minimum standards for financing and adequate reserves, effective and realistic extended benefits, and outlawing of abusive disqualifications.

Sea Unions Consider Impact of Automation

Automation and improved technology in the maritime industry must take into account their potential impact on workers, Seafarers President Paul Hall told some 300 delegates from 15 nations attending an international conference on automation.

"We in the maritime unions do not oppose automation. On the contrary, we recognize how much it is contributing, and how much more it can contribute, to the safety and comfort of the vessels we sail," said Hall, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and head of its Maritime Trades Dept.

"But in our industry, even more than those ashore, automation must be applied with due concern to the environment—in our case a small, floating world, self-contained, where human beings are committed to live for long periods of time."

Hall, addressing the second International Symposium on Ship Operation Automation, said that the dehumanizing effects of shipboard automation could be resolved through careful consideration of "job design."

"As automation is introduced at each point, the applications should consider the role that the crew will take," Hall said. "And that consideration should include the degree of interest, of mental stimulation, that can be built into the tasks."

Threats to mental health resulting from automation already are recognized in manufacturing plants, and experiments in the auto and electrical industries are being conducted with a view to "humanizing" repetitive operations, Hall noted.

He reminded the several hundred technical representatives attending the four-day meeting that "human progress" must be the ultimate purpose of science. "In that common conviction we can welcome automation together," Hall said.

The symposium was sponsored by the Maritime Administration, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, International Federation of Automatic Control, and International Federation for Information Processing.

Hall said he is more alarmed by the degradation of jobs by automation than by the elimination of jobs by advanced technology.

"I have the feeling that if we can find the answer to the amount of unemployment we have now, we will be able to cope with the continued job losses caused by automation," he said.

Thomas A. Flavell Of ACTWU Dies

New York—Thomas A. Flavell, a vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers and manager of Local 169 here, died Aug. 27 at Long Island Jewish Hospital following a heart attack. He was 75.

Flavell became the first organizer in the New England area for the Clothing Workers in 1932 and later served as assistant director of the New England regional joint board. He was elected a vice president at the merger convention of the Clothing Workers and the Textile Workers Union of America earlier this year.

Labor Votes Support In Key Montana Races

Helena, Mont.—Rep. John Melcher, who is seeking the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, heads a slate of Democratic candidates for state and congressional offices endorsed by the Montana AFL-CIO.

The 130 delegates to the 20th annual state federation convention also voted unanimously to commend the AFL-CIO Executive Council for its endorsement of the Carter-Mondale Democratic ticket.

Melcher, who was first elected to the House in 1969, faces conservative Republican Stanley C. Burger, a former director of the Montana Farm Bureau.

In the state's two congressional races, the convention endorsed incumbent Rep. Max Baucus for reelection and state Sen. Thom Towe in the 2nd Congressional District. Delegates also endorsed Gov. Thomas L. Judge, who is seeking a second term.

On four major referendums facing Montana voters this fall, the convention supported an initiative sponsored by Gov. Judge that would provide needed tax relief for property owners. Delegates called on voters to reject three other initiatives dealing with state spending limitations, restrictions on nuclear power development and procedures for recall of elected officials.

The convention voted to raise the state federation's per capita tax 9 cents in three steps, rising to 42 cents in three years. A 7-cent increase will become effective next Jan., followed by 1-cent increases in 1978 and 1979.

In response to a directive adopted by the convention, the state federation established a public employees committee to help coordinate legislative, organizing and trade union activities.

John McCart, executive director of AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., worked with delegates during the three-day convention in formulating the new committee. George Hammond, who heads the Montana council of the State, County & Municipal Employees, was appointed chairman.

In addition to the endorsed candidates who addressed the convention, major speakers included area COPE Director Jack McCoy, Regional AFL-CIO Director L. D. Porter and Sec.-Treas. Earl D. McDavid of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Meany, Kirkland, Abel:

Labor Day Speakers Score Policy Failure at Home, Abroad

Unemployment and foreign policy are two of the key issues on which voters will make their choice in this presidential-election year, AFL-CIO leaders declared in traditional Labor Day radio addresses to the nation.

AFL-CIO President George Meany stressed foreign policy issues on the CBS network. Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland on Mutual and Vice President I. W. Abel on NBC dealt with key domestic issues.

Kirkland called for reversal of the economic policies set during the Nixon and Ford Administrations.

It is, he said, "time to rebuild America's economy, time to restore value to work, time to find jobs for workers." The nation's workers don't need lectures about the "work ethic" or advertising campaigns aimed at hyping up their productivity, Kirkland declared.

"They need jobs and they need respect for their work. A sure beginning is a policy of full employment—good jobs at decent wages for every American able and seeking work," he said.

On CBS, AFL-CIO President George Meany noted that foreign policy was one of the major issues the federation raised with the platform committees of both political parties.

Labor, he said, seeks a "firm but fair" foreign policy—"not a policy carried around in someone's vest pocket," a reference to Sec. of State Henry Kissinger's personal style of diplomacy, conducted in secret.

I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers and chairman of the AFL-CIO's economic policy committee, termed full employment—a job opportunity at a decent wage for each person able and seeking work—an "economic necessity."

"From jobs come the wages that generate mass purchasing power," Abel said. "A job is a key measure of a person's place in society."

For millions of unemployed Americans—over 10 million by the AFL-CIO's count—Labor Day was just another day of idleness, Kirkland noted. The prospect is that twice that number will be out of work at least once this year, he said.

Unemployment exacts a fearful toll on America's workers, Kirkland declared, and on their families as well.

"The current average period of joblessness—nearly four months—can irreparably damage a family's future," he said.

"The college dreams of children are often postponed or cancelled. Inadequate housing and poor diet reduce the opportunities for development for children. As a jobless parent loses hope, a child's view of society becomes warped."

Kirkland also scored Ford Administration policies that permit high interest rates and tax loopholes for the rich.

The "system" is skewed to reward those who do not have to work hard and to penalize those whose income is earned by the sweat of their brow, he said.

"People wealthy enough to let money work for them have their income only partly taxed, if taxed at all," he said, while workers in a laborious service or a painstaking craft "pay more than their fair share of taxes."

High-interest rate policies fostered by President Ford and his predecessor, former President Nixon, have ravaged the construction industry, particularly housing, with predictable results, Kirkland said. Most workers are priced out of the housing market, while hundreds of thousands of skilled building and trades workers are out of work, he noted.

Analyzing American foreign policy, Meany said that "America this year faces a choice between a path that appears deceptively easy—the smooth, downhill road of appeasement—and a more difficult one that requires intense moral and political leadership based upon an absolute commitment to the concept of freedom for all people, in all places, at all times."

Communism is on the march around the world, while freedom is in retreat, he said. A foreign policy predicated on America being second best to tyranny is an insult to all Americans, Meany said.

"It is a denial of the very rights proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence. It is an unacceptable and intolerable idea that must not be permitted to prevail anywhere in our country," he declared.

Reiterating his longstanding position against appeasement of the Soviet Communists, Meany said that labor favors a genuine detente in which the USSR stops its ideological warfare against the West.

In conducting the nation's foreign policy, the Executive Branch has an obligation to confide in the American people and must not make any secret treaties, Meany said. He also made it clear that the AFL-CIO rejects the concept of isolationism, noting Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's statement at a federation-sponsored dinner last year: "There are no longer any internal affairs" among the nations of the world.

Abel told listeners that passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill is urgently needed. It is designed not just for workers but for the benefit of the economic health of all America, he said.

"This nation badly needs full employment and full production," he declared. "We need jobs for the jobless."



NATIONAL WINNERS in the Hotel & Restaurant Employees union-wide contest for waiters and waitresses hoist their trophies following the completion of finals in Washington. Beating out a field of 16 finalists were Carol Ciliberti of Wilmington, Del., and Raul Cariboni of Hartford, Conn. They are flanked by President Edward T. Hanley, right, and Sec.-Treas. John Gibson. Contestants were required to carry a cocktail tray and glasses containing 22 ounces of champagne over a quarter-mile course.

30,000 Shirt Workers Voting on New Pact

A new contract, described by union officials as "the best ever," was reached in round-the-clock negotiations in Washington, heading off a strike of more than 30,000 shirt workers around the nation. The workers are members of the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union.

The one-year contract under which the workers had been operating expired at midnight Sept. 3, but had been extended to midnight Sept. 8, when union and company representatives were summoned to Washington to explore settlement possibilities with officials of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Details of the pact will not be available until the workers involved have had the opportunity to vote on the contract, but ACTWU President Murray H. Finley and Secretary-Treasurer Jacob Sheinkman described the terms as "substantial improvements in wages and benefits."

The new contract, which is for three years duration, contains wage increases in each year of the pact, cost-of-living protection, and improvements to health, welfare and pension benefits, as well as improvements in holidays and other fringes.

Settlements for 30,000 workers in the single slacks industry and for another 30,000 in the outerwear industry were reached last week in negotiations with many companies in those industries, and workers in those industries are now in the ratification process.

Labor-Backed Candidates Win Primaries

The labor-endorsed Democrat won the Senate nomination in Arizona and four of six COPE candidates in Florida survived the primary election.

Dennis deConcini, the Pima County (Tucson) attorney, was an easy winner in Arizona with 55 percent of the vote. He will face Republican Rep. Sam Steiger, survivor of a bitter Republican primary race against Rep. John B. Conlon for the seat being vacated by the retirement of conservative Republican Paul Fannin.

In Florida, Democratic incumbents William Lehman, Claude Pepper and Dante Fascell won renomination and challenger Andy Ireland was nominated for a retirement seat. Two other labor-backed candidates, Jo Ann Saunders and Charles Frieman, made it into runoffs and two lost. Democratic Sen. Lawton Chiles was renominated in Florida and will meet Republican John Grady in the fall.

In Arizona, Rep. Morris Udall was renominated with labor backing, as was Pat Fullinwider for another try at the seat held by GOP Minority Leader John Rhodes, who got only 51 percent of the vote against her in 1974. The labor candidate trying for Conlon's seat lost.

In Connecticut, no labor endorsements were made in the primary as Sec. of State Gloria Shaffer was chosen as the Democratic nominee to face Republican Sen. Lowell Weicker in November.

Major Bills Put Over In Adjournment Rush

(Continued from Page 1)

and business firms must pay on income that otherwise would be largely tax-free.

But it would bring in only a small portion of the additional revenue that labor's original tax proposals envisioned, and it leaves unchanged most of the tax windfalls that encourage U.S. firms to move production and jobs to other countries.

An issue still to be resolved was whether the present exclusion of up to $100 a week in sick pay would be completely repealed, as the House had voted, or limited to persons with earnings under $15,000 a year with lesser deduction up to $20,000 income, as the Senate had voted and the AFL-CIO had urged.

The House faced a possibly close vote on approving a labor-supported antitrust bill sent to it by the Senate under a legislative shortcut procedure that bypassed the usual House-Senate conference committee.

Both bodies passed similar bills allowing states to sue companies that violate the antitrust law for triple damages on behalf of all of the people in the state who have been victimized by price-fixing or other restraint of trade.

The Senate broke two filibusters in the course of acting on the legislation. When it appeared that opponents would try to block final action on a conference agreement by a series of end-of-the-session filibusters, House and Senate sponsors of the bill met informally and their unofficial compromise was then adoped by the Senate. The bill was scheduled for House action under a procedure that would clear it to the President if the House concurred, and kill it if it didn't.

A veto remains possible. The Administration originally supported the bill, but President Ford later withdrew the endorsement under business pressure.

The Senate has added an amendment to a House-passed appropriations bill that would change the cost-of-living adjustment formula for pensions of federal employees.

Under present law, which the Administration is seeking to change, whenever the cost of living increases by 3 percent for a period of three months, civil service retirement benefits are raised 4 percent. The extra "kicker" was intended to compensate workers for the time lag in making the adjustment.

With living costs in recent years going up more rapidly than anticipated when the law was passed, the Administration has pressed for elimination of the 1 percent bonus.

The Senate approach eliminated the extra 1 percent but specified that cost-of-living adjustments would be made every six months. Thus, retirees would get a cost-of-living increase even if the rise over six months was less than 3 percent.

Last month a bill to eliminate the 1 percent "kicker" was brought to the House floor under a procedure requiring a two-thirds vote for passage. It got a majority, but not the needed two-thirds.

Meat Cutters Ratify 3-Year Wilson Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

based on four-tenths of 1 percent rise in the CPI.

The COL adjustments will continue to be made semi-annually, in July and January. Assuming that the nation's inflation rate will climb 6 percent a year, the union said that the new COL formula will add 5 cents an hour more annually over the old adjustments.

Pension benefits were increased under the new contract retroactive to Sept. 1 from $8.50 to $10 a month for each year of service and will rise to $11.50 in September 1977 and to $13 in September 1978. Wilson also agreed to pay full pension benefits beginning at age 60 for workers with a minimum of 10 years service.

For all present and future retirees and their spouses, the company will also pay $7.20 a month for Medicare Part B payments.

Wilson agreed to additional improvements in health and dental insurance and major medical coverage, the union reported.

Meat Cutters are continuing negotiations with several other major meat packing firms, including John Morrell Co., Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Hygrade Food Corp. and the Geroge A. Hormel Co.

The union represents about 70,000 workers at the six major firms and an additional 15,000 employed by several smaller meat companies. All of the old Meat Cutters contracts expired Aug. 31.

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Big Cities Unemployment Tops Rising National Rate

Mixed Bag Of Reforms In Tax Bill

A massive revision of federal tax laws that would tighten some revenue-draining loopholes but loosen others was passed by Congress and sent to the President.

The bill, worked out in extensive negotiations by a House-Senate conference committee, dropped or revised many of the worst features of the measure of the original Senate bill and would produce an additional $1.6 billion in revenue in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

It also extends through 1977 the anti-recession income tax reductions for individuals which expired in July. Current withholding rates thus will remain the same.

The House adopted the bill after beating back, 229 to 181, a conservative attempt to kill an increase in taxes on the sale of inherited property. The measure then went to the Senate where it was quickly approved.

From labor's standpoint, the tax bill is a mixed bag. It wipes out one of the few tax breaks designed specifically to benefit workers—the sick pay exclusion of up to $100 a week from taxable income. Instead, an exclusion of up to $5,200 a year would be allowed to persons under 65 only if they are retired and permanently and totally disabled.

On the positive side, the conferees adopted provisions in six other areas in keeping with the AFL-CIO's proposals:

- Foreign tax credits and deferment privileges would be denied to companies that take part in the Arab boycott of Israel or that bribe officials of other nations, a measure the Ford Administration strongly opposed as a hindrance to its negotiations in the Middle East.
- Tougher treatment would be given to tax shelters used by high-income persons such as doctors and corporation executives to offset their regular income through ventures into real estate, motion pictures, farming and sports franchises. The bill would impose an "at risk" rule on most of these ventures that would prohibit investors from claiming losses beyond the amount they actually invest. And real estate investors henceforth would have to amortize interest and taxes paid during the construction period rather than fully deducting them.
- An increase from 10 percent to 15 percent in the minimum tax would be imposed on persons with large amounts of "preference income." The individual exemption

(Continued on page 8)

Senate OKs Area Wage Standard

The Senate voted to extend the general revenue sharing program through September 1982 after beating back an attempt by Sen. Paul Fannin (R-Ariz.) to kill the application of Davis-Bacon prevailing wage rules to local and state construction projects using revenue-sharing funds.

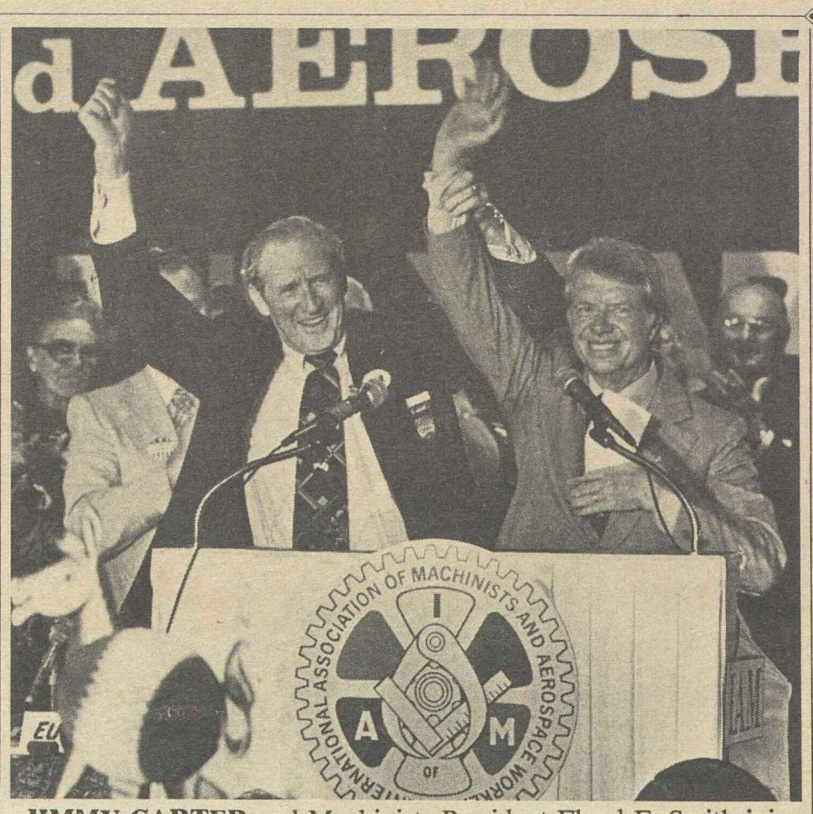
The law now requires that area prevailing wages must be paid on projects financed with 25 percent or more of federal funds derived from the revenue-sharing program. Labor has pointed out that provision in itself permits local jurisdictions to avoid paying fair wages under the Davis-Bacon Act simply by shuffling funds to keep the federal share under 25 percent on a given project.

Fannin, however, proposed to strike the prevailing wage requirement totally from the bill. His amendment was rejected by a vote of 15 to 62 before the measure was finally passed, 80 to 4.

Labor-backed changes adopted by the Senate would broaden the law's prohibition against discrimination based on race, national origin or sex to include age religion or physical disability. Another amendment would allow U.S. district courts to award attorney's fees to the prevailing party in suits brought to enforce compliance with the civil rights provisions.

The Senate bill would provide $6.65 billion in revenue sharing funds to states and cities in the next fiscal year, the same as the annual amount in the House bill

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JIMMY CARTER and Machinists President Floyd E. Smith join in greeting delegates at the union's 29th convention in Hollywood, Fla., where the Democratic presidential nominee received an enthusiastic endorsement in his campaign for the White House.

Machinists Cheer Endorsement:

Carter Hits Ford On Nation's Drift

By James M. Shevis

Hollywood, Fla.—The largest convention in the 88-year history of the Machinists' union gave Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter a ringing endorsement here, pledging to pull out all the stops to assure his election on Nov. 2.

The unanimous endorsement cited Carter's consistent pro-labor record as a former governor of Georgia, and came only minutes before Carter told the convention's 2,345 delegates: "The basic thrust of the labor movement in this country and the basic thrust of the Democratic Party are the same."

In a half-hour speech that was interrupted a dozen times by vociferous applause and rising cheers from the IAM delegates, Carter scored the Republican administrations of the past eight years and accused President Ford of pursuing policies harmful to American workers and consumers.

"They've got kind of a slapstick approach in the Republican Administration toward the economy," Carter charged. "There is no relationship or cooperation between government, industry, labor, agriculture, science, education, and private citizens to assess the problems that we have and to try to do something about them."

The country is "just drifting. We have no leadership," Carter declared. When Harry Truman was President, he had a motto that he stuck with through thick or thin: "The buck stops here," Carter recalled. But "nowadays the buck runs all over Washington looking for a place to stop, and it can't find a place," he said.

If elected President, Carter promised, he would provide the same strong leadership that marked the Truman Administration, and make basic changes in economic policy that would help workers and their families.

The union's 29th convention gave prime attention to major union problems and priorities. The con-

(Continued on Page 2)

Joblessness In 17 States Over 7.8%

Eighty-one of the country's 200 largest metropolitan areas had unemployment rates in July higher than the national average, further evidence of the hardship workers are experiencing in the big cities.

In 32 of the 81 large urban areas, the jobless rate exceeded 10 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The nation's official jobless rate was 7.8 percent in July and rose last month to 7.9 percent.

"In July, as in earlier months, the incidence of unemployment tended to be concentrated in the heavily populated Northeast and in the Pacific states, most of which reported rates of 8 percent or more," BLS said in releasing its monthly statistics on state and area unemployment.

Seventeen states had jobless rates above the national average of 7.8 percent in July. The lowest unemployment rates continued to be predominantly in the Rocky Mountain and plains states where unemployment was under 6 percent, BLS said.

States whose jobless rates exceeded the national average, together with their July rates, were:

California, 9.6 percent.
Connecticut, 9.5 percent.
Delaware, 7.9 percent.
Florida, 10.2 percent.
Hawaii, 8.7 percent.
Louisiana, 8.1 percent.
Maine, 8.9 percent.
Massachusetts, 8.3 percent.
Michigan, 10.6 percent.
Nevada, 7.9 percent.
New Jersey, 8.9 percent.
NewYork, 9.4 percent.
Oregon, 8.8 percent.
Pennsylvania, 8.1 percent.
Rhode Island, 10.8 percent.
Vermont, 8.5 percent.
Washington, 9 percent.

(Continued on Page 7)

Unions Back Schorr On Free Press Issue

With strong AFL-CIO backing, the Newspaper Guild and the Television & Radio Artists mounted a major petition campaign to keep CBS reporter Daniel Schorr out of jail.

Schorr, who obtained and supplied to a New York weekly a "secret" report on the CIA by the House Intelligence Committee, appeared before the House Ethics Committee Sept. 15 and cited the First Amendment's freedom-of-the-press guarantees in refusing to disclose his source for the report. The committee could hold him in contempt of Congress and jail him.

Guild locals in four days collected 5,510 signatures of reporters, editors and others on a petition to the Ethics Committee saying that Schorr and three other journalists "have every right to refuse to disclose the source of the Pike Committee report."

AFL-CIO President George Meany wired Rep. John Flynt (D-Ga.), the Ethics Committee chairman, that any attempt to force disclosure by Schorr or other reporters "would . . . constitute an attack on the constitutional protection of freedom of the press."

He urged the committee not to consider any contempt-of-Congress citations against the reporters.

Meany's wire was distributed to reporters at a news conference Sept. 14 arranged by the Guild,

(Continued on Page 7)

Labor Urges Stronger Jobless Aid Measure

A House-passed bill to strengthen and improve the nation's badly fragmented unemployment compensation system was described by the AFL-CIO as a "very modest start" toward needed reform of the program.

The bill needs "substantial strengthening if the nation's unemployment insurance system is to provide truly adequate protection for jobless workers and their families," Social Security Director Bert Seidman told a Senate Finance Committee at a hearing on the measure.

Passed by the House on July 20, the bill would provide unemployment compensation protection for an additional 9.2 million workers, raise the tax rate on employers from five-tenths of 1 percent to seven-tenths of 1 percent, increase the taxable wage base from $4,200 to $6,000, and establish a national commission to study the unemployment compensation system.

(Continued on Page 3)

U.S. Unionists Present Italian Quake Relief

Trieste, Italy—Additional relief for earthquake victims of the Friuli region in northern Italy came in the form of a $114,000 check from the American labor movement as a demonstration of solidarity between U.S. and Italian workers.

The contribution was presented to regional government officials here by Irving Brown, AFL-CIO international representative based in Europe, and E. Howard Molisani, first vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers and president of the United Italian-American Labor Council.

In making the presentation, Brown and Molisani noted that the contribution came from American workers in all sections of the country in response to a campaign promoted by the Italian-American Labor council of New York.

The fund was initiated with a $50,000 donation approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its May 19 meeting, shortly after the northern area of Italy was devastated by a massive earthquake. Nearly 1,000 persons were killed in the May disaster, and many survivors have become victims of subsequent quakes—some as recent as this week.

Following the meeting with regional and municipal government officials, Brown and Molisani toured the stricken areas with Italian labor representatives to assess the needs of people in the towns and villages.

The American labor representatives were escorted on their tours by regional and provincial officials of the Confederation of Italian Workers (CISL) and the Union of Italian Workers (UIL).

Future meetings between U.S. and Italian labor officials in Trieste and Udine—the epicenter of the May quake—are being planned for a further exchange of ideas by the AFL-CIO, the CISL and the UIL.

Sheehan Reappointed To Job Safety Panel

John J. Sheehan, legislative director of the Steelworkers, has been reappointed by Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., to a new two-year term on the National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety.

The other labor representative on the six-member committee is George H. R. Taylor, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Occupational Safety & Health.



STEELWORKERS' CHOICE for the newly created post of vice president for human relations is Leon Lynch, left, appointed during the USWA convention in Las Vegas, Nev. He is joined by USWA Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke, center, and President I. W. Abel. Lynch, 41, has served on the USWA staff since 1973.

Tile, Marble Finishers Adopt Regional Set-Up

Las Vegas, Nev.—Delegates to the Tile, Marble & Terrazzo Finishers convention here called for the establishment of regional bodies to better coordinate operations of the international and local unions.

The new regional set-up provides for four sectional conferences—northeastern, central states, southern and western. The convention directed the union's president to appoint interim regional directors to lay the groundwork for the formation of the conferences, but regional conventions to be held within six months will elect permanent officials and adopt bylaws.

The nearly 100 delegates to the 20th biennial convention voted to increase the monthly per capita payment 50 cents in two steps, rising to $3.25 next Jan. 1 and to $3.50 effective Jan. 1, 1978. The union's registration and reinstatement fee was also raised from $7 to $10.

Pascal Di James was elected without opposition to his first full four-year term as president and secretary-treasurer. Di James has held the union's top post for the past year after Wylie Lawhead stepped down and became 10th vice president.

Seven of the 10 vice presidents were re-elected, while three incumbents were unseated. The new vice presidents taking office in January are Dennis Murphy, who defeated Clarence Smith; Gerald Bombassaro, who defeated Romeo Fecci, and Joseph Di Giulian, who defeated Robert Pettoni.

In other key action, delegates adopted a resolution calling off further discussions exploring merger or affiliation with other unions. Such talks had been authorized by the union's convention two years ago, and a 15-member merger committee had held discussions during the past year with the Laborers and the Bricklayers.

Major speakers at the four-day convention included President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and representatives of tile and marble industry associations.

Machinists Cheer Endorsement:

Carter Hits Ford On Nation's Drift

(Continued from Page 1)

vention adopted a series of wide-ranging policy resolutions and union programs, and heard other speakers on a wide range of subjects.

Occupying much of the delegates' attention was the state of the union's finances. Still unresolved at the halfway point in the convention, the 1976 Program for Progress proposed by the union leadership was being considered as a means for equitably distributing dues income among IAM's three organizational components — local lodges, district lodges and the grand lodge, national union headquarters.

IAM President Floyd E. Smith told the convention that while total membership has increased over the past four years the dues-paying membership has declined. Total membership rose because of increases in the number of retired members, those on strike, and those on unemployment rolls, he said.

"Between the time of our last convention and January of this year, our actual dues-paying membership declined by more than 37,000," Smith said. "Since then, it has declined even further — from 723,000 to 717,000 dues-payers." He attributed the decline to the Nixon-Ford recession, the export of industrial jobs by multinational corporations, and the continuing impact of automation.

The drop in the number of dues-paying members translates into a per capita loss of more than $250,000 a month, or some $3 million a year, he said. From 1972 through 1975, Smith reported, the union paid out $6.8 million more than it took in. He said the figure would have been higher if drastic cutbacks in union staff and services had not been made last year.

Yet the picture is not entirely bleak, Smith said in his keynote address to the convention. Significant gains have been scored in wages, hours, working conditions, and job benefits of IAM members over the past four years, he noted.

"During a period in which inflation eroded the purchasing power of most working families, our negotiators have succeeded in protecting more than half of our members with cost-of-living clauses," he pointed out.

"Today, our contracts insulate more IAM families than ever before against the bankrupting costs of medical and dental care and more than 90 percent of the membership is covered by pension plans."

In his speech to the convention, Carter said the three basic problems facing the country are an unbalanced budget, inflation, and high unemployment.

"You lose more money every year in inflation and in the increase of the cost of the national debt than you can possibly gain by the most successful contract," Carter declared. "We have had a devastating blow to the working people this last eight years."

The Democratic presidential candidate received sustained applause when he called for a nationwide comprehensive health-care system for all and again later when he pledged to work for complete and total tax reform if he is elected. He also promised reform of the nation's welfare system and to seek automatic, lifetime voter registration for all citizens 18 and older.

Earlier in the convention, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) told the delegates that voters "have had enough of this minority kind of government where the elected representatives of the American people take positive action only to have it vetoed" by a Republican president.

"We have had enough of this insensitivity to the needs of the American people, enough of this incompetence and mismanagement, enough of this inconsistent excuse for leadership that we have been subjected to under eight long years of Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford.

"I am here to predict that there will be a great change, and that there will be a great election that will give to us Gov. Jimmy Carter as President and Sen. Walter Mondale as Vice President."

Al Barkan, director of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education, told the convention there is only one way to clean up the "mess" that the country is in today: "that's through the ballot box—there is no other way."

Also addressing the convention were Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.); Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr.; William R. Hutton, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens; Paul J. Burnsky, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., and Frank Borman, president of Eastern Airlines and chairman of the Institute of Collective Bargaining.

Teachers Win Accords In Three Major Cities

The Teachers reached agreement on new contracts in three major cities—Chicago, Philadelphia, and St. Louis—while in smaller localities the union went on strike for better pay and working conditions.

The possibility of more strikes exists, however, as long as teachers must fight just to maintain the same standard of living, AFT President Albert Shanker warned on a nationwide television broadcast, ABC's Issues and Answers.

Most of AFT's current strikes are "defensive," Shanker said. "They are not strikes where teachers are trying to get rich quickly or make great gains," he said. "For the most part they are trying to hold on to the same standard of living they had three or four years ago and the same conditions."

Shanker charged that many strikes are actually provoked by school boards taking advantage of antiquated laws or an absence of laws governing teachers' right to bargain collectively.

"So a school board sits there and says, 'No, no, no.' It is totally unreasonable," Shanker charged.

AFT strikes are still in progress in West Jefferson, Pa., Bayonne, N.J., Roseville, Mich., and Philadelphia. The Philadelphia dispute involves the Association of Catholic Teachers, Local 1776, and its 2,000 members in 30 high schools. The local struck two weeks ago over wages, class size limits, assignment and transfer policies, and health and welfare benefits.

The other three strikes involve units ranging in size from 250 to 500 members.

AFT's big Philadelphia public school local, meanwhile, ratified a new agreement providing for salary increases totaling 14.5 percent over two years. The contract also includes improvements in fringe benefits and working conditions.

AFT Local 1 in Chicago won a significant victory in its new agreement with the Board of Education, which preserves existing conditions in the face of the board's attempts to weaken the educational program and require teachers to pay for their insurance coverage.

The local forestalled any layoffs of full-time personnel in the coming school year and was assured of all scheduled salary increments.

St. Louis teachers won strong student discipline language in their new contract. Local 420 sought and got a clear definition of punishable behavior and of administrative responsibility to deal with disruptive students. The new one-year agreement also provides for average raises of $1,048, or 8.6 percent, and reduces the number of steps in the salary schedule to 15 from 18.

Schechter Named to Mortgage Study Panel

Director Henry B. Schechter of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs has been named to an advisory committee of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board that will make a study of research in alternative mortgage instruments.

Kansas Republican Buys Steaks—But Eats Crow

Holton, Kan.—Republican congressional candidate Ross Freeman made a costly boner when he beefed to the press that unions contributing to the re-election campaign of his opponent, Democratic Rep. Martha Keys, didn't have any members in the state's second congressional district.

He was so sure of himself that he promised to treat every member of the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Seafarers in the district—which encompasses the northeast sector of Kansas—to a steak dinner.

Members of ILGWU Local 198 here took him up on the offer and, with some chagrin, Freeman arranged for a steak fry at the Fair Building in Holton. But he made preparations for only 123 ILGWU members even though the local has a membership of 176. After 123 members were served, 20 others were sent to a restaurant for their dinners. Freeman had to pick up the tab.

Freeman is still not out of the woods, ILGWU District Council Manager Frank Pierce points out, since Rep. Keys's office reports that there are some Seafarers in the district who will surely want to cash in on the free steak dinners when they come home on leave.

And about 40 members of the ILGWU who work in Kansas City shops but live in the second district are also asking for free dinners.

Ford Policies Blasted:

Laborers Endorse Democratic Ticket

Miami Beach—Delegates to the 17th convention of the Laborers roared their approval of a resolution endorsing the Carter-Mondale presidential ticket after hearing a blistering attack by LIU President Angelo Fosco on the Ford Administration's "mismanagement" of the nation's economy.

In his keynote address to the opening session of the convention, Fosco charged that presidential vetoes and other "administrative mismanagement" have cost construction laborers more than a million jobs in the past four years. "Even worse," he said, "there is no prospect for relief in sight and no plans by the chief executive to relieve our plight. Their biggest failing is that they simply don't care."

Fosco declared that not since the "open shop" days of the 1920s have the forces arrayed against workers been "so strong, so well organized and financed, so determined, so flushed with success, so bent upon destroying us completely as they are now."

In addition to an administration unfavorable to the interests of construction workers, anti-union, open shop contractors are also working diligently to destroy progress achieved over decades of struggle, Fosco charged.

He cited the seminars and other forums that such contractor groups use to teach their affiliates how to escape paying union wages and benefits to their workers.

"The current depression in the construction industry . . . did not come to pass by accident or an act of God," Fosco said. "It was deliberately induced—by an unsympathetic administration's economic policies.

"Our members have been vetoed too often. We have had enough empty promises of a better tomorrow—enough calls for patience."

The convention resolution endorsing Carter and Mondale followed Fosco's announcement in his speech that the executive board of the 650,000-member union had unanimously pledged its all-out support of the Democratic ticket.

"Only when we elect a chief executive and a Congress sympathetic to the plight of union construction workers will prosperity be restored and union building tradesmen be accorded equal treatment," Fosco declared.

He also took to task "irresponsible" forces among environmental groups that he said are costing the union's members thousands of jobs.

"The activities of certain groups, in the name of preserving the environment, have made a substantial contribution to the current depression in the construction industry. There are those who believe in zero growth -- no children, no power plants, no dams, no nuclear energy, no roads, no pipelines, no subways, no housing, no nothing—and care not whether our members eat or starve."

Fosco said the union has a "proud history" of actively supporting legislation to protect the environment, including limitations on strip mining and land use.

The delegates unanimously re-elected Fosco to his first full term as president. Also re-elected without opposition were Sec.-Treas. W. Vernie Reed and Vice Presidents Robert E. Powell, Ledger Diamond, Wilbur Freitag, Michael Lorello, Arthur E. Coia, Ugo Rossini, Mason M. Warren and R. P. Vinall.

In an address early in the convention week Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr. told the delegates that although the Occupational Safety & Health Act has been attacked by many employers, it is a viable way of saving workers' lives.

He recalled a recent survey that revealed the severest critics of OSHA inspections were employers whose establishments had not even been inspected yet.

"Where we had actually shown up, according to the same survey, we earned much better marks from both management and labor," Usery reported.

Among other speakers scheduled during the convention were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.



SPECIAL STEERING COMMITTEE of AFL-CIO vice presidents and presidents of federation affiliates to coordinate labor's involvement in the presidential election campaign assembles for its first meeting at the federation's headquarters. The committee, appointed by AFL-CIO President George Meany, will meet biweekly through Election Day for strategy sessions.

Full Employment Economy Held Key to Providing Jobs for Youth

Nearly half of the millions of unemployed in America are in their teens and early to mid-20s, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) pointed out at a congressional hearing. He warned that employment opportunities must be made available to young people because, in the long run, "jails cost more than jobs."

Humphrey made his statement as the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, which he chairs, opened a special hearing on youth unemployment.

Humphrey said that aside from the waste of "energy, desire and talent" suffered by young people unable to find work, they quite often need jobs "to stay in school and out of trouble. If they need money, they're going to get it one way or another."

He said the nation would do better to provide work opportunities for those who need them rather than construct jails for youngsters who might otherwise resort to crime.

"With half our young people out of work, we are risking the formation of a criminal counter-culture" that could be explosive, Humphrey warned.

The August jobless rate for 16 and 17-year-olds was an "official" 22.5 percent, up from 21.9 percent in May. Among the 18-19 age group, the August rate was 18 percent, compared to 16.4 percent in May. For young people 20-24, the August rate was 11.8 percent up from 11 percent in May.

Black teenagers in August had a jobless rate of 40.2 percent. The AFL-CIO and other groups have charged that all of these jobless figures, reported by the government, are far to the low side because they do not include statistics on the number of persons forced to work reduced hours or who have given up the job hunt.

If these factors were considered, the AFL-CIO said the true jobless rate for August would be 10.5 percent rather than the 7.9 percent reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A key witness before the JEC was Howard D. Samuel, secretary of the National Committee for Full Employment and vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers.

Samuel said the key to getting the nation's young people to work lies in reaching a full employment economy.

"It is not possible," he said, "to create jobs for those least educated, those most disadvantaged, those without adequate experience and skills, when millions of others with more education and experience and skills are also unemployed.

"Approaching a full employment economy will not solve all of the youth employment problem," Samuel stressed, "but without a reasonable approximation of full employment there is no way to solve it."

The long-range solution to youth unemployment, he stressed, rests on education. Among workers from the teens to mid-20s, he said, unemployment was highest (25.9 percent) among high school dropouts. High school graduates had a jobless rate of 15.6 percent, while the rate for college graduates was 6.3 percent.

Low-skilled jobs like many of those in the clothing and textile industries are no longer available in this country, Samuel said. The nation must have "real jobs" to offer, he said, and there must be "real education" of workers to provide "the needed foundation which job training can refine into marketable skills."

Labor Urges Stronger Jobless Aid Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

In his testimony, Seidman said that to a "moderate degree" the bill would improve and modernize the existing permanent unemployment insurance program. But it would fail to correct a number of major deficiencies.

One of the AFL-CIO's greatest reservations about the measure concerns the lack of minimum federal standards, Seidman said.

"For many years, the AFL-CIO has urged enactment of a minimum federal standard to provide jobless individuals an adequate weekly wage replacement," he testified. "We favor a benefit standard that would gradually, in a series of steps, increase the payment to two-thirds of former weekly wages with an upper limit in each state equal to at least 75 percent of the state average weekly wage," Seidman said.

"We have insisted that along with the weekly benefit standard, there must also be qualifying and duration standards." The House bill's failure to include these minimum standards leaves a "glaring gap."

He asked the committee, in addition, to include a provision for broader coverage of farm and domestic workers, noting that the bill's proposed extension of coverage to some farm workers and domestics would leave uncovered approximately 40 percent of the first category and 75 percent of the second.

Seidman also criticized the bill's financing provisions for failing to provide a solution to the problem of zero tax rates and token minimum tax rates that starve state funds of revenue. The legislation also fails to face squarely the issue of state fund solvency, he said.

"There is absolutely no requirement that the states maintain a fund at any minimum level," he said. "We urge a return to the original concept of financing unemployment insurance, as modified by the 1939 amendments establishing parity between the unemployment insurance tax base and the social security tax base.

"This is needed to restore the financial soundness of the system and establish tax equity," he said.

Rubber Workers Win Mohawk Vote

Salem, Va.—The Rubber Workers won representation rights for workers at the Mohawk tire plant here in a National Labor Relations Board election by a vote of 177 to 157.

The victory means that workers at all three plants Mohawk operates in the United States will be represented by the URW. Mohawk's other production facilities are in Akron, Ohio, and West Helena, Ark.

Mohawk said that a recent 30 percent expansion at the plant will increase the company's tire output 12 percent. The Salem facility employs nearly 400 workers.

State Deadlines Listed For Voter Registration

Voter registration by mail is now permitted in 14 states and the District of Columbia, the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education reports.

The mail registration states are Alaska, California, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin.

Following are states where registration deadlines are still open.

Alabama	Oct. 22	Nebraska	Oct. 22
Alaska	Oct. 2	Nevada	Oct. 2
Arkansas	Oct. 14	New Hampshire	Oct. 23
California	Oct. 4	New Jersey	Oct. 4
Colorado	Oct. 1	New Mexico	Sept. 21
Connecticut	Oct. 9	New York	Oct. 4-5
Delaware	Oct. 16	North Carolina	Oct. 4
D.C.	Oct. 3	North Dakota	Not
Georgia	Oct. 1		Required
Hawaii	Oct. 7	Ohio	Oct. 4
Idaho	Oct. 27	Oklahoma	Oct. 22
Illinois	Oct. 4-5	Oregon	Oct. 2
Indiana	Oct. 4	Pennsylvania	Oct. 4
Iowa	Oct. 23	Rhode Island	Oct. 2
Kansas	Oct. 12	South Carolina	Oct. 2
Kentucky	Oct. 2	South Dakota	Oct. 18
Louisiana	Oct. 2	Tennessee	Oct. 2
Maine	Nov. 2	Texas	Oct. 3
Maryland	Oct. 4	Utah	Oct. 23
Massachusetts	Oct. 5	Vermont	Oct. 9
Michigan	Oct. 4	Virginia	Oct. 2
Minnesota	Nov. 2	Washington	Oct. 2
Mississippi	Oct. 1	West Virginia	Oct. 2
Missouri	Oct. 4-5-6	Wisconsin	Oct. 20*
Montana	Oct. 3	Wyoming	Oct. 2

*** Under certain circumstances, Wisconsin voters may register on Election Day, Nov. 2.**

The Cry for Leadership

WE ARE CONVINCED the American people want government that works, and Jimmy Carter is pledged to make government work for all the people.

The American people want jobs, and Jimmy Carter is pledged to make jobs his No. 1 concern. The American people want a government that is compassionate, concerned, competent and Jimmy Carter has pledged himself to that kind of government.

The American people want a leader in the White House they can be proud of—a man of integrity, who keeps his word and Jimmy Carter is that man.

The American people want a President who is responsive to the needs of the people, responsible in his dealings with friend or foe, ready always to level with the people. Jimmy Carter is that man.

The American people want the next Vice President to be of unquestioned honesty, a man with a background in public service, an understanding of the problems of people, a man who could make a good President—and we feel Sen. Mondale is that man.

The Carter-Mondale ticket is a good one and it is ahead in the polls. But the polls have a way of changing. The race will be tough and tight. And the Carter-Mondale ticket needs all the help we can give it.

First, to get elected. Second, to have a Congress that will work with them to get this country moving again. And, finally, to tackle the great problems facing this country that have been ignored by Nixon and Ford for 7½ years.

This country needs leadership. Congress needs leadership. The Executive Branch needs leadership. The American people are crying for leadership.

There will be a big agenda ahead for President Carter starting next January:

- Jobs for every American able and seeking work.
- Reform of the tax structure.
- National health insurance.
- A housing program that will provide decent shelter for families at a cost they can afford and jobs for workers to build them.
- Reform of workers' compensation and unemployment insurance.
- Swift, balanced and fair enforcement of the nation's civil rights and labor laws.
- A solution to the energy crisis—not higher and higher prices and greater and greater dependence on Arab oil.
- A new foreign policy that emphasizes the United States' traditional commitment to human rights and freedom.

We are going to do everything we can—as a trade union organization, as the representatives of millions of workers, their wives and families—we're going to do all we can to make him and, really the nation the winner on Nov. 2.

—From the keynote address by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the AFL-CIO General Board.

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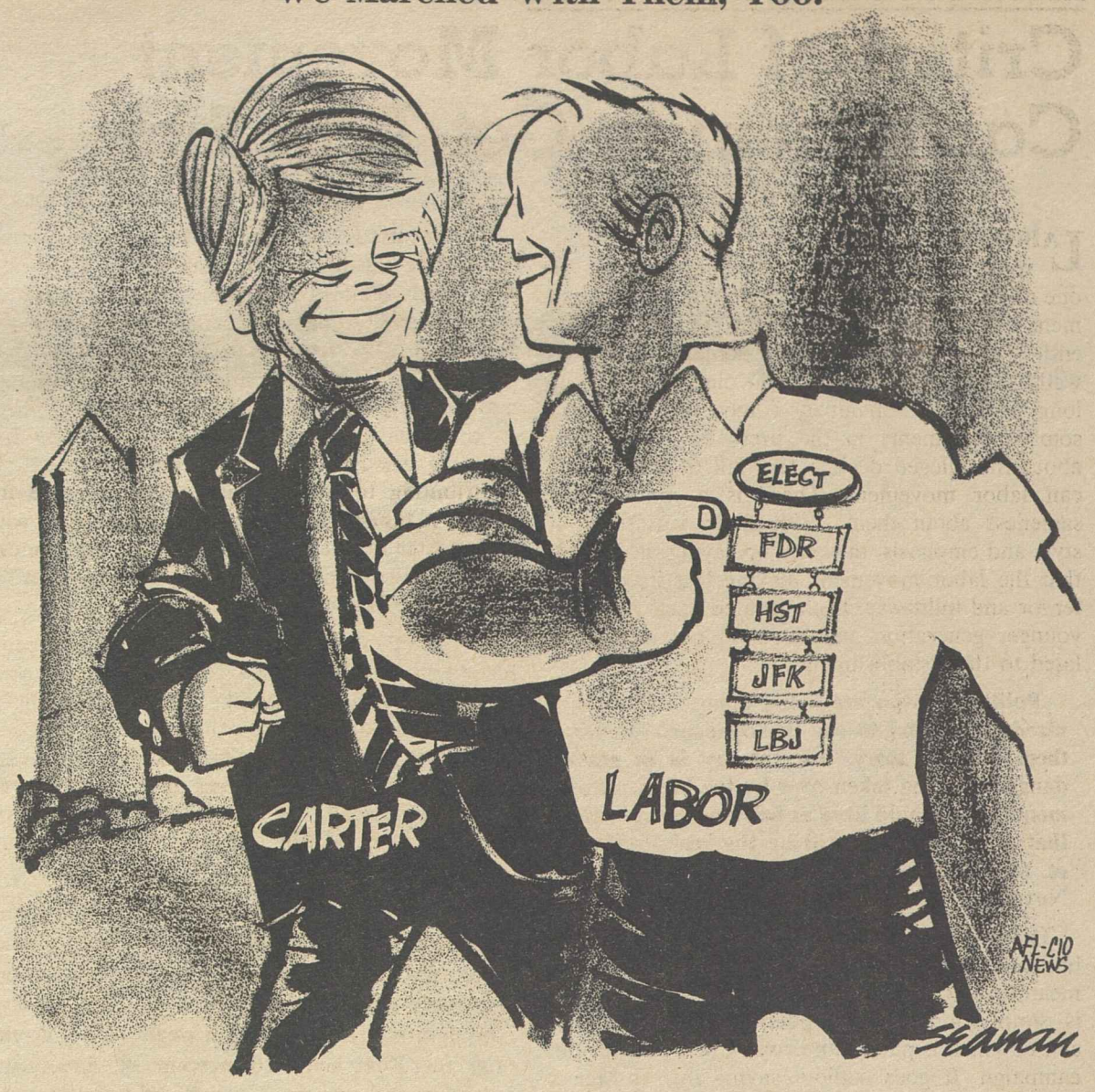
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'We Marched With Them, Too!'



Oil Price Swindle:

U.S. Consumers Pick Up Tab For Arms Purchases by Arabs

By Gus Tyler

IRAN WANTS TO BUY $3.4 billion worth of F-16 fighter planes from the United States. Saudi Arabia wants to buy $573 million worth of military hardware from the United States.

All of which sounds great: more business for American business thanks to our friends in the Middle East.

A closer look at what is going on in our deceptive world suggests, however, that the OPEC states (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries), such as Iran and Saudi Arabia, are not really funding the purchase of American-made arms.

It is the American consumer who is paying for the weaponry and who is giving it to Iran and Saudi Arabia as an expensive gift.

The starting point of this swindle is the gas station. The consumer now pays two or three times as much for a gallon of gasoline as he or she did just a few years ago. The motorist is, of course, not the only consumer who is bilked. Homeowners also pay more for fuel. Manufacturers turning out petroleum-based products also pay more and then pass on the cost to the ultimate consumer.

Oil consumers have been told that the higher prices we pay now are really a good investment. With their greater income, oil companies would proceed to dig and drill and open up new sources of petroleum to flood the market and to bring the price down.

This would be good economically since gas and oil would cost less. This would be good politically because we would not be dependent on the fickle states of the Persian Gulf.

But what has happened is quite the reverse. Petroleum prices remain high. And, reports the New York Times, "recent studies by the oil industry indicate that the United States is more dependent on imports of foreign oil than ever before. The volume of imported oil has grown almost 20 percent since January."

Because we have been importing so much oil, we ran a trade deficit of $6.5 billion with the OPEC nations in the first half of 1976.

So here's the way the money flows and the game goes: American consumers pay through the nose to enrich the OPEC states who, in turn, take a small portion of their new-found riches to buy armaments from American manufacturers.

In effect, the transaction is an invisible device for redistributing the income of the United States —out of the pockets of the consumer and into the pockets of the armament manufacturers via the Persian Gulf.

But do not the Iranian and Saudi Arabian purchases of arms provide jobs to American workers? Yes. But if the same billions of dollars that American consumers now spend on oil and oil products were saved and then spent on hats, shoes, shirts, homes or education, there would also be more jobs for American workers.

And, if the same sums were used to develop our own sources of energy—new oil, coal, solar, wind, etc.—we would not only have more jobs but we would have an energy independence that would give us greater political independence.

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Echoes of Nixon North of Border

We have an arbitrary government at present in Canada, a government which was elected to office on a platform of straight-forward opposition to wage and price controls, a government which only 15 months later did a complete about-face and imposed controls.

Every time the government's Anti-Inflation Board rolls back a freely negotiated wage increase, it violates the collective agreement reached between the employer and the employees or a statutory arbitration award. This has, in practice, as far reaching consequences as the violation of our industrial relations system itself.

The present government is apparently not impressed by the traditional forms of protest; it continues to roll back wages. But we hope it can be made to change its mind in due course because the working people of our country will continue to oppose arbitrary treatment under a phony anti-inflation program which ignores Canada's real economic problems.

—From an address by Joe Morris, President of the Canadian Labor Congress, to the recent Steelworkers' convention.

Either Too Strong or Too Weak:

Critics of Labor Movement Can't Seem to Get Together

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

LABOR DAY, AS USUAL, brought forth a spate of columns and editorials claiming, as one of them put it, that the organized labor movement in this country "has lost a great deal of its enthusiasm and much of its popular appeal as well." This is getting to be an old story. For as long as I can remember, I have been reading somber statements in the press on Labor Day about the alleged decline and fall of the American labor movement. There is a monotonous sameness about them. With slight variations in style and emphasis, they end up saying, in unison, that the labor movement, having lost its pristine fervor and militancy, has alienated itself from the younger generation and has sold out or capitulated to the Establishment.

Politicians who are being opposed by organized labor tend to say the opposite. To hear them tell the story, our country is in grave danger of being taken over by the labor movement. They would have us believe, for example, that George Meany will be the real President of the United States if Carter is elected in November.

That's the line that Robert Dole, among others, has been handing out in recent weeks. Does he mean to be taken seriously? I rather doubt it. He is simply indulging in poetic—or political—license, which is par for the course in a presidential campaign. It goes without saying that if Meany had come out for the Republican ticket, Dole would undoubtedly be singing a different tune. So it goes in the grand and glorious game of American politics.

But politicians (including some who would give their eye teeth to get Meany's endorsement) are not alone in saying that organized labor has become too powerful. Robert Kaiser, who covers labor for the Washington Post, reports, on the basis of a recent Harvard survey of "elite" groups in the United States, that every group questioned thought that labor unions were among the most powerful groups in the country. "At the same time" Kaiser says, "every elite group but one felt that labor's should be much less than they perceived it to be; many said that labor should be stripped of any real influence. . . . Intellectuals—professors and leaders in the arts and sciences—joined the others in registering the opinion that big labor was too big and too powerful."

This reminds me of a curious colloquy that took place the day before Labor Day on a network television program between a well-known reporter and Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock. The reporter, who probably earns at least five to ten times as much as the highest paid auto worker, kept insisting, in the form of a series of rhetorical questions, that the UAW, by demanding a wage increase and more time off, is contributing to inflation and doing a grave injustice to unorganized workers. Woodcock, who is a master at keeping his cool, was much more patient with his distinguished interlocutor than I would have been. That's for sure.

IN ANY EVENT, labor's critics are completely at odds with one another. As indicated above, some think that the labor movement is going to the dogs, while others are convinced—or at least pretend to be—that its ever-increasing power represents a clear and present danger to the commonwealth. It was ever thus—and presumably always will be.

For my own part, I would be inclined to split the difference. Organized labor is neither as weak as some of its "liberal" critics think it is, nor as strong as some of its more conservative critics make it out to be. Nor, in my opinion, is it as strong as it ought to be, given the fact that only 25 percent of American workers are organized. It will be time enough to worry about the possibility of its taking over the country after it has doubled its present membership.

Meanwhile, labor's "liberal" critics ought to cultivate the virtue of humility and refrain from taking themselves too seriously. To start with, they might want to review their annual Labor Day jeremiads over a period of 10 or 15 years. They will find that, as prophets of doom, they have a rather poor track record. They seem to have a compulsive tendency to exaggerate the obvious and admitted weaknesses of the labor movement and to underestimate its vitality and its power of recuperation. Perhaps some of them will address themselves to this subject in their 1977 Labor Day columns and editorials. Perhaps. Keep your fingers crossed—but don't bet on it.

On Jobs, Economy:

People-Oriented Program Key To Labor Support of Democrats

A FULL-FLEDGED legislative program spelled out in the Democratic Party platform to help people is infinitely superior to the more-of-the-same plan that the Republican platform urges, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller declared on Labor News Conference.

Clear-cut differences on generating jobs for full employment, national health insurance and genuine tax reform are among the basic reasons why the AFL-CIO solidly endorsed the Democratic platform and the Carter-Mondale ticket for election in November, Biemiller said. He pointed out that "the Democrats came to life this year on issues that were dead four years ago," such as the problems of the maritime industry and rebuilding the U.S. merchant fleet, while the Republican platform does little more than urge "freedom of the seas, which is like being for motherhood."

Biemiller scored Republican charges of prohibitive costs of the Democratic Party's programs to create jobs and bolster the economy. Such charges are "poppycock—a numbers game," and just aren't true, he asserted.

"The only way you're ever going to get a balanced budget—which is the other side of the coin that the Republicans keep yammering on—is when you do get a period of full employment," Biemiller declared. He stressed that there has been a budget surplus in only two years since 1946, and those were the two years of "the lowest figures on unemployment that we have had since the end of World War II."

White House leadership and an Executive branch committed to the kind of programs and policies shaped by the Democratic platform and candidates Carter and Mondale are the key, he said, to putting Americans back to work, restoring the nation's economic strength and many other needs that have been put aside too long.

"God knows we've been through an awful seven and one-half years," Biemiller said. He predicted "a completely new ball game, starting in 1977," with a "White House pushing for intelligent programs."

Biemiller was questioned by Sara Fritz of United Press International and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.

Full Measure of Quality!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE NATION'S MEDIA have become enamored this year over a trend that has been under way for the past quarter-century. It has to do with the shift of industry and the steady population movement to the states of the South and Southwest.

In the media, this phenomenon has been referred to as the boom in the Sunbelt, the second War Between the States and other catchy phrases.

Labor economists long have recognized that the decentralization of some industries was for the legitimate business purpose of gaining access to new markets in a South and Southwest that developed rapidly during and after World War II.

While many people are only now awakening to the destructive aspects of cutthroat interstate competition for industry, labor long has been familiar with the runaway shop.

For years, employers in the garment, textile and clothing industries have been lured southward by low-cost loans, tax breaks and community-built factories, along with the promise of cheap and compliant labor—non-union, that is.

The runaways reinforced the image of the South as a region that lagged behind the nation—in wages, social services and living standards.

But there are signs that a burst of change and reform may lie ahead. As the so-called southern rim states gain in population at a rate double that of the rest of the nation, the resistance to unionism in open-shop states probably will be weakened. Political leadership may become more moderate as the area's population growth brings about increased representation in the House of Representatives.

At the same time, southern workers appear more restive, more willing to fight for unionism.

THE MERGER THAT created the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers came in good part out of recognition that 78 percent of workers in textiles and 58 percent of those in the clothing industry are now in the South and unorganized.

ACTWU is now planning an all-out organizing effort against the J.P. Stevens textile empire. Stevens, with 85 plants and a record of labor law violations going back 13 years, has earned the title of the nation's "No. 1 Labor Law Violator."

Public understanding and support will be crucial, not only in the Stevens fight but where the Auto Workers and other unions are trying to organize runaway plants.

An important aid has just been issued in the form of a special issue of "Southern Exposure," a quarterly publication of the Institute for Southern Studies, Chapel Hill, N.C. The special issue titled "Here Come a Wind," is an account of "labor on the move" in the South.

It carries articles on union breakthroughs at Oneita Knitting Mills in Andrews, S.C., at Farah pants in El Paso, Tex., and at J. P. Stevens. It describes how General Motors has located seven of its last nine plants in the South, all unorganized. It describes the southern worker today and offers economic and social data on each southern state.

If efforts such as the Stevens campaign and the Arkansas "right-to-work" repeal campaign are successful, labor may indeed be on the move.

And, if former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter and a heavily Democratic Congress take office in January, a climate may be created for reform and progress not just in the South but the nation as a whole.



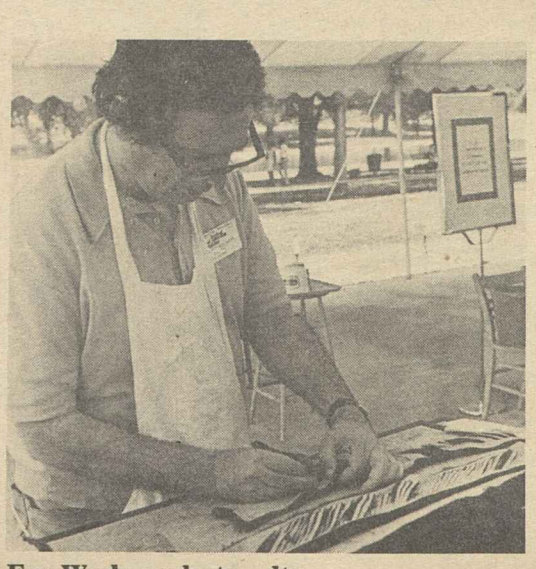
LABOR'S ANALYSIS shows that the Democratic Party platform calling for a full program of legislation to help people is infinitely superior to the more-of-the-same plan urged by the Republicans, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Sara Fritz of United Press International and Tom Joyce, right, of Newsweek magazine. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



Airline Machinists try out an evacuation slide with the help of flight attendants from the Transport Workers.



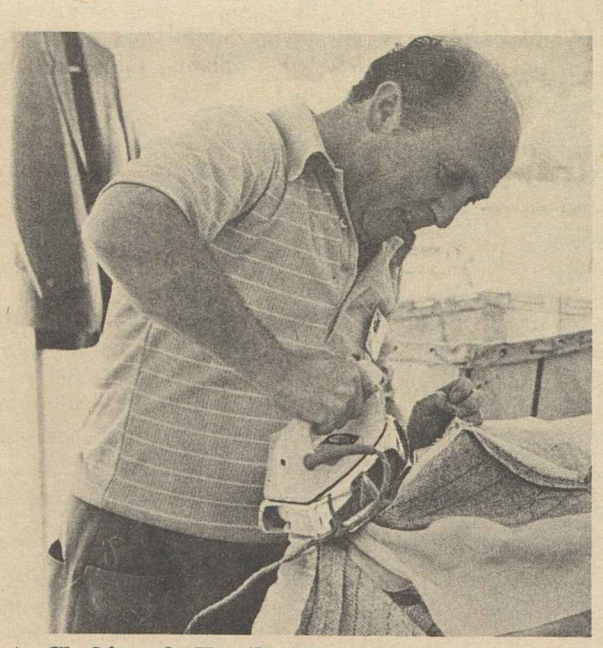
Fire Fighters "rescue" a pretend-victim from a mock building.



Fur Worker selects pelts for an expensive stole.



Communications Workers show AFL-CIO President Meany their soldering technique.



A Clothing & Textile Worker presses the seams on a new suit.

Bicentennial Salute To Workers Closes

THE BICENTENNIAL SALUTE to American workers by their fellow union members who took part in the Festival of American Folklife came to a close on Labor Day.

During the 12-week stand on the National Mall in Washington hundreds of members from 55 unions were on hand to show off their products, their skills and their talents. Their displays in the Working Americans section of the festival helped trace the nation's 200 years of progress.

Almost every type of craft, industrial and service union was involved—from horseshoer to taxi driver, brakeman to flight attendant, molder to fur worker, and from hardrock miner to cook and circus clown.

Several million persons visited the festival, sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution with the assistance and support of the federation's Dept. of Education.



Youngsters scrambling aboard a locomotive are welcomed by the United Transportation Union.



Members of the Hebrew Actors' Union stage a mini-production for festival goers.

Impact on Jobs Cited:

Tariff Concessions To Romania Scored

A continuation of low-tariff treatment of imports from Romania will further magnify the U.S. trade imbalance and job losses, the AFL-CIO warned in testimony submitted to Congress.

The federation urged committees of both the Senate and House to reject President Ford's request to extend "most-favored-nation" status for Romania which grants that country tariff concessions. Should Congress fail to take action by Oct. 15, the privilege would be extended automatically to July 3, 1977.

"This special privilege for Romanian exports to the United States violates the purposes of the Trade Act of 1974—economic benefit for the United States and the promotion of human freedom," the AFL-CIO said. The statement was filed with the Senate Finance Committee and a trade subcommittee of the House Ways & Means Committee.

It charged that Romania has violated the Trade Act's provision requiring Communist countries to grant freedom of emigration and continues to use "controlled" labor in its manufacturing operations.

Accompanying documents filed with the federation's statement charged that Romania has not only clamped down on the emigration of Jews, but also continues to suppress minority groups and their cultures, particularly Hungarians.

The statement noted that even though the volume of trade between the United States and Romania is small, the impact of the trade agreement is far worse than what the AFL-CIO had predicted last year when it was first proposed.

"The agreement was signed at a time when the U.S. labor force was losing jobs from a combination of deep recession, low-wage imports and the export of U.S. technology," the AFL-CIO said. "Today 10 million are still unable to find work, and manufacturing employment is still 1.5 million below the pre-recession level."

It cited the severe impact as a result of the agreement on jobs in the shoe, clothing and glass industries.

And although the U.S. Trade Commission found that Romania was shipping work shoes to the United States at "dumping prices" even before the treaty was signed, imports of the shoes were higher in the first half of 1976 than they were in 1975.

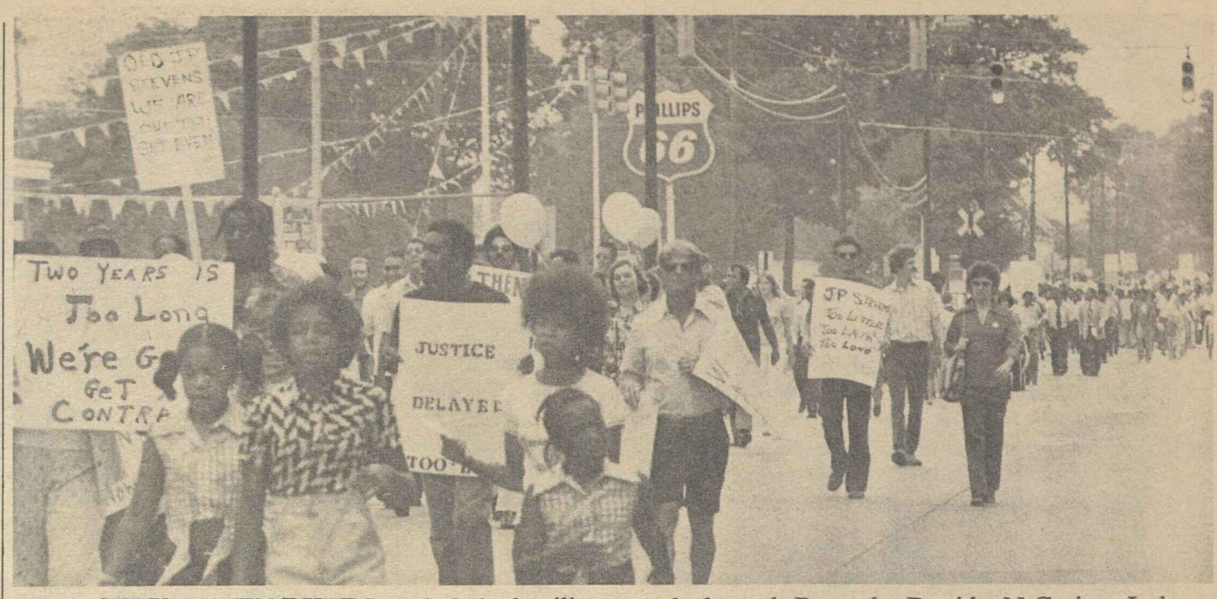
Similar conditions prevail in men's and boys' wear and women's apparel, the statement noted.

The problems of the American glass industry were detailed in testimony before a House Ways & Means subcommittee by Howard Chester of the Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee.

Chester pointed out that Romania exported more sheet glass to the United States last year than the total of five other Communist countries.

The domestic sheet glass industry is facing a severe depression, Chester testified. He said that seven glass plants have shut down since September 1974 and that 5,000 highly skilled sheet glass workers have been permanently displaced.

Chester said it is essential for Congress to revoke the Romanian trade agreement with the aim of promoting human freedom abroad and full employment at home.



J. P. STEVENS WORKERS and their families march through Roanoke Rapids, N.C., in a Labor Day rally to protest the company's continued anti-union activities and delays in contract negotiations. The demonstration also marked the second anniversary of a union representation victory by the Clothing & Textile Workers.

AFT Members to Push All-Out Election Effort

The American Federation of Teachers will play an active role in this fall's political campaigns, not just in the presidential race but also in congressional, Senate, and state legislative contests, AFT President Albert Shanker said in a national television broadcast.

Shanker, appearing on ABC's Issues and Answers, said that "we are very heavily involved in political action throughout the country." The AFT recently went on record in support of Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter and his running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale.

During the televised interview, Shanker and John Ryor, president of the National Education Association, touched on a number of issues ranging from teacher strikes and possible merger between the two organizations to early childhood education and educational permissiveness.

Both leaders said their unions should be merged to protect teachers, but Ryor said the matter of affiliation with the AFL-CIO constitutes a major roadblock.

Shanker said that in view of the fact that hundreds of thousands of teachers now are unemployed and in view of the grave economic crisis that forces some localities and states to divert money from schools to welfare and unemployment insurance, "the rivalry ought to be ended, and there ought to be one teacher organization."

Shanker said the two organizations "owe it to their members and to the schools and to American public education to bury all the differences and to get together."

Asked about the Republican platform plank favoring tax credits to parents who send their children to private schools, Shanker said it would tend to create an economic incentive for larger numbers of people to take their children out of the public schools "and therefore weaken the public schools."

If the tax credit were very large, "in many areas it could empty out the public schools," he said.

Shanker criticized some public schools for allowing the curriculum over the last 10 or 15 years to become "kind of soft."

"We had student protests in the 1960s and many schools capitulated and said, 'All right, you don't have to take math any more, you can take 'Learning to Live and Play Well with Each Other.' You don't have to take English any more, you can take a 'Sitting and Happily Listening to Records' course."

The greatest waste in education today is not money, he said, but in not reaching children early enough, by not giving them enough individualized instruction.

"We are turning out millions of people in this country who are doomed to repeat the poverty life cycle of their parents," Shanker said. "And you know something? We save a little bit of money on them when they are in kindergarten, and in the first and second grade.

"But for the rest of their lives they are on welfare, they are receiving medical care for the indigent, they are receiving food stamps, they are receiving unemployment insurance."

Urban Areas Top National Jobless Rate

(Continued from Page 1)

Two other states, Alaska and Oklahoma, had jobless rates equaling the July national rate.

Among major employment areas, Modesto, Calif., had the highest jobless rate, with 14.5 percent of its labor force out of work. Joblessness more than doubled in the Lewiston-Auburn, Me., area from 6.5 percent in June to 13.5 percent in July. The Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla., area reported a jobless rate of 12.5 percent.

Other urban areas with high unemployment rates in July: San Diego and San Francisco, Calif., 11.5 percent each; Waterbury, Conn., 11.3 percent; West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla., 12.1 percent; Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass., 11.4 percent; Detroit and Flint, Mich., 11.2 and 12 percent, respectively; Jersey City, N.J., 11.8 percent; Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, N.J., 11.6 percent; Buffalo, N.Y., 10.4 percent; Utica-Rome, 10.6 percent; Eugene-Springfield, Ore., 10.3 percent; Erie, Pa., 10.5 percent; northeast Pennsylvania, 11.1 percent; Providence - Warwick - Pawtucket, R.I., 10.7 percent; El Paso, Tex., 10.3 percent, and Tacoma, Wash., 11.3 percent.

Unemployment stood at 6 percent or less in 16 states, most of them sparsely populated, BLS said. Wyoming had the lowest jobless rate in the nation at 3.3 percent, followed by Kansas and both of the Dakotas, at 4.3 percent. Some 60 metropolitan areas had jobless rates of under 6 percent.

The figures on state joblessness are based on the number of state unemployment claimants and the estimated number of jobless workers ineligible for such benefits.

Rally Hits Stalling By J. P. Stevens

Roanoke Rapids, N.C. — Some 2,500 employees of J. P. Stevens & Co., family members and other supporters staged a Labor Day rally and march here to mark the second anniversary of the workers' vote for union representation.

The day of protest against the giant textile manufacturer's hardline anti-union stance was sponsored by the Clothing & Textile Workers backed by scores of other labor organizations.

Rep. Andrew Young (D-Ga.), a long-time supporter of the Stevens workers, told the overflow rally at Roanoke Rapids High School that "if Stevens gets away with disrespecting the workers in Roanoke Rapids, that same mistreatment will occur elsewhere."

The company has seven plants employing 3,500 workers here and 75 other plants throughout the south. J. P. Stevens has been cited for violations of federal labor laws more than a dozen times in 13 years of union organizing efforts.

Participants in the Labor Day demonstration came from among the workforce at the local plants and from workers at other J. P. Stevens facilities in the Carolinas and Virginia. Joining with the workers were ACTWU officials, representatives from the AFL-CIO, and trade unionists from as far away as New York and Chicago.

After two hours of music and speeches by political and union figures, including Young, ACTWU Executive Vice President William M. DuChessi and Vice President Howard D. Samuel, the participants staged a 45-minute march through the downtown section of the city.

The marchers stopped off at a J. P. Stevens plant to affix an open letter to the plant's personnel office protesting company policies.

Unions Back Schorr On Free Press Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

AFTRA, and the Schorr Defense Committee.

Also provided was a telegram from John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, on the closely related case of four Fresno, Calif., journalists jailed for refusing to tell a judge where they obtained a grand jury transcript dealing with municipal corruption.

"Nothing in the basic law of our land gives the Judicial Branch of government the right to arrogate to itself powers expressly denied to Congress by the Constitution itself," Henning said.

Guild President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said the speed with which so many signatures were obtained "contains a clear message" to the Ethics Committee—"drop the investigation of a reporter's confidential sources before it leads down a trail none of us wants to see this country tread."

Sanford I. Wolff, AFTRA's national executive secretary, said that "certainly we have had enough of our elected representatives harassing citizens who will not conspire with them to deceive the people they are sworn to represent."

Schorr is an AFTRA member and a former member of the Newspaper Guild.

Facing possible committee action along with Schorr are Clay Felker, editor of New York magazine and executive editor of the Village Voice, which printed the material Schorr had received from the source; Sheldon Zalaznick, senior editorial director of New York magazine, and Aaron Latham, contributing editor of the publication.

Speaking in their defense at the news conference, besides Perlik and Wolff, were Dan Rather of CBS, James M. Naughton and Seymour Hersh of the New York Times, Jack Nelson of the Los Angeles Times, Mary McGrory of the Washington Star, Carl Bernstein of the Washington Post, I. F. Stone, Lanny Larson of the Fresno Bee, Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) and Rep. H. John Heinz III (R-Pa.).

Cranston recalled his days as a correspondent in Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy, "where I learned the importance of protecting confidential sources." He said the current attempt against Schorr and the others was a legacy of the Nixon-Ford era.

Heinz released a letter to Flynt from himself and 35 other House members urging that Schorr's "rights and privileges" be protected.

To do otherwise, he charged, would be "sacrificing our freedom of the press on the altar of secrecy."

Immediately after the news conference, Perlik took the petitions to the Ethics Committee. A committee aide accepted them in the hallway. The committee was in secret, executive session.

Anna Kethly Hailed For Freedom Fight

AFL-CIO President George Meany hailed the "great courage" and dedication to the cause of freedom of Anna Kethly, leader of the Hungarian free trade unionists in exile who died recently in Brussels.

As head of the Hungarian free trade unions, Meany said, "she was persecuted by Nazis and Communists alike" spending long years in prison. He recalled her role in the Hungarian revolution of 1956 and her efforts backed by the AFL-CIO to secure United Nations support for restoration of Hungarian national sovereignty and freedom.

"The AFL-CIO is proud of having been linked to her by close ties of friendship and cooperations," Meany said.

Congress Votes Final Action:

Tax Reform Bill Mixed Bag, Reductions to Continue in '77

(Continued from Page 1)

is reduced from $30,000 to $10,000 or half the taxpayer's regular taxes, whichever is greater. This provision alone is expected to raise $1 billion in the next fiscal year and progressively more in future years.

● Deferment of taxes on export profits would be sharply curtailed. At present a company that sets up a Domestic International Sales Corp. (DISC) may defer tax payments on up to 50 percent of DISC profits. In the future this deferment would be allowed only on exports that exceed 67 percent of the annual average in the 1972 to 1975 period.

● The maximum foreign tax credit for U.S. oil and gas companies operating abroad would be reduced to 48 percent from the present 50 percent.

● Group legal service plans would receive the same tax treatment now given group health insurance, so that a worker would not be taxed on the premiums paid for a legal service plan by his employer or on the benefits received from such a plan.

The conferees dropped from the bill a Senate-proposed tax credit for college tuition that the AFL-CIO had argued was too costly and would only result in driving up tuition rates. Also dropped were proposed credits for "energy-saving" expenditures on such items as home insulation.

In other areas of concern to workers, the bill would liberalize and widen the current tax deduction allowed for child care expenses, retroactive to last Jan. 1.

Currently, taxpayers who itemize their deductions may claim up to $4,800 for the costs of caring for children under 15 or disabled dependents if both husband and wife work full time. The deduction is phased out for couples with incomes over $35,000.

The bill would make this break available to those who use the standard deduction by converting the writeoff to a 20 percent credit to be subtracted directly from taxes owed. And it would be available where one parent works part-time or is a full-time student. Payments to non-dependent relatives would also qualify for the first time. The credit would be limited to expenses of up to $2,000 for one dependent and $4,000 for two or more. And the income limitation would be eliminated.

Deductions for moving expenses when a worker changes jobs are also liberalized. Such expenses are now allowed for moves beyond 50 miles. This would be reduced to 35 miles and the $2,500 limit on moving-related expenses for house-hunting, house-selling, etc. would be raised to $3,000.

The bill imposes sharp limitations on deductions for the business use of a home. Such deductions would only be allowed when part of the home is used exclusively and regularly for business purposes and may not exceed the income produced by the business activity.

A taxpayer who derives income from a vacation home and who uses it for more than two weeks a year or more than 10 percent of the time it is rented would not be allowed to deduct expenses, such as depreciation, in excess of the rental income.

The tax cut section of the bill would make the current 16 percent standard deduction permanent. The minimum standard deduction remains at $1,700 for single persons and $2,100 for joint returns. The maximums stay at $2,400 and $2,800 respectively.

Continued through next year is the tax credit equal to $35 per person or 2 percent of the first $9,000 of taxable income, whichever is greater. The refundable earned-income credit for low-income families with children also is continued through 1977. This provides 10 percent of the first $4,000 of earnings and is phased out between $4,000 and $8,000.

By far the most costly change—$1.4 billion a year by 1981—came in the area of estate and gift taxes. The liberalizing provisions would allow estates of up to $525,000 to be passed on to heirs tax free. The current estate-tax exemption of $60,000 and a $30,000 gift-tax exemption would be combined into a single credit rising gradually from $30,000 in 1977 to $47,000 in 1981. The final figure would be the equivalent of a $170,000 exemption. Also increased is the amount a husband or wife can leave to a spouse tax-free.

The section the House conservatives attempted to kill would raise taxes on heirs who sell inherited property. Currently the capital gain on such sales is computed on the increase in value between the time the heir inherits the property and the time it is sold. The bill would step up everyone's basis for inherited property to its value next Dec. 31, with a minimum basis of $60,000 for each estate. Thus, the basis for a person who inherits property after Dec. 31 would be the value on that date, his share of the $60,000 minimum, or the original purchase price, whichever is greater.

The measure also would impose taxes for the first time on generation-skipping transfers through trusts or similar arrangements. An exemption is allowed, however, for up to $250,000 transferred to a grandchild.

Senate Votes Revenue Sharing, Keeps Prevailing Wage Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

adopted last June. The Senate went on, however, to allow for an increase of $200 million in each succeeding year. The House bill also provides for a shorter extension through September 1980. A joint House-Senate conference committee will attempt to resolve these and other differences.

In other congressional developments:

● Both chambers were scheduled to take up the federal budget resolution as soon as action was completed on the tax bill. A House-Senate conference committee agreed on a $413.1 billion spending ceiling that could create up to 1.5 million new jobs under earmarked government programs and through the stimulus to the private economy.

The budget total is about $13 billion more than President Ford had called for and it anticipates a deficit of about $50.8 billion in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1 but falls short of what the AFL-CIO had urged in programs to curb the current high levels of unemployment.

● President Ford, confronted with the likelihood that Congress would override a second veto, signed into law a bill providing $240 million in federal funds to help child day care centers meet federal guidelines. Congress sustained his earlier version of the bill last May. The new measure postponed the day care staffing standards that Ford complained of in the first bill and it picked up heavy Republican support. Nevertheless, Ford expressed "serious reservations" over the extra funding in the second bill.

● The Senate approved a $3.9 billion appropriations bill to fund the public works jobs program that Congress passed over President Ford's veto, thus providing full funding for the program authorized in the legislation.

The House earlier had trimmed $500 million from the bill's section authorizing grants to communities for water pollution abatement. But House-Senate Budget conferees have now included the full $3.9 billion in their spending ceiling.

The funds include $2 billion for local public works projects that can be started within 90 days of the issuance of a grant, $1.25 billion in countercyclical aid to cities and states with recession-caused budget problems, and $700 million for water and sewer projects.

● House and Senate negotiators reached agreement on compromise legislation designed to protect workers, the public and the environment against toxic chemical substances. It would give the Environmental Protection Agency new powers to bar the use of chemicals that pose "unreasonable risks" and to keep potentially dangerous chemicals off the market until they have been thoroughly tested.

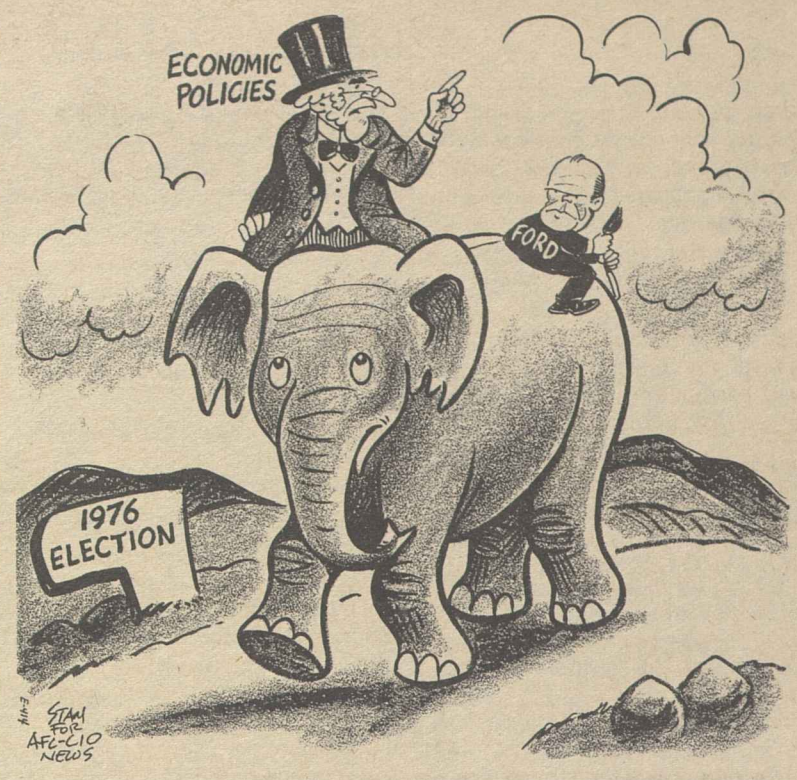
Manufacturers would be required to inform EPA 90 days before putting new chemicals on the market or put existing chemicals to significant new uses. EPA could stop production of the chemicals if they are deemed hazardous or if there is insufficient test data.

Meany to Appear On 'Face the Nation'

AFL-CIO President George Meany will be the guest on the CBS-TV program "Face the Nation" on Sunday, Sept. 19.

The program is aired by the network at 11:30 a.m. (EDT) but is carried on some CBS stations at a later hour. Local stations should be checked for exact broadcast time.

'Leave the Driving to Us!'



Incumbents Pass Tests In 12 State Primaries

Six Democrats with labor voting records among the best in the Senate won renomination over little or no opposition as the last big day of the 1976 party primary season included elections in 12 states.

Senators Hubert Humphrey in Minnesota, Edward M. Kennedy in Massachusetts, Howard Cannon in Nevada, William Proxmire in Wisconsin, Frank Moss in Utah and Gale McGee in Wyoming all were renominated.

No incumbent senator or representative from either party was beaten in the 12 states.

The biggest surprise came in Rhode Island, where former Gov. Philip Noel trailed in his bid for the Democratic Senate nomination to succeed John Pastore.

In New York, former UN Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan edged Rep. Bella S. Abzug for the right to oppose Republican-Conservative William L. Buckley in November. Buckley, who won the seat in 1970 as the Conservative Party nominee, also has the Republican nomination this time, winning that primary easily over Rep. Peter Peyser.

Noel trailed a political newcomer, auto dealer Richard Lorber, by 361 votes with the outcome left to the later counting of 3,100 absentee ballots.

Both Moynihan and Abzug had extensive labor backing in a race Moynihan won by about 1 percent of the vote—330,000 to 318,000. Three other candidates split about one-third of the vote.

Also in New York, 27 incumbent House members were renominated with labor endorsement. Five Democratic challengers also won with labor backing.

Among the contested primaries, Democrats Herman Badillo and Shirley Chisholm won renomination in their New York City House races.

The big schedule of 12 primaries left only the Washington (Sept. 21) and Hawaii (Oct. 2) primaries to come, with runoffs to be completed in Oklahoma, Louisiana and Florida.

State COPE made no endorsements in the primaries in Colorado, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Utah and Wyoming.

In North Carolina's runoff, David Flaherty was chosen by the Republicans as the gubernatorial candidate against the COPE-endorsed Democrat, Lt. Gov. James B. Hunt. Chapel Hill Mayor Howard Lee was defeated in his runoff bid for lieutenant governor, an attempt to become the first North Carolina black to win a state-wide office.

Successful labor-backed congressional candidates in North Carolina included four Democratic incumbents—Steven L. Neal, Richardson Preyer, Charles Rose and W. G. Hefner. COPE also endorsed two challengers, Democrat Arthur Goodman and Republican Bruce Briggs, who won, and one Democrat, Jimmy Love, who lost.

In Nevada, Republicans chose Rep. David Towell as a November opponent for Cannon, who was renominated with labor's endorsement. The state's lone congressman, Democrat James Santini, was also renominated with labor endorsement.

In Minnesota, four incumbent Democrats were renominated with labor backing, as were Democratic challengers Gloria Griffin and Bruce Vento.

In Wisconsin, state COPE endorsed two Democratic congressional challengers, Lynn MacGowan McDonald and J. C. Smith. Each faces a GOP incumbent in the fall.

Retail Clerks, Bakers Back Carter Slate

The executive boards of the Retail Clerks and the Bakery & Confectionery Workers voted to endorse the election of Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale as President and Vice President.

More than two dozen AFL-CIO affiliates have to date endorsed the Carter-Mondale Democratic ticket either through convention resolutions or board action.

In announcing the endorsement, the RCIA cited the Nixon-Ford Administration's 7½-year record of faulty economic policies, corruption, the untimely pardon of Nixon, and Ford's abuse of the presidential veto power. It said the first step toward remedying the nation's ills is the election of Carter and Mondale.

The B&C charged that the Nixon-Ford policies have led to the loss of job opportunities and urged all local unions to step up voter registration and get-out-the-vote efforts.

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Real Wages Decline As CPI Jumps

By James M. Shevis

Retail prices rose five-tenths of 1 percent for the third straight month in August, further weakening the buying power of American workers, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The added inflation caused a decline of three-tenths of 1 percent in real spendable earnings. Over the year, real spendable earnings—take-home pay adjusted for inflation since 1967—were down six-tenths of 1 percent.

The average worker with three dependents last month drew real spendable weekly earnings of $91.26, expressed in 1967 dollars, compared with $91.57 in July. A year earlier, the figure was $91.71. Last month's real wages were actually 6 cents less than the level for calendar year 1965.

The August increase in the government's consumer price index resulted from higher prices for a wide variety of goods and services, especially fruits and vegetables, apparel, and gasoline, BLS said. The rise of five-tenths of 1 percent in the CPI translates into an annual inflation rate of 6 percent.

Food prices went up at a seasonally adjusted rate of three-tenths of 1 percent in August while prices of nonfood commodities rose six-tenths of 1 percent. Service charges also increased six-tenths of 1 percent.

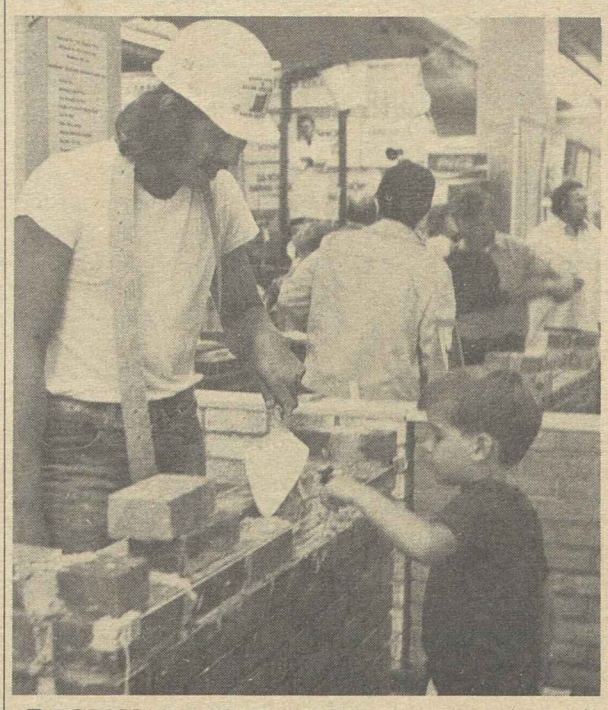
The overall price rise pushed the CPI to 171.9 percent of its 1967 base. Put another way, a typical range of goods and services that cost $100 in 1967 cost $171.90 in August.

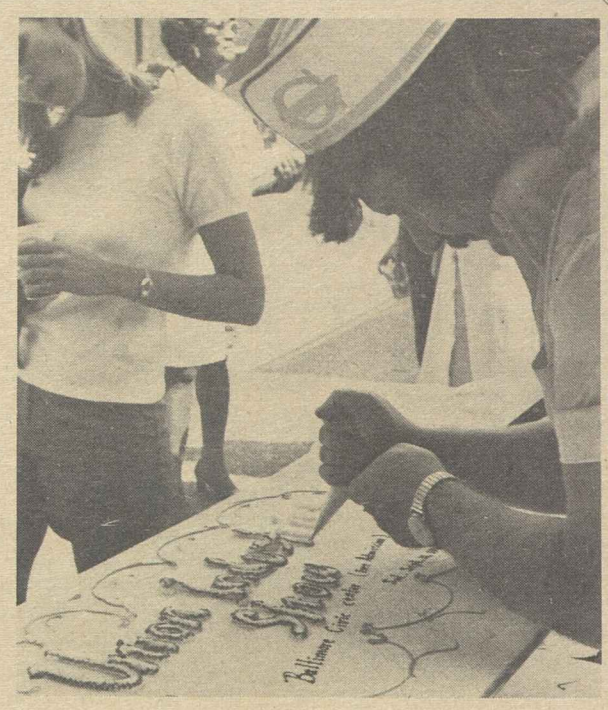
The sharp advance in prices of fresh fruits and vegetables followed declines in this category in the preceding three months. Prices for dairy products and coffee continued to rise rapidly, but meat and poultry prices moved down.

The increase of six-tenths of 1 percent in prices of commodities other than food was about the same as in the previous three months and about twice as much as in the early months of 1976. Prices of such items are considered a more reliable guide in discerning inflationary trends than the prices of food since the latter tend to be more volatile.

About 30 percent of the rise in the nonfood commodity index was due to continued rapid increases in the indexes for gasoline and motor oil and fuel oil and coal, BLS said.

Carter Ties Economic Ills To 9 Ford-Nixon Mistakes





REGIONAL EXHIBITION of trade union skills drew more than 40,000 visitors to the Baltimore Union-Industries Show at the city Civic Center. The one-day event, sponsored by the Baltimore AFL-CIO and the Baltimore Bicentennial Committee, helped depict the contributions of union craftsmen and their employers to the community.

Workers Pay Cost Of Errors

Dearborn, Mich.—Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter charged that nine economic errors of the Nixon-Ford years are responsible for the nation's current unemployment-inflation crisis.

Addressing the Michigan State AFL-CIO convention here, Carter concentrated on the bread-and-butter economic issues of high unemployment, high inflation and high budget deficits which he traced to the Republican Administration of Presidents Nixon and Ford.

He said that such "a combination unprecedented in our history—has brought layoffs to one third of our families, imposed the tax of inflation on us all, and lowered the American workers' family standard of living for the first time in a generation."

Carter ticked off the nine Nixon-Ford economic errors as follows:

"The 1969 Nixon announcement that the government would take no interest when major companies decided to raise their prices. . . .

"Nixon made his second mistake by overreacting to his first. . . . He decided it was time to fight inflation by putting people out of work" through high interest rates and tight fiscal policies.

"Having created a recession, the Republicans . . . made their third mistake. It was called the New Economic Policy, and it was designed to reduce unemployment while holding down prices through wage-price controls. . . .

"The fourth mistake came in 1972, when Nixon tried to play the expedient game of election year politics. He tried suddenly to pump up the economy, using massive federal spending and loose monetary policy in an attempt to get people back to work before Election Day. . . .

(Continued on page 8)

In Windup Drive:

2 Major Job Bills Sent to President

The Senate voted final congressional approval of two major jobs bills that President Ford had fought from their inception.

One measure would extend for another year the emergency public service program that now finances 260,000 state and local government jobs under Title VI of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act. It would also allow the program to be doubled in size if Congress comes up with the necessary appropriations.

The other bill sent to the White House provides $3.7 billion in appropriations to fund job-creating public works projects, countercyclical aid to cities and states to make up for revenue losses due to the recession, and grants for water pollution abatement.

Ford opposed extension of the public service jobs program and sought to phase it out. But the measure drew strong bipartisan support, and the President is expected to sign it.

The fate of the public works appropriations bill, however, is clouded. Ford vetoed the bill authorizing the program, but Congress overrode that action last July. The funding bill gives him a new chance to try to block the measure. He could hold it for a pocket veto if Congress sticks to its plan to adjourn Oct. 1 or 2.

Ford has also threatened to veto appropriations approved for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare, but Congress would have a chance to override the action. The $57 billion measure is $4 billion more than the President's budget request.

As Congress strove to break the legislative logjam before adjournment, other actions included:

- Final passage of the antitrust bill backed by labor and consumer groups that would give states the power to sue companies for triple damages on behalf of citizens vic-

(Continued on Page 8)

U.S. Policies Key to Aiding Older Cities

The most important contribution the federal government can make to the recovery of the nation's older cities is a commitment to fiscal and monetary policies that will stimulate full employment, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

"True urban recovery will only be possible when all persons in the workforce who can work have the opportunity to do so," AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry B. Schechter said in an appearance before the House Banking Committee. The panel is conducting hearings on the potential for nationwide urban recovery.

Schechter, who offered a series of recommendations to revitalize the country's urban areas, stressed that "the solution to our urban problems cannot be separated from

(Continued on Page 2)

Ford Gimmick Would Add To Total Mortgage Costs

President Ford has come up with a new proposal that would make it more expensive for Americans to become home owners, AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry B. Schechter told a congressional committee.

Ford's graduated payment plan on home mortgages, unveiled in his Ann Arbor, Mich. campaign-opener, would allow a home buyer to make lower than regularly required mortgage payments in the early years and higher than regular payments in the later years.

Sounds good at first glance until the plan is applied to a $35,000 mortgage running over 30 years at 8.5 percent interest, a fair example in these days of soaring interest rates and housing prices. The President's plan would cost a home owner $6,000 more over the 30-year span than regular, fixed payment mortgage. If the mortgage were for $45,000 the added payment cost would be $7,500.

The President's other proposal to reduce down payments required on FHA-insured mortgages and increase the maximum amount insured by FHA would help a handful of affluent families, Schechter explained to the Joint Economic Committee.

Neither of the President's proposals deals with the basic problem—high mortgage interest rates which prevent large numbers of middle-income families from buying homes.

Meany Praises Carter's Dedication to Change

Jimmy Carter is a sincere candidate dedicated to bringing about a change "in the economic situation we're in in this country," AFL-CIO President George Meany told a nationwide television audience.

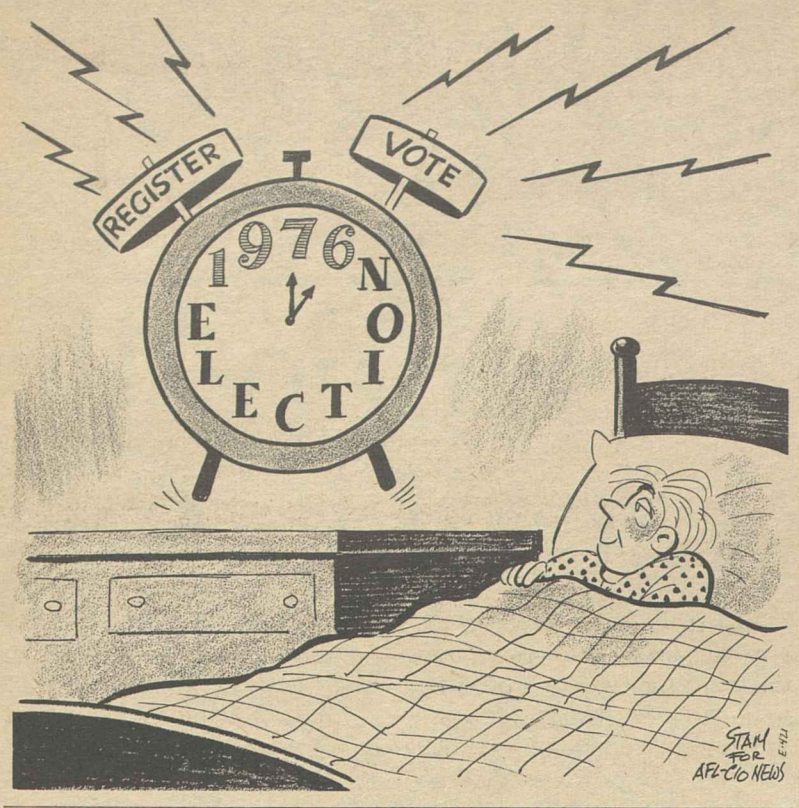
Appearing on Face the Nation televised over the CBS network, Meany said union members will "look at Carter and they're going to look at Ford. They're going to look at what we have and what we'd like to have . . . and I'm quite sure they're going to come down on the side of Carter."

Meany reviewed the Nixon-Ford economic record on unemployment and inflation and its approach to foreign policy, especially the failures of detente, and said that Carter stands for change to reverse these policies.

Responding to questions from George Herman and Bill Plante of CBS News and Frank Swoboda of Business Week, Meany said he found Carter to be a man of "great

(Continued on page 8)

Rise and Shine



Full Employment Key To Aiding Urban Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

the manner in which this country seeks to solve its overall economic and unemployment problems."

"We believe that stimulation of the overall economy to create the jobs needed to accommodate our growing labor force, coupled with appropriate federal manpower, housing, education, and social service policies, can restore the economic vitality of our urban areas," he said.

The decline of America's large, older cities has meant a steady decline in the value of billions of dollars worth of private and public capital facilities, Schechter noted. He warned that further decline could result in a devaluation of securities that would rock the country's financial structure.

Schechter stressed that such a decline is still in progress and charged that the federal response to this steady deterioration has been inadequate.

"The exodus of jobs which began in the 60s, initially from central cities to suburbs and more recently also from the Northeast and Midwest to the South and West, has continued with substantial momentum into the 70s," Schechter said.

Between 1970 and 1974, the unemployment rate in central cities rose from 4.8 to 6.1 percent, he pointed out. And this 32 percent increase was recorded before the depth of the recession was reached in May 1975, he observed.

Urban areas have suffered far more in the recession than other regions of the country, Schechter said. Central-city teenage unemployment rose to 24.5 percent in 1975, with the jobless rate among black teenagers in cities climbing to 42.4 percent—more than double the unemployment rate among white central-city teenagers.

"The results of such high unemployment, coupled with high density, often substandard housing and inadequate neighborhood services, should not surprise us," he said. "The recent very visible development of youth gangs, sparking miniriots in New York City, Newark, and Detroit, might have been predicted.

"But such activity, as terrifying as it must be to the residents of the urban areas in which it is occurring, should not obscure the even more harmful long-term effects of continued unemployment which will affect the entire nation."

To date, Schechter said, the intensity of the economic decline in urban areas has not been matched by a federal commitment to turn around, or even, arrest the decline.

"Federal opportunities to directly affect the declining economies of the Northeast and the Midwest—through federal procurement activities and the location of federal facilities and installations in these regions—have been missed," Schechter declared. "Federal efforts to redevelop the economies or urban areas and increase the employability of the hard-core unemployed have been largely inadequate."

He pointed out that public service employment and additional public works projects can be particularly beneficial to older, declining cities to help them prevent further deterioration of municipal services. Any expanded housing construction, spurred by government assistance, could go a long way to meet the increasing need for employment in the inner cities, he said.

TWA Accord Ends Walkout By Machinists

Some 12,000 members of the Machinists employed by Trans World Airlines ended a one-day strike against the carrier after a tentative agreement on a new contract.

The agreement, reached after an emergency bargaining session called by Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., is being studied by local union leaders before being put to a vote by affected IAM members. Details were withheld pending the outcome of the ratification process.

The striking Machinists, who have returned to their jobs, have not had a raise in pay since May 1, 1975. One obstacle to reaching an accord was the issue of retroactivity.

Negotiations began 10 and one-half months ago. The old contract had been extended past its Oct. 31, 1975, expiration date and bargainers for both sides eventually went into mediation. The Railway Labor Act, under which negotiations in the industry are carried out, called for a 30-day cooling-off period, which ended Sept. 17. The strike began the next day.

The strikers included mechanics, ramp servicemen, and dining, commissary, cleaning and teletype personnel.

Convention Precedent:

Government Employees Vote To Endorse Carter-Mondale

Las Vegas, Nev.—Nearly 2,000 delegates to the 25th biennial convention of the American Federation of Government Employees, in an unprecedented move, roared their approval of a motion to endorse the Democratic Carter-Mondale ticket in the November election.

The resolution was sponsored by Delegate Ruth Beecher of New York, a retired federal worker.

The endorsement followed the opening remarks of outgoing President Dennis Garrison who declared that AFGE members have "had enough." He said conditions have been "so intolerable for those of us who work for the federal government" that the union's convention should be an expression of "total dissatisfaction with the policies of the Nixon-Ford Administration."

There was a swift response from candidate Jimmy Carter. In a telegram to the convention, he declared:

"President Kennedy, in his first State of the Union address, said: 'Let the public service be a proud and lively career. Let every man and woman who works in any area for our national government, in any branch, at any level, be able to say with pride and with honor in future years: I serve the United States government in that hour of our nation's need.'

"I share President Kennedy's view of the public service.

"My record makes it clear that I am a strong supporter of organized labor. I believe that the organizing in collective bargaining units by public employees will not only improve their own living standards but will also improve employee morale and productivity. This would result in more and better services being provided to the public, which is our common goal. . . .

"With your support—but only with your support—a Carter-Mondale Administration will restore the people's confidence and trust in government."

In his keynote address, Garrison said that "I know most of you have reached the saturation level on bad news. The last eight years of back-to-back austerity administrations have given us plenty of gloom and misfortune. But dissatisfaction without the resolve to bring about change would be meaningless."

He called for legislative action to take the pay-setting process out of the political arena; a liberalization of the Hatch Act; an end to the farming-out of federal jobs to private corporations and reinforcement of the civil service merit system.

Garrison called on the convention to provide programs for an aggressive membership drive throughout the federal government, for reorganization of the union's administrative capabilities, and a new focus on legislation.

Later, Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.), speaking to the delegates, charged that Administration-inspired criticism of federal civil servants amounted to "an artifice to distract public attention" from its own inaction.

"It is dumbfounding and extremely disappointing that some of our most important public officials have, indeed, found a convenient whipping boy in the form of the federal government worker," he said.

McGee, chairman of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, declared that "government by veto cannot possibly deal adequately with the problems we now face. It is time that we get on with the business of good government. It is time that we have pride in our government, and you are the core group that must carry the burden of reversing the current negative attitude of many Americans," an attitude fostered by the Nixon-Ford Administration.

He said that federal employees are due recognition for their dedicated work and pointed out that the number of civilian employees in federal service has grown less than 6 percent in the past 30 years while the U.S. population has doubled, the workforce has increased by more than 50 percent, and the federal budget has spurted from $55 billion to about $400 billion.

Rep. Gladys N. Spellman (D-Md.), a member of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee, also declared that federal workers are being made the scapegoats for the Administration's inability to deal with the nation's problems.

Michigan Convention Rallies Carter Support

Dearborn, Mich.—The Michigan State AFL-CIO, after welcoming Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter with a rousing ovation, pledged at its 10th convention to work strenuously for his election on Nov. 2.

State AFL-CIO President William C. Marshall, ticking off the failures of the Nixon-Ford Administrations, told the 800 convention delegates that the nation badly needs leadership and that the former Georgia governor "can turn this country around."

Carter promised the convention to "restore faith in our government by giving our people control over our government again." He accused the Nixon-Ford Administration of mishandling the economy, and bringing on two back-to-back recessions **(Story, Page 1.)**

Other speakers echoed Marshall's appeal, including Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock who told the convention:

"In Michigan and throughout this nation, the UAW is going to work with the AFL-CIO more unitedly and harder than we have in many, many years to elect Jimmy Carter."

Greater political action also was urged by Al Barkan, director of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education; Evelyn Dubrow, legislative director of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Addie Wyatt, a vice president of the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen; Thomas Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany; Bayard Rustin, president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and Joseph D. Keenan, president of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Department.

Marshall, a former Greyhound bus driver and a member of the Amalgamated Transit Union, was re-elected unanimously to his second four-year term.

Delegates also unanimously elected George B. Watts, a member of the Steelworkers, to the position of secretary-treasurer, succeeding Walter Campbell who retired at the convention.

In other business, the convention elected a 35-member executive board, and voted a 5-cent increase in the per capita tax paid by affiliates, bringing the total to 22 cents.

Meat Cutters' Pattern Won at Morrell Plants

Chicago—Some 6,000 Meat Cutters were back on the job at 10 John Morrell Co. plants following the ratification of a new three-year agreement to end a brief strike.

The new contract is patterned after the settlement the Meat Cutters negotiated with Wilson & Co. earlier this month and provide for general wage increases totaling 60 cents an hour, an improved cost-of-living formula and higher fringe benefits.

Progress toward wage equality was also made at three southern plants where wages were lower than at Morrell's northern plants, the Meat Cutters reported.

As under the Wilson contract, Morrell workers will receive wage increases of 15 cents an hour immediately, 20 cents in September 1977 and 25 cents more in September 1978. The night wage differential was increased from 14 cents an hour to 21 cents.

The new COL formula provides for a 1 cent adjustment for each rise of three-tenths of a point in the government's consumer price index.

Under the old contract which expired Aug. 31, the COL adjustment was computed on a rise of four-tenths of a point in the CPI. The adjustments will continue to be made semi-annually—in July and January—as in the old contract, the union said.

The new agreement also calls for pension benefits to be raised immediately from $8.50 to $10 a month for each year of service, to $11.50 in the second year of the contract, and to $13 in September 1978.

Improvements were also made in health and dental insurance paid by the company and major medical coverage, the union said.

The Meat Cutters also reported that tentative agreements with Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., are being put to ratification by votes by union members employed at the firms.

Negotiations are expected to get under way shortly with Hygrade Food Corp., the George A. Hormel Co. and several independent meat packing firms. The union represents about 85,000 workers in the meat packing industry—70,000 among the six major firms and an additional 15,000 with the independents.

IUE Convention Opening:

Electrical Workers Assail Ford Record

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Declaring "the time has come to get rid of double digit inflation and the highest unemployment rate since the 1930s," President David J. Fitzmaurice of the Electrical Radio & Machine workers, kicked off the opening session of the union's 17th constitutional convention here with a strong blast against the economic policies of the Nixon-Ford Administration.

"We are a long way" from economic recovery claimed by that Administration, Fitzmaurice declared, "and, in fact, the unemployment rate is now going up again." He called on the union's 280,000 members to "get solidly behind the Carter-Mondale ticket and to elect a liberal congress in November."

Fitzmaurice noted that, "despite the tragic economic policies of the last eight years, IUE has weathered the economic storm . . . and we are proud of our achievements during this time."

He cited as "outstanding" the recent contract settlements at General Electric, Westinghouse and other companies, and the growth of the IUE strike fund (now $10 million) and said the dues program adopted in 1974 has enabled the union to "continue providing services that working people need and must have."

Fitzmaurice also pointed to the gains made by IUE in "pioneering breakthroughs" in fighting company discrimination against females and other minorities, noting that the union's landmark case against General Electric concerning disability benefits for pregnancy is now before the Supreme Court.

He said stronger emphasis in negotiations would be put on job security, reducing work time, on shorter hours, longer vacations, more holidays and better early retirement provisions.

"I don't believe the worker who wants to stay on the job should be forced off it too early," he said, "but the door should be open to take more time off with good income and good benefits."

Former IUE President Paul Jennings told the delegates that the eight years he and Fitzmaurice, who then was secretary-treasurer, had spent building an "open and democratic union . . . paid off" during the long but successful General Electric strike in 1969-70 and again in pact-renewal negotiations at GE and Westinghouse this year.

Jennings's services to the union he had led from 1965 until poor health forced his resignation earlier this year were lauded in a resolution unanimously adopted in a rising vote of ovation.

He said Fitzmaurice has acted to "guarantee an open and democratic election" this year within the union of its two top leaders, and thus to avoid "the scars" left by a bitter 1964 election. He urged that the IUE members elect a president "to lead us into the future," a "leader who will be open, who will listen, who will lead us in playing a major role in the AFL-CIO . . . who will unite us and not divide us."

Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), also speaking at the opening session, pointed out that Democrats Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale face a tough task in the presidential election. He noted that while the Democrats are in the majority among registered voters, a recent Gallup Poll showed that "32 percent of the Democrats classify themselves as liberals, 32 percent are conservatives and 36 percent don't know where they stand."

Thus, he said, "We've got to learn the lesson of 1968 and get out the vote" for the Carter-Mondale ticket.

The delegates also heard Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery laud IUE's "outstanding record" of training more than 7,000 workers for better jobs through on-the-job training programs and praised Jennings for "his many contributions to the labor movement, especially in the area of coordinated bargaining." Usery called "free collective bargaining" vital to the economic health of the nation.

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution pledging "the strongest possible support for our Canadian brothers and sisters" in their efforts to get rid of government-imposed wage controls. A one-day demonstration is slated to be held Oct. 14, 1976, by the Canadian Labor Congress to protest the anti-labor controls.



IMPORT RESTRICTIONS on color television sets are essential to safeguard American jobs and the nation's TV manufacturing industry, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. declared at a news conference. Clayman was joined by representatives of a number of the five firms and 10 unions which have joined the IUD in petitioning the International Trade Commission for import relief.



CHANGING ROLE of the labor movement in political action since before the merger of the AFL and the CIO to the 1976 presidential and congressional campaigns was traced by Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland in a luncheon address to the Washington Press Club. Kirkland also discussed the wide-ranging operations of COPE and the federation's activities in voter registration efforts.

Labor, Industry Press for Action To Limit Color Television Imports

A joint union-industry petition has been filed with the federal International Trade Commission calling for a curb on color television imports that threaten further U.S. job losses and the survival of American TV set manufacturers.

The petition asks the ITC to immediately investigate the adverse impact of imports on domestic color TV production and to return a recommendation to the President for "quantitative restrictions."

The petition was filed by COMPACT—the Committee to Preserve American Color Television—which includes the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., nine IUD affiliates and five manufacturers of TV sets and components.

In announcing the filing of the petition, IUD Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman warned that the jobs of 65,000 American craftsmen are at stake—"and many of these have already been lost to color TV imports."

Clayman said that color TV imports have risen more than 400 percent in the past decade and that because of a current surge, the rise over the decade could reach 1,000 percent by the end of the year.

Both the unions and manufacturers are seriously concerned that the impact of the color TV industry may parallel the decline of the nation's black-and-white TV manufacturing, Clayman said.

He said that foreign imports have taken over 70 percent of the U.S. black-and-white TV market—once an exclusively American manufacturing operation.

"In 1960 there were more than 25 domestic companies manufacturing television receivers," Clayman observed. "By 1969 only 15 of these companies remained, and by 1975 only 12 were left in the color television field. Of these 12, three had less than 1 percent of the market."

Clayman also pointed out that consumers do not benefit from foreign competition in the long run even though they may save a little when imports are making their initial penetration into the market.

"But once the market is taken over by the imports," he said, "then it's whatever price the market can bear."

Allen W. Dawson, executive vice president of Corning Glass Works and co-chairman of COMPACT with Clayman, stressed at a joint news conference that the goal of the labor-management group is to promote fair international trade—not restrain it.

Dawson said that although Japan is the largest exporter of color TV sets to the United States, U.S. firms cannot crack Japan's TV market because of excessive tariffs on American products.

He accused Japan of building a wall of protection around its market to give Japanese producers a virtual monopoly at home.

"Yet the Japanese producers now charge American industry with protectionism as we struggle for survival," Dawson said.

COMPACT disclosed statistics that showed import penetration in the U.S. black-and-white TV market rising from 15 percent in 1966 to 70 percent this year, while color imports rose from about 5 percent in 1966 to nearly 30 percent this year.

Clayman estimated that the rise in TV imports has wiped out about 65,000 job opportunities over the past decade and now threatens the remaining 65,000 workers in what is left of the nation's TV industry.

President George M. Parker of the Flint Glass Workers described for reporters the impact on local communities where TV manufacturers have been forced to shut down because of the import competition.

He noted that in some communities the unemployment rate shot up to 30 percent after mass layoffs due to TV plant closings.

The relief against imports sought by COMPACT is allowable under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, which requires the ITC to complete its investigation within six months after the filing of a petition. If serious injury to American workers and industry can be determined through the investigation, the commission may recommend that the President impose limitations on imports, similar to action the ITC took earlier this year on specialty steel imports.

After the ITC decision is issued, the President has 60 days to accept, reject or modify the commission's recommendation. In the specialty steel case, President Ford modified the ITC recommendations and called for import quotas within 90 days unless foreign producers voluntarily rolled back exports to the United States.

The IUD affiliates joining in the petition are the Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Communications Workers, Glass Bottle Blowers, Machinists, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Furniture Workers and Steelworkers. The unaffiliated Radionic Workers are also participating in the petition.

The five firms joining in the petition are Corning Glass Works, GTE Sylvania, Inc., Owens-Illinois, Inc., Sprague Electric Co. and Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp.

Screen Actors Fill Seven Board Seats

Los Angeles—President Kathleen Nolan of the Screen Actors Guild announced the appointment of seven new members to fill vacancies on the union's executive board.

In Hollywood, the new members are Barbara Barron, Renee Wedel, and Jeff Corey. In New York, they are Joel Crager, F. J. O'Neil, Richard Robinson Brown, and Ruth Franklin. Philip Sterling, former New York member, was named to a Hollywood vacancy.

House Panel Lifts Charges Against Schorr

The House of Representatives dropped its lengthy investigation of CBS reporter Daniel Schorr who obtained and supplied to a New York City weekly a copy of a "secret" report on the CIA by the House Intelligence Committee.

The House Ethics Committee said that Schorr would not be cited for contempt of Congress, and voted 9 to 1 to lift the subpoenas against him and three other persons involved in the publication of the committee report.

At a hearing by the Ethics Committee, Schorr steadfastly refused to name the source of the leaked document. He was supported by the Newspaper Guild, the Television & Radio Artists, and AFL-CIO President George Meany who wired Rep. John Flynt (D-Ga.), the Ethics Committee chairman, that attempts to force Schorr or other reporters to disclose news sources "would . . . constitute an attack on the constitutional protection of freedom of the press."

The Ethics Committee also voted 7 to 4 against voiding Schorr's rights and privileges in the House television press gallery for the remainder of the current session of Congress. He is a member of AFTRA and a former member of the Guild.

The True Culprits

THIS ELECTION is the only chance we will have for four more years to bring leadership, a sense of direction and purpose, and renewed progress to our national life and to this country's role in the world. We cannot afford to blow that chance now.

While Mr. Ford is really very, very fuzzy on the issues, it seems that he has decided to run against inflation, deficit-spending, and the record of the man who made him, Richard Nixon. Evidently he believes that a pardon washes out all debts of gratitude to his patron and sponsor.

Ford campaigning against inflation and deficit-spending—not to mention Nixon—is really like a hangman running against rope.

Let's take the matter of deficits. During the last eight years of the Nixon-Ford Administration, the federal budget deficit amounted to $173 billion, or about three times as much as during the previous eight years of the Kennedy-Johnson Administration. In fact, the deficits for 1969 through 1976 are higher than the total deficit accumulated between 1944 and 1969—25 years covering three periods of costly wars.

These deficits are the direct result of massive unemployment deliberately contrived and perpetuated by the economic policies of the last eight years. Each percentage point of unemployment costs the federal government—in lost revenues and added costs—about $16 billion a year. The entire deficit is the consequence of this policy of managed unemployment—designed to "fight inflation" by making workers fearful, docile and hungry.

What about inflation? You all know that the conventional academic and editorial wisdom blames all inflation on labor, and that old doctrine is the gospel of the Ford Administration. Weaken unions, hold down wages and foster unemployment and economic insecurity and you have the problem licked.

That meets all the tests of academic wisdom—except the tests of reality and common sense. A casual examination of the Consumer Price Index will show that the inflation of the last eight years stemmed from four main sources:

The highest interest rates in more than a century—driving up costs and stifling enterprise throughout the economy—particularly in housing and other construction.

The sky-rocketing cost of all forms of energy, following the Arab oil embargo.

Food prices—aggravated by the last great Russian grain robbery.

Medical care—made far more onerous by the continuing absence of any national system for the control and prepayment of costs.

None of these elements of inflation is affected in any significant way by wages or labor costs.

Labor is not the culprit. The true culprits are running for re-election to the White House, the Federal Reserve Board, the Council of Economic Advisers and the Treasury Dept. under the shaggy banner of Ford and Dole.

For our members and our country's sake, they must be removed from the seat of executive power and sent to the dignity of retirement and to the preparation and purveyance of stately memoirs and commentaries.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the Laborers' convention.

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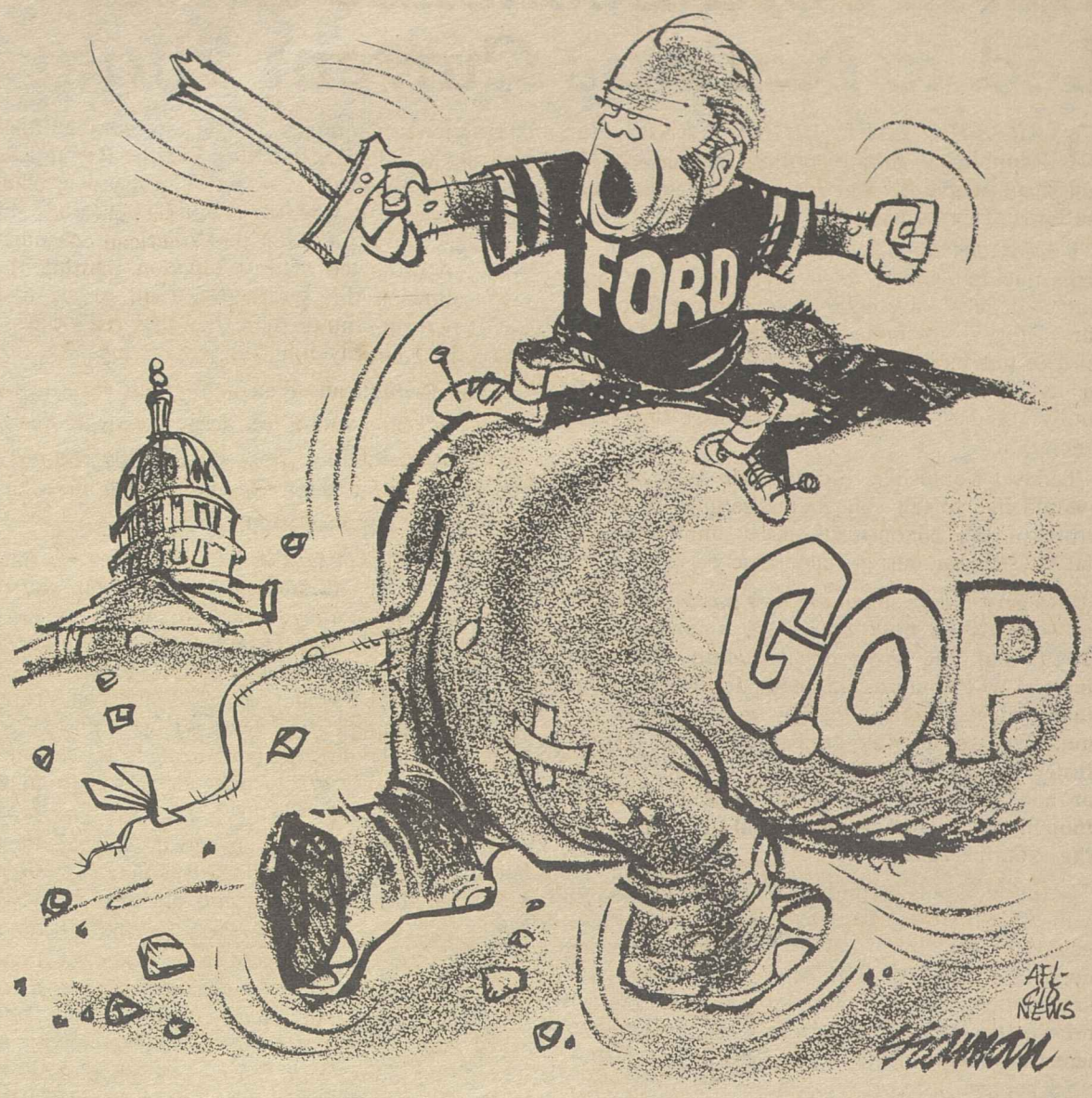
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'Forward!'



No Candidate of Their Own:

'New Majority' Conservatives Find Themselves Sidetracked

By Gus Tyler

MOST AMERICANS are conservative, according to the preachments of official conservative spokesmen this year. Yet, bitterly, American conservatives have no candidate they can call their own—not even the official nominees of the American Independent Party (AIP) that thinks of itself as the current embodiment of right-wing sentiment.

Early this year, articulate conservatives were calling for a party that would rally a new majority. William Rusher, publisher of the conservative National Review, plotted a course to move the nation to the right in his book, "The Making of a New Majority."

The volume was an obvious sequel to Kevin Phillips's earlier book, "The Emergence of a Republican Majority," written shortly after Nixon's election in 1968. Following the Nixon debacle, Rusher's book sought to define the basis for a "new majority" to be built around conservative principles.

Early this year, before Ronald Reagan entered the Republican Party primary, the new-majoritarians were urging him to head up a third-party movement.

While they were not too hopeful that he would win this year, they did feel that his vote would compare well with that of the official Democratic and Republican candidates who would split the "liberal" field.

Hence, in 1976, the new party would emerge as a serious force in American politics, in the same way as the original Republican Party did in 1856, with a good crack at winning in 1980.

Reagan's entry into the GOP primary and his pledge to support the ticket after the nomination removed him as the potential leader for a new-majority party. But those who still wanted a third-party ticket did not give up so easily.

They went to the convention of the American Independent Party late in August with the hope that they would find a vehicle for their ideas and hopes in the AIP.

What they discovered when they got to Chicago's Conrad Hilton Hotel was that there was a great unbridgeable gap between conservative Republicans and the Wallace Democrats who controlled the AIP convention.

AIP Chairman William K. Shearer summed up the difference:

"The AIP began with a Wallace base. But these Republicans want a supereducated, highly affluent, country club party.

"They think they're too good to commune with the blue collar workers and average people who are the base of Wallace and Maddox."

Lester Maddox, who preceded Jimmy Carter as governor of Georgia, was the party's choice for president. Maddox was proud to proclaim that he still was a "segregationist." The keynote speaker added anti-semitism to racism attacking "atheistic political Zionism" as "the most insidious, far-reaching murderous force the world has ever known."

In a last-ditch effort to stop Maddox, the new majoritarians tried to nominate Robert Morris as the party's candidate. Morris is the former counsel to the Senate Internal Security Committee, a university president and a newspaper columnist.

When Morris lost the nomination with about one-quarter of the votes cast, he flatly rejected the party for its "segregationist" views.

And so, for the moment, the new majoritarians of the right find themselves in limbo.

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REGISTER & VOTE

Your vote is the 1 that counts.

Jimmy Carter Charges:

Nixon-Ford Economic Errors Led to Nation's Current Plight

OVER THE LAST EIGHT YEARS, the Republican Administration has given the American people the worst economic record since the Great Depression.

I have described before the combination of high unemployment, high inflation, and high budget deficits—a combination unprecedented in our history—which has brought layoffs to one-third of our families, imposed the tax of inflation on us all and lowered the American worker's family standard of living for the first time in a generation.

Today I would like to discuss the reasons why. I would like to tell you about the nine economic errors of the Nixon-Ford years—nine mistakes that caused our current economic crisis.

Richard Nixon made the first mistake almost as soon as he took office. He announced in 1969 that the government would take no interest when major companies decided to raise their prices whether they were warranted or not. The result was predictable. Prices rose faster during Nixon's first year in office than at any other time since the Korean War—though not as fast as they would rise later in the Administration.

Nixon made his second mistake by overreacting to his first. After less than a year in office, he decided it was time to fight inflation by putting people out of work. High interest rates and tight fiscal policies meant that factories slowed down and workers were laid off. Soon the unemployment rate was up, from 3.4 percent in early 1969, to 5.9 percent just two years later. During Richard Nixon's first two years in the White House, 2.2 million Americans joined the unemployment rolls. Later, Gerald Ford was to beat this record.

Having created a recession, the Republicans overreacted again—and made their third mistake. It was called the New Economic Policy, and it was designed to reduce unemployment, while holding down prices through wage-price controls. But it was short-sighted and poorly-planned.

The sudden, sporadic freezes and phases only disrupted the economy and paralyzed its growth. Rigid, over-bureaucratic control schemes created bottlenecks and shortages throughout the economy. Such poorly designed controls could not last forever, and when they were taken off, prices soared again. The aftermath of the New Economic Policy was a 13 percent inflation rate—the worst of modern times.

The fourth mistake came in 1972, when Nixon tried to play the expedient game of election-year politics. He tried suddenly to pump up the economy, using massive federal spending and loose monetary policy in an attempt to get people back to work before Election Day. But this unplanned, careless influx of money did nothing to restore the economy's basic health. It created further bottlenecks and, while unemployment remained high, inflation got even worse.

After the election, Nixon made his fifth major mistake. Poor harvests around the world, and international shortages of certain commodities, had set the stage for inflation. But the Republican policy quickly made it worse. The massive, clandestine sale of wheat to Russia cheated the American farmer and left the American consumer totally unprotected against inflation. During the year following this grain sale, food prices rose by 20 percent—more than they had risen during all of the Kennedy-Johnson years combined.

The Republicans then made their sixth economic mistake with a last desperate swing back to fighting inflation. Beginning in the summer of 1973, the Federal Reserve Board tried to cut back the money supply.

Interest rates soared. Buying anything on time was expensive, but buying a house was worse. Tight money meant you had to put up a larger down payment than before, and then take a mortgage at 10 percent—if you could get one at all. Between the winter of 1973 and the winter of 1975, the number of new housing units fell by 60 percent. The unemployment rate in the housing industry, as you well know, is still extremely high, at 17 percent.

When Richard Nixon resigned, Gerald Ford inherited a difficult situation. But in a few short weeks he turned difficulty into disaster.

In October 1974, Ford made his first economic mistake—the seventh of the Republican Administration. On the verge of the nation's worst postwar recession, Ford put on his WIN button and asked the Congress to raise taxes. Unemployment soared. By the end of Ford's first six months in office, 2.3 million more people were unemployed than when he began. No more was heard of the famous WIN buttons. If Congress had agreed to these disastrous plans, many more millions would have lost their jobs.

CONGRESS ALSO REFUSED to join in the eighth, and potentially, the most disastrous, of the Nixon-Ford errors—the deliberate attempt to raise energy prices. The nation does need to conserve fuel, but Mr. Ford's crude policies seemed designed to save gasoline by making sure that no one had a job to drive to. Typical of Mr. Ford, unemployment increased by yet another 800,000 people in the second six months of Ford's term. If Congress had agreed with this mistake to hike energy prices, the recession of 1974 and 1975 would have been even worse.

In this last 18 months, Ford has made the ninth, and hopefully with your help his last, economic mistake. His policies carefully and consistently destroyed precisely the programs that could reduce unemployment, and increase productivity, by training and targeting workers for the jobs the nation needs to have done.

That's the Republican record. The Republicans have had their innings—no runs, few hits, and nine errors.

—From an address by Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter to the Michigan AFL-CIO Convention.

Accidents Rise Steadily:

White House Cutbacks Hinder Federal Railroad Safety Plan

THE DRIVE for railroad safety that Congress shaped six years ago has been "practically derailed" by the Nixon-Ford Administration through cutbacks in funds and enforcement, James R. Snyder charged on Labor News Conference.

Snyder, safety committee chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, said that as a result, there has been a steady rise in the number of accidents since Congress put on the books in 1970 "one of the best rail safety acts in the history of the railroad industry."

"We've seen little action" from the Federal Railroad Administration—the agency to which Congress assigned implementation, administration and enforcement of the law, he asserted.

Snyder, who is also national legislative director for the United Transportation Union, stressed that although Congress has authorized additional safety inspectors and appropriations to update and implement the 1970 law, the Office of Management & Budget has made deep cuts in that funding. And, he added, with management-oriented people in the key policy-shaping posts in the FRA, there is little push in that agency to make the law reach its potential.

Snyder said the RLEA and the railroad brotherhoods are now pressing for passage of legislation sponsored by Senators Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), which would shift jurisdiction over rail safety from the Dept. of Transportation and the FRA to the Dept. of Labor, "where, we think, it properly belongs." He said the shift would bring railroad workers under the protections of the Occupational Safety & Health Act. He said that the FRA cannot effectively promote and protect the railroad industry and, at the same time, fully implement and enforce the laws and regulations designed to protect the employees.



By Press Associates, Inc.

AS DISASTROUS AS the unemployment crisis is for the nation's older workers, teenagers—and especially black youth—have their backs firmly up against the wall.

Official government figures claim that 7.9 percent of the nation's workforce was looking for jobs in August—an unrealistically low number in the view of organized labor. But, whatever the nation's total jobless figure, there's no question in any sector that America's teenagers and young adults are the most overrepresented in the army of the unemployed.

Figures from the Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics tell the tale: the August jobless rate for boys and girls aged 16 to 19 was 19.7 percent. Nearly one of every five teens seeking work came up empty-handed.

For white youths alone, the rate stood at 17.3 percent. But for young blacks, the rate stood at a depressing 40.2 percent and the Urban League has charged the rate in some cities is in the 60 percent range.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), a key sponsor of jobs legislation and long a critic of the Nixon and Ford Administrations, said at a recent Joint Economic Committee hearing on youth unemployment that there are almost 3.5 million workers under the age of 25 who are jobless.

"It is a national disgrace . . . a terrible waste of young people," Humphrey declared.

There has been little action on the part of the Ford Administration to lower the nation's unemployment level. Indeed, the overall rate was "only" 5.3 percent when Gerald Ford took office two years ago. And there has been even less action to combat the particular problem of youth unemployment.

In fact, the only Republican thinking about the problem of youth unemployment in recent years has been to propose lowering the federal minimum wage for young people—a "youth subminimum," as it's called. The concept is written into the GOP's campaign platform for the November elections.

The theory is, simply, that if employers are allowed to pay young people less than the federal minimum—now $2.30 an hour—more young people will be hired and, obviously, youth unemployment will drop.

THE PROBLEMS with that theory are many. But the main one, as California State University Prof. Alan A. Fisher pointed out in a study prepared for the Dept. of Labor, is that employers undoubtedly would fire the adult workers whom they pay the minimum in favor of hiring youngsters at the subminimum.

"To create 800,000 to 900,000 new teenager jobs," Fisher wrote, "we can expect net adult disemployment of something around 500,000." It's not a job-creation theory that could, or should expect widespread support from the nation's millions of unemployed adults.

The final conclusion of a 189-page Dept. of Labor report on youth unemployment and the minimum wage, issued in 1970, declared not that the minimum wage requirement kept youth unemployment high, but that "no single factor explains the high rates of unemployment."

"It was difficult to prove any direct relationship between minimum wages and employment effects on young workers," then Sec. of Labor George Shultz later reported to Congress.

The alternative to providing meaningful work for America's young people who need jobs, Rep. Andrew Young (D-Ga.) has pointed out, is to risk creation of a permanent underworld of young people. Eighteen months of service in a National Voluntary Youth Service, Young said, could well provide America's jobless youths not only with a decent income to fill immediate needs, but job experience and training that could be their first step into lives of meaningful work.



NIXON-FORD POLICIES have "practically derailed" the comprehensive railroad safety law shaped by Congress six years ago, James R. Snyder, center, of the Railway Labor Executives Association, charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Justin McCarthy, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and George Riveire of the Bureau of National Affairs. The AFL-CIO produced interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



SUMMER BASKETBALL tournament for youngsters in New York's Harlem was sponsored through a $5,000 contribution from the Ladies' Garment Workers. The tournament was organized five years ago by Earl (The Goat) Manigault, second from left. He was assisted in the presentation of trophies by ILGWU Executive Vice President Wilbur Daniels, left; Tom Kahn, an assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, and President Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Laborers Vote to Hike Per Capita Schedule

Miami Beach—The Laborers' 17th convention voted overwhelmingly to increase the union's per capita tax from $2 per month to $2.50 effective next Jan. 1.

Delegates also gave the union's executive board authority to set a further increase in per capita payments of up to 25 cents beginning Jan. 1, 1978, if the board deems it necessary.

The increase voted by the convention will actually mean only a ten-cent rise in revenue to the LIU general fund, President Angelo Fosco noted.

The remainder will go to the union's international pension or retirement fund and to the local and district council pension funds, with the exception of two cents. This will be allocated to the convention fund, which will be increased from seven to nine cents.

The international union's general fund now receives $1.40 per member per month. In January that will rise to $1.50.

In other convention action, delegates were told by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland that there has never been a clearer choice between presidential candidates than there is this year.

Noting that both the AFL-CIO Executive Council and the General Board had taken a careful look at both candidates and both platforms, Kirkland declared, "We found a Ford running with a Dole on a Reagan platform—a ticket with its back turned to the working people of America, and devoted to the faithful service of the rich and powerful. As George Meany once said of John Connally, they have no poor friends."

Kirkland contrasted the Ford record with that of Jimmy Carter and Sen. Walter F. Mondale. There, he noted, "we found a genuine concern for the problems of workers, for plain people—the unemployed, for the poor, for the powerless and for the America that ought to be."

He reminded the more than 2,500 delegates that Ford has been campaigning against inflation and deficit spending and that such a campaign—"not to mention Nixon—is really like a hangman running against a rope."

"Let's take the matter of deficits," Kirkland said. "During the last eight years of the Nixon-Ford Administration, the federal budget deficit amounted to $173 billion, or about three times as much as during the previous eight years of the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations."

He also recalled that the deficits during the Nixon-Ford years are higher than the total deficit accumulated between 1944 and 1969—"25 years covering three periods of costly wars."

Kirkland noted also that "the Nixon-Ford policy has cost the nation—businessmen, farmers, shopkeepers, workers, everyone, a loss of $547.2 billion in gross national product over this eight-year period."

This figure is a measure of what would have been produced if there had been even a 4 percent unemployment rate, he said.

Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., told delegates that just as the United States "could not survive as a nation that segregated its races, it cannot survive if it segregates its people between those who work and those who are always jobless."

Other speakers included Paul Burnsky, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Depts., Thomas Murphy, president of the Bricklayers; Paul Hall, president of the Maritime Trades Dept., and Bayard Rustin, president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Musicians' Leader On Arts Council

President Hal C. Davis of the Musicians has been appointed by President Ford to a six-year term on the National Council for the Arts.

Davis is a vice president of the AFL-CIO and of the federation's Council for Professional Employees. His predecessor as president of the Musicians, the late Herman D. Kenin, also served on the national arts council.

In other appointments announced by the White House AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and President Robert A. Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. were nominated to the board of directors of the National Center for Productivity & Quality of Working Life.

Also nominated to the productivity panel were former Labor Sec. John T. Dunlop and Wayne L. Horvitz, chairman of the Joint Labor-Management Committee of the Retail Food Industry.

Economic Policy Questioned:

British Unions Endorse Plan To Curb Rising Joblessness

Brighton, England—As last year's annual meeting of the British Trades Union Congress was dominated by the problem of inflation, this year's was plagued with fears of rising unemployment. Only days before the Congress sessions opened here, the latest government figures had shown that the gross number of jobless had broken through the once unthinkable level of 1.5 million to give Britain the highest unemployment rate among major industrial nations.

In his keynote speech to the Congress, this year's president, Cyril Plant of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, warned: "We cannot stand by and tolerate these levels of unemployment."

Misgivings about government economic policy were also reflected in speeches by other union leaders and in motions calling for change.

Nevertheless, the Congress agreed to support a further year of the "social contract" with the government in which the unions have agreed to restraint in their pay claims pending promised legislation on a range of key labor issues.

The unions have already accepted a year in which pay rises were limited to a ceiling of 6 pounds a week. That year ran out in August, but the TUC agreed at a specially convened meeting in June to a further 12 months of restraint with a new and lower ceiling of 4 pounds.

The June decision was overwhelmingly endorsed by the Congress. But it laid down a long list of demands on the government to reduce the unemployment toll. At the same time the TUC made clear that stresses and strains within the wage structure could only be resolved by an early return to free collective bargaining.

Demands for a shift in economic policy included strictly enforced price controls, higher taxes on the wealthy and on profits, increased investment in manufacturing, more funds for the National Enterprise Board (a body set up by the Labor Government to manage a number of companies in public ownership), selective import controls and controls on the export of capital.

Other proposals aimed at reducing unemployment call for a general reduction in the work week from the standard 40 hours to 35 hours and an end to government-ordered cuts in local and national government expenditures. TUC unions see the burden of the spending cuts falling on necessary social services and on the jobs of those that provide them. And the Congress endorsed a motion pledging support for unions wishing to fight back against the cuts.

In spite of these reservations on economic policy, the overwhelming mood of the Congress was to support the Labor Government through its difficulties in the midst of world recession as a far preferable alternative to the return of a Conservative Government should Labor fail.

Union leaders pointed out the legislative advantages accruing to the union movement from the Labor Government, including repeal of the detested Industrial Relations Act and its replacement with measures giving workers new rights to join unions and unions new opportunities to recruit members and negotiate with employers. They noted that the TUC's 110 unions now have a record total of 11 million members in spite of high unemployment, bringing union membership for the first time above half the total working population.

Among other issues debated by the Congress were:

New unions: The TUC expressed concern that under new legislation designed to enhance bargaining opportunities a loophole was developing that would encourage the growth of employer dominated unions. The government was asked to take a new look at its rules for granting bargaining licenses.

Pensions: A drive led by Jack Jones, general secretary of the 1.8-million-member Transport & General Workers Union, to improve old age pensions has produced disappointing results, and Jones and the TUC set a new minimum pension target for a married couple of half the national average wage.

Participation: Under the influence of Common Market membership, British unions have developed a new interest in extending their opportunities to get involved in management and control beyond the traditional rights of collective bargaining. Already they have secured legislation that will give unions the sole right to represent employees in the running of pension funds and of health and safety committees in factories and work places. This year's Congress went farther and endorsed the idea, originated in Western Germany, that 50 percent of the directors in major companies should be union nominated. The measure drew significant dissent, however, from such leading unions as the 1.2-million-member Engineers and the 750,000-member General & Municipal Workers, who favored a more cautious approach emphasizing the strengthening of collective bargaining.

Devolution: The growth of nationalist feeling in the smaller components of the United Kingdom—Scotland and Wales—has led the government to propose plans to devolve some powers from London to new political assemblies in Edinburgh and Cardiff. In spite of strong opposition from Scottish-born building workers' leader George Smith, the Congress voted to support the proposals by a heavy majority.

TUC Cooperation Urged in Fight Against Abuses of Multinationals

Brighton, England—A torrent of imports from foreign-based multinational corporations is threatening the American economy and taking away the jobs of hundreds of thousands of American workers, two AFL-CIO vice presidents charged here.

"Imports are rising in all the industries where jobs are down—chemicals, lumber, machinery, cars, and consumer electronic gear. That's in addition to shoes and shirts and soft goods where foreign imports have now overtaken U.S. industries," Musicians President Hal C. Davis said in an address before the British Trades Union Congress.

"We're getting an assault from all parts of the world in every type of manufactured product."

President George Hardy of the Service Employees, decrying the abuses of multinationals, said the giant firms "seem to operate everywhere without any regard to international morality or even common decency."

Davis and Hardy spoke as the AFL-CIO's fraternal delegates to the 108th annual meeting of the TUC and conveyed the greeting of the American trade union movement.

While levelling most of their criticism against Western-based MNCs, the AFL-CIO leaders also drew a bead on Iron Curtain firms that are spreading their tentacles throughout the world.

"We should look closely at the Eastern bloc multinationals," Hardy warned. "Their alliances with international capital, and their exports to Western countries, are made with cheap labor—and in many cases sent out under government subsidies."

Davis blamed the Ford Administration for encouraging the flood of imports into America. He quoted a business publication that said the Administration welcomes the trade deficit "primarily because it should help ease the payments problems of the world's poorer nations."

"We are not bankers. We have seen the problems of the working people in the poorer nations. Their bankers may be doing very well, but their working people are not making enough money to buy food," Davis observed.

"So the exchange being promoted in the name of 'freer trade' is the reverse of what we have sought for many years. We want to share full employment—not unemployment—around the world.

"The benefits to multinational firms and banks are not necessarily benefits to the workers," Davis said. "To make the poor poorer and to give those who have a little even less is a much more likely result of our government's current policies."

Hardy told the meeting the AFL-CIO has been struggling with the problems of multinational firms and their effects on workers both at home and abroad for a number of years, primarily through the more than 60 international trade secretariats to which its affiliates belong.

He noted, too, that the AFL-CIO recently rejoined the Trade Union Advisory Committee of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development, which has drawn up a code of ethics regarding the operations of the global corporations.

Hardy said the federation is ready to work with the TUC and other legitimate, representative free labor movements in Europe to protect workers' rights, and he called anew for greater cooperation among free trade unions.

Hardy said it is time to pull together again that broad, democratic labor front which existed 30 years ago when the TUC and the AFL-CIO worked together "to help rebuild the shattered remains of those European labor movements that had been decimated by war and fascist domination."

Paperworkers to Act:

Pressmen Approve Merger Talk Plans

New York—The Printing & Graphic Communications Union moved a step closer to merging with the Paperworkers as delegates to the IPGCU's 21st quadrennial convention here called on the union's board of directors to continue merger talks and develop a merger plan for a membership referendum.

In other actions, the 1,200 delegates endorsed the Carter-Mondale ticket, established a new organizing fund in the printing industry's newspaper web press segment, and gave renewed support for striking pressmen at the Washington Post.

But the overriding topic during the five-day convention was the proposed merger which IPGCU President Sol Fishko said would be "the culmination of a 20-year dream." Both Fishko and Paperworkers President Joseph P. Tonelli strongly endorsed the proposal.

Tonelli told the convention that UPIU's executive board has voted to recommend that delegates to the union's biennial convention next month approve the merger discussions, and he predicted overwhelming support.

If the merger is consummated it would result in a combined union of more than 350,000 members. Fishko told delegates that a merger would help stem the corporate "domino game" designed to "pit one group against another."

"We must bring together under one house all of the forces which will permit us to achieve economic welfare for our members," Fishko said. "We cannot promote industrial stability, we cannot secure the benefits which we call 'fringe' on a solo austere journey. But with the resources at our command, and in conjunction with other compatible unions, we can do all of this and more."

Prior to the union's endorsement of the Democratic national ticket, Fishko told delegates that the Nixon-Ford Administration has been insensitive to the needs of workers, and contrasted President Ford's economic policies with Jimmy Carter's commitment to more jobs, "to compassionate assistance to the working men and women of this nation, to retraining to minimize the impact of technology," and other needs.

"It is up to each of us to make our convictions felt by voting for government with compassion and against government for the privileged few on Nov. 2," Fishko declared.

On the third day of the convention, members of the union's special defense fund voted unanimously to permanently extend strike benefits. This supplements action in March when defense fund members suspended a 26-week limit and increased benefits from $50 to $70 a week.

Lifting the time limitation will largely benefit 160 striking Pressmen at the Washington Post. Pressman's Local 6 has been on strike at the Post since Oct. 1, 1975.

Convention delegates also raised $5,746 in a special collection to aid the local.



VISITING DELEGATION of the European Parliament—the representative body of the nine-nation European Economic Community—confers with AFL-CIO officials and staff members for an exchange of ideas on a wide range of topics. The meeting was held at federation headquarters during the delegation's visit to Washington, which included talks with government and business groups.

Labor Costs Decline As Home Prices Rise

While the cost of the average American house has increased more than four-fold since the end of World War II, labor costs as a percentage of purchase price have declined steadily, latest figures from government and industry sources bear out.

Excluding mortgage interest costs, on-site labor costs have fallen from 33 percent of the total cost of the average new single-family house in 1949 to 16 percent in 1976. When mortgage interest is included, labor costs declined from 18 percent to only 6 percent over the same period.

The figures were obtained from the Commerce Dept. and the National Association of Home Builders by the research department of the Carpenters and published in the current issue of the union's monthly magazine, the Carpenter.

The chief cause of today's inflated home prices is the cost of financing, the figures show. Rising land and closing costs also have been major factors. The cost of materials, which constituted 36 percent of the selling price of the average new home in 1949, represented 38 percent in 1969 and 33 percent last year.

Land, financing, and closing costs, however, have increased dramatically, representing 16 percent of the selling price in 1949, 31 percent twenty years later, and 39 percent today.

The cost of a typical house in the United States in 1949 was $9,780. By 1969, the median price of a new house had risen to $20,534. Last year, the median had skyrocketed to $43,700. These were asking prices, not overall costs that include interest.

"If you buy a $43,700 home today on a 30-year mortgage, you wind up paying approximately $118,292—and who can find a home for $43,700?" the union's publication observed. "Until these mortgage interest rates go down, or until the federal government steps in to reduce interest rates, the average American will never be able to get out of debt where housing is concerned."

The 1949 house that sold for $9,780 actually cost $17,994 when mortgage interest is added on. The interest is based upon a 30-year mortgage at the then-current interest rate of 5 percent, with a 10 percent down payment.

In 1969, the average house selling for $20,534 had a total cost of $50,886 over 30 years when interest payments based on a rate of 8 percent are included. Today's median-priced $43,700 home, mortgaged over 30 years at an average interest rate of 9 percent, costs $118,292 in the end.

"The significant part of all this is that the total cost of the 1949 house, over a 30-year mortgage period, counting interest and everything, did not quite double the asking price," the Carpenters' magazine pointed out.

"However, 20 years later, in 1969, the total cost of the average house with a 30-year mortgage, was 250 percent more than the asking price. And by 1976, this year, the total money spent on the average American house, adding the outrageous interest and land cost, is almost triple the asking price."

Dixie Lee Ray, Jackson Win In Washington

Washington State Democrats renominated Sen. Henry M. Jackson and chose Dixie Lee Ray, former head of the Atomic Energy Commission, as their gubernatorial nominee.

In other primary elections, Oklahoma Democrat Wes Wadkins was chosen as the nominee for Speaker Carl Albert's seat, Rep. Henry Helstoski (D-N.J.) won renomination in a re-run of a protested primary, and Rhode Island officials declared Richard Lorber the winner over Gov. Philip Noel by 100 votes in a recount of their Democratic Senate race. The recount, ordered after Lorber led by 360 votes in the primary the week before, gave him 60,118 votes to 60,018 for Noel.

Dr. Ray was the apparent winner in Washington by 1 percent of the vote over Seattle Mayor Wes Uhlman and will face Republican John Spellman in November. Republican Gov. Daniel R. Evans is retiring.

Jackson won with 87 percent of the primary vote, and five incumbent congressmen—four Democrats and a Republican—were renominated, all with labor's endorsement. In the sixth house seat, from which Rep. Floyd Hicks (D) is retiring, COPE-endorsed Norman Dicks won the Democratic nomination.

In Oklahoma, Wadkins won easily over Albert's longtime assistant, Charles Ward, and Oklahoma City Democrats nominated hospital administrator Tom Dunlap, also in a runoff primary, for the seat being vacated by conservative Republican John Jarman.

Helstoski, who is under indictment for alleged bribe-taking, defeated Byron Baer in a special election ordered after the state's June 8 primary.

Machinists Revise Dues Formula To Finance Expanded Programs

Hollywood, Fla.—Delegates to the Machinists' 29th convention here approved a new per capita tax formula to give the IAM greater overall strength through a more equitable distribution of dues income at local, district and national levels.

Under the new formula, which takes effect Jan. 1, 1977, the union's national headquarters will receive the equivalent of one hour's weighted average earnings, computed annually on a union-wide basis. Eighty percent will go to IAM's general operating fund and the remainder to the union's drained strike fund.

The 2,345 delegates voted to set the minimum district level per capita tax at 50 percent of the national tax, exclusive of the strike-fund allocation. Minimum dues were raised from $6.50 to $8.50 per month.

As of last June, the union-wide weighted average hourly earnings was $5.46. When it is recalculated in October, the figure is expected to be slightly higher. Current per-capita tax is $4.50.

The new formula means that the per capita tax will rise only as members' earnings rise and that union finances will be adjusted automatically each year for the effects of inflation.

IAM President Floyd E. Smith told delegates that the new formula will equip the union's grand lodge —its national headquarters—to go forward with the task of providing members with a wider range and depth of services.

"I believe this convention has also taken a forward step in strengthening our district lodges, and that this will pay off in stronger local lodges," Smith said. He cautioned, however, that even with the new strike-fund allocation "that fund will continue to be on thin ice."

IAM strike-fund benefit payments were suspended Aug. 1 when the fund level fell below $500,000. It marked the fourth time in the fund's 17-year history that payments have been cut off.

"The legacy of this 1976 convention must be adequate financing for all of the three levels on which we operate," Smith said. "This is the goal of our 1976 Program for Progress."

The financial reorganization will enable the union to strengthen existing services and programs and initiate new ones. Among the new programs voted by the convention were:

- A new civil rights department to strengthen opportunities for IAM women and minority members both on the job and within the union.
- A new organizing department. Traditionally, the union's organizing efforts have been handled by its vice presidents. An organizing department was created at IAM headquarters in Washington shortly after Smith became president in 1969, but was abolished in the early 1970s.
- A strong community services program that will give leadership to community services committees to be established by each IAM local.
- A special program to combat alcoholism and drug abuse.
- A stepped-up coordinated-bargaining effort for members who work for multi-plant corporations.
- Implementation of a pre-retirement program and encouragement of the formation of retired members' clubs in every local and their affiliation with the National Council of Senior Citizens.
- An expansion in the legislative, research, and international staffs at national headquarters and greater use of mass media.

In other action, delegates to the quadrennial convention approved resolutions calling for the elimination of tax subsidies and special breaks for multinational corporations and for federal legislation to fine employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens. The convention also voted to update and improve the salary scale for the union's executive officers, setting the president's salary at $55,000.

Election of international officers is scheduled for early next year. Candidates for president, secretary-treasurer, and nine vice presidencies will be nominated at local union meetings in January and voted on in April. The terms of office begin on July 1.

Two members of the IAM's 11-member executive council are ineligible to seek re-election because of the union constitution's provision for mandatory retirement at the age of 65. They are Smith and Vice President Robert Simpson of Los Angeles.

Women Accelerate Labor Force Rise

The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that the nation's labor force will pass the 100 million mark before 1980, primarily because of a growing number of women seeking work.

By 1990, BLS projects, the labor force will total nearly 114 million workers, up from 92.6 million in 1975. The revised projections envision a "somewhat more rapid growth" of the American work force than previously estimated, BLS said.

"The primary reason for the upward revision in the bureau's labor force projections is that more women are projected to enter the labor force than previously anticipated," the bureau said.

In Windup Drive:

2 Major Job Bills Sent to President

(Continued from Page 1)

timized by illegal price-fixing or other restraints of trade. The measure would also expand the government's authority to subpoena evidence in antitrust investigations and to require advance notice of big corporate mergers.

● House approval of labor-supported legislation to modernize the management of the national forest system and avert a threatened shortage of timber. The bill is designed to remedy the sharp limitations imposed by a federal court on timber harvesting in the national forests.

It would permit such timbering under strict guidelines on clear-cutting and allowable harvest levels. Differences in the House and Senate versions of the legislation must be ironed out by a conference committee.

● Final approval of the congressional budget resolution setting a $413.1 billion ceiling on federal spending in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1. The total is about $13 billion above Ford's budget target, but is still well below what organized labor had urged to turn the economy around and stimulate the creation of jobs.

● Clearance to the White House of a one-year freeze on the salaries of members of Congress, judges and other high government officials. The bill includes a Senate-sponsored provision vigorously opposed by federal employee unions to repeal the so-called 1 percent kicker added to the cost-of-living increases of government and military retirees. The 1 percent supplement has been in effect since 1969 and was designed to compensate for the lag in applying COL increases to government pensions.

● Adoption by the House of a stiff prohibition against the cooperation by U.S. companies with the Arab trade boycott of Israel. The antiboycott measure was approved, 318 to 63, as a rider to a routine bill extending the Commerce Dept.'s power to regulate exports to Communist countries. Penalties for violating the act would be increased to $25,000 for the first offense and to $50,000 for later offenses. A less stringent antiboycott bill was passed by the Senate last month, and the differences must be reconciled by a conference committee.

The tax bill adopted by Congress a week earlier also contained a provision aimed at the Arab boycott. But rather than impose direct penalties, that measure would deny foreign tax credits and deferment privileges to companies that participate in the boycott.

● Senate approval of a measure to provide tax credits to parents to help offset college tuition costs. The proposal was attached to a minor House-passed bill and approved by a voice vote with only a few senators in the chamber. A similar Senate proposal had been dropped from the tax bill. Labor has repeatedly opposed such tax credits on the ground that they are too costly and would inevitably drive up tuition rates rather than benefit taxpayers.

NLRB Caseload Jumps 10 Percent

The National Labor Relations Board announced it handled a record total of 49,335 cases during its 1976 fiscal year, the period from July 1, 1975, through June 30, 1976.

The total was 10 percent more than the previous record set in fiscal year 1975. Of the total, 34,509 charges of unfair labor practice were filed by workers, unions, and business firms. The remaining 14,826 cases were petitions for employee secret-ballot elections to determine union representation in collective bargaining, petitions seeking union-shop deauthorization polls, amendments of certifications, and unit clarifications.

During the fiscal year, NLRB conducted 8,642 union representation elections.



GEORGE MEANY JOINS the staff of the CBS news show Face the Nation in marking its 13th anniversary after a wide-ranging interview on current political, economic and labor problems.

Carter Says Workers Pay for GOP Errors

(Continued from Page 1)

"After the election, Nixon made his fifth major mistake. . . . The massive, clandestine sale of wheat to Russia cheated the American farmer and left the American consumer totally unprotected against inflation. . . .

"The Republicans then made their sixth economic mistake with a last desperate swing back to fighting inflation. Beginning in the summer of 1973, the Federal Reserve Board tried to cut back the money supply. Interest rates soared. . . .

"In October 1974, Ford made his first economic mistake—the seventh of the Republican Administration. On the verge of the nation's worst postwar recession, Ford put on his WIN button and asked the Congress to raise the taxes. Unemployment soared. . . . If Congress had agreed to these disastrous plans, many more millions would have lost their jobs.

"Congress also refused to join in the eighth, and potentially the most disastrous of the Nixon-Ford errors —the deliberate attempt to raise energy prices. . . .

"In the last 18 months, Ford made the ninth, and hopefully with your help his last, economic mistake. His policies have carefully and consistently destroyed precisely the programs that could reduce unemployment, and increase productivity, by training and targeting workers for the jobs the nation needs to have done.

"That's the Republican record. The Republicans have had their innings—no runs, few hits, and nine errors."

He pointed out that while Ford's advisers were predicting that unemployment would fall below 7 percent this year it had gone up to 7.9 percent in August—the highest rate since the 1930s depression except for the levels of up to 8.9 percent during Ford's first nine months in office.

Carter debunked the Republicans' claim that "they are the party that can control inflation" by pointing out that the present annual inflation rate of about 6 percent is almost three times as high as the 2.2 percent average during the 20 years between 1949 and 1969.

Carter was equally critical of the Republican claim that it is the party of fiscal responsibility.

"The White House budget alone has increased by over 350 percent since Richard Nixon. The deficit for the year just ended is $65 billion . . . the largest deficit in our history. It is larger than the deficits of all eight Kennedy-Johnson years combined."

On the issue of housing which "the Republicans claim is one of their campaign issues" Carter responded that the GOP has plunged the construction industry into a depression. "The cost of a new house has gone up 50 percent," Carter said, and interest rates are also up 50 percent.

"The Republicans say they support strong economic growth. But the economy has grown more slowly during the last eight years than at any time since the Hoover depression.

"The real value of the gross national product actually declined during each year Gerald Ford has been president. The average worker's pay check buys less today than it did in 1968."

Carter drew steady applause as he made the point that this year's presidential campaign did not just get underway, but had its roots in the histories and the candidates the two parties have nominated since 1932 when the Republicans renominated Hoover and the Democrats picked Franklin Roosevelt.

"This campaign has been joined a hundred times, whenever our party has fought for legislation that will benefit the average American—for social security, for the minimum wage, for rural electrification, for voting rights, for Medicare—and our opponent's party fought against this progress," Carter said.

Meany Lauds Commitment To Change

(Continued from Page 1)

integrity." He noted that Carter has said he hopes to balance the national budget in four years "by getting people back to work, getting them on the payroll as taxpayers rather than people drawing on welfare or other federal benefits," and that is a "realistic goal."

Meany made these other points during the interview:

On wage-price controls—"I doubt that we'd accept any form now because of our bad experience in the past."

On Sen. Robert Dole, GOP vice presidential candidate, and his campaign against Meany — "I don't think he expects anyone to take that seriously, that George Meany is trying to run the country, and I don't think the Chamber of Commerce is worried too much about George Meany running the country."

On registration—"Our registration is coming up" and the AFL-CIO is pressing its campaign to get its members to register and vote.

On help from Carter—"I expect that if Gov. Carter is elected he will listen to . . . our side of the story, that he will listen to our economists, that he will listen to our experts and that he will not lock himself into one game plan that this Administration has locked itself into since 1969."

On his retirement—"I've not set any date for retirement but . . . I've given a little more thought to retirement since my recent illness than I had before. But I still haven't set a date and I still feel fairly well."

Labor Urges Stress On Economic Issues

Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter drew strong encouragement from the AFL-CIO to stress in his debates with President Ford "the real problems that face the people.

As Carter prepared for the first of three televised debates with his Republican opponent, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland sent a telegram urging him to "focus on the true issues of this campaign," such as unemployment, inflation, the high cost of health care and the need for tax reform.

"Millions are unemployed and millions more face the loss of their jobs," Meany and Kirkland said. "Carpenters can't afford to buy the houses they have built. New housing, desperately needed, is not being constructed.

"Earnings of public employees are not keeping pace with inflation because cities and states are near bankruptcy. Some teachers, in fact, can't make ends meet without food stamps.

"Workers can't afford to send their children to college. Teenagers, especially blacks, can't get their first job in the workforce.

"The aged and the sick are suffering because the health care they need costs far too much.

"Millions of hard-working Americans are paying far more than their fair share of taxes because so many wealthy individuals and corporations escape taxation through deliberately designed loopholes.

"These are the real issues the American people face. They are relying on you to make their case in these debates. They are relying on you for sound, sensible, compassionate programs to get America back to work and to restore fairness and equity in American life."

Support Mounts for Ticket

Presidential candidate Jimmy Carter and his running mate, Sen. Walter F. Mondale, won the endorsement of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept.'s executive board, which urged all public employees to vote for the Democratic slate.

The executive board of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees and the executive committee of the Ladies' Garment Workers also voted to endorse the Carter-Mondale slate in the November election.

In announcing its endorsement, the PED cited the commitment of the Democratic Party platform to collective bargaining rights for state and local workers, Hatch Act revision, and aid for cities, public education and the Postal Service.

The PED is composed of 29 AFL-CIO unions with combined membership of 1.8 million government and public workers.

The ILGWU assailed the anti-worker policies of the Nixon-Ford Administration, which it blamed for the nation's increased unemployment and continued inflation. And the Hotel & Restaurant Employees stressed that the election of Carter and Mondale is vital to the nation's workers and economy.

More than 30 AFL-CIO unions have backed the Carter-Mondale ticket either by convention resolution or executive board action since the federation's Executive Council voted to endorse the Democratic nominees.

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Poverty Up Record 10.7% Under Ford

2.5 Million Forced Into Poor Ranks

By James M. Shevis

Widespread unemployment caused by the Nixon-Ford recession raised the number of Americans living in poverty last year to 25.9 million, an increase of 2.5 million, or 10.7 percent, from the previous year.

The Census Bureau, which released the figures, said the rise in the number of poor persons was the largest single-year increase since the government began keeping such statistics in 1959.

Moreover, "the increase in the number of poor between 1974 and 1975 was quite pervasive, occurring for both black and white persons, for persons of Spanish origin, and for the young as well as for the elderly," the bureau said.

The median income of all families in the United States last year was $13,720—6 percent, or $817, higher than the 1974 median but about 3 percent below the 1974 level when adjusted for the 9.1 percent increase in prices over the year, the government said.

Last year was the second consecutive year and the fourth in the last seven years in which median income failed to keep pace with the rate of inflation. Half of all families have incomes below the median and half are above.

The 25.9 million persons below the poverty level in 1975—defined as $5,500 for a nonfarm family of four—comprised 12 percent of the U.S. population, or about one of every eight persons. The Census Bureau attributed the sharp increase in the poverty population chiefly to the recession from which the nation has not fully recovered.

"The decline in real median family income reflected the continued sluggishness in the economy during 1975, as evidenced by a decline of 2 percent in the real gross national product between 1974 and 1975," the bureau said in its report, Money Income & Poverty Status of Families in the United States.

"During the same period, the average annual unemployment rate for the nation increased from 5.6 percent in 1974 to 8.5 percent in 1975.

"The rise in the unemployment rate was accompanied by an increase in the number of persons who exhausted their unemployment benefits, from about 2 million in 1974 to 4.3 million in 1975." The Census Bureau report is based on a survey of 47,000 households conduct annually.

Many Americans earning only the federal minimum wage of $2.30 an hour drew incomes last year far

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Meany Warns GOP Plans Campaign of False Issues



SPREADING POVERTY spurred by faulty Nixon-Ford economic policies has hit hard at Spanish-speaking Americans, Democratic vice presidential nominee Walter F. Mondale declared in an address to a Labor Council for Latin American Advancement political conference. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Cites Need To Assure True Focus

The Ford campaign "is trying to mislead the voters with a smokescreen of false issues," AFL-CIO President George Meany charged in a letter calling on all segments of the trade union movement to make sure that unions members and their families are not fooled.

The real issues are jobs, tax justice, health care, housing, interest rates and education, Meany told national, state and local trade union leaders. These issues have been virtually "ignored for eight years" and "will continue to be ignored unless the present Administration is replaced by Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale."

Meany warned that in the weeks before Election Day "there will be a concerted campaign to divert the voters' attention" away from the real issues and that already "the media and the Ford forces are focusing attention on trivial matters at the expense of real problems."

He called for an all-out effort by unions to register their members and their families, present the issues and turn out the biggest vote of trade unionists "in history." When workers vote and "know the stakes in the election—then America will be the winner."

Scoring the Ford record as "indefensible" and the Republican Party platform as "disastrous," Meany said that a Carter-Mondale victory means that "in January America will move forward again to its historic goals of equality, progress and hope for a better future for all its citizens."

Meany emphasized that of the real issues the most important is jobs and that the policy of the Ford

(Continued on Page 8)

Federal Pay Protest Aims At Ballot Box

The AFL-CIO threw its full support behind a month-long Government Employees' drive to turn out the vote against President Ford on Nov. 2 for his decision to pare a cost-of-living pay raise for federal white-collar workers to an average of 4.83 percent.

After meeting with AFGE President Kenneth T. Blaylock, AFL-CIO President George Meany said he had asked the federation's Committee on Political Education to work closely with the union to insure the success of its intensified voter-registration campaign this month.

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Western Unions Pledge Support:

Carter Assails Ford On Jobless Policies

Portland, Ore.—Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter told a meeting of Pacific Northwest trade unionists here "there can be no clearer indictment of economic mismanagement by this Republican Administration and no better symbol of the issues which lie at the heart of this year's campaign" than the 2.5 million increase in the number of Americans living in poverty.

"Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford have made these people poor in the same way Mr. Hoover made people poor in the 1930s—by denying them the chance to work," Carter told members of AFL-CIO state federations from Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Alaska.

"The Republicans pay lip service to work, but they veto bills that would create jobs. They have become the party not of work, but of welfare," Carter charged.

At the conference, leaders of the four state federations expressed complete support of Carter and his running mate, Sen. Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, and mapped programs to assure their election on Nov. 2.

Carter reiterated his stand that this year's campaign is not simply a contest between two presidential candidates. Rather, he said, the election offers voters a choice between two political heritages.

"It is a choice between the party which cares about the common man and the party which puts the special interests first," he declared.

Noting that the Census Bureau's report on America's poor showed the largest increase in the number of persons living below the official poverty line since the bureau began keeping records 17 years ago, Carter compared the records of the Kennedy-Johnson years and the Nixon-Ford tenure of office.

"Sixteen years ago, John Kennedy based his presidential campaign on the theme that our coun-

(Continued on page 8)

Congress Rejects Veto Of Labor-HEW Funds

Congress dealt a sharp rebuff to President Ford as it quickly overrode his veto of the $56.6 billion appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare.

Ford announced his veto of the Labor-HEW funding measure on Sept. 29, charging that it was inflationary because it provides $4 billion more than he had requested for the operation and programs of the two departments.

It took the House less than two hours on the following morning to override the President's action, 312 to 93, far more than the two-thirds majority needed. The Senate followed up on the same day by voting 67 to 15 to override. It was Ford's 59th veto since taking office and the 11th to be reversed by Congress.

Although Ford had complained that the bill violated "fiscal restraint and responsibility," the amount appropriated falls within the budget resolution passed by Congress.

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Election Year Politics Tied to Safety Delays

AFL-CIO President George Meany has again questioned Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., on whether the Ford Administration's "election year politics" are causing further delays in strengthening job safety and health protections for workers.

Meany charged in a letter to Usery that the standard-setting process of the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act is being perverted by the Administration's insistence on so-called inflation impact statements before safety and health rules can be revised.

Meany went on to urge Usery to join in the labor movement's effort to have the Administration discontinue the inflation impact statements.

In response to an earlier charge Meany made this year, Usery denied on Mar. 11 that the Labor

(Continued on Page 2)



ANNUAL MEETING of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee focused on the federation's involvement in programs for the minorities and women in the workforce along with a report on new procedures of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. President Frederick O'Neal of the Actors & Artistes is chairman of the committee.

Congress Urged to Lift Deadline On Import Relief for U.S. Workers

Unions representing workers whose jobs have been wiped out by foreign imports appealed to Congress to lift a one-year filing cutoff for adjustment assistance by amending the 1974 Trade Act.

Although ending the one-year filing deadline would bring only limited relief to workers unfairly barred from adjustment benefits, the unions urged adoption of the amendment in testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee.

The Ford Administration is opposed to the legislation, contending that the revision would be too costly because it would bring on an increase in claims.

Organized labor has mixed feelings about trade adjustment assistance. When the 1974 Trade Act was being written, the AFL-CIO and its affiliates urged Congress unsuccessfully to emphasize import limitations rather than short-term payments to workers who lose their jobs.

John J. Sheehan, legislative director of the Steelworkers, told the panel that the section imposing the one-year limit on filing is only one of the many defects in the 1974 foreign trade law.

"Not all of the problems stem from the defects of the statute itself," Sheehan said. "Some rough spots are administrative problems which could be remedied through a change in administrative policy."

A major cause of the problems stems from the interpretation of the law by the Labor Dept. and the government's International Trade Commission in certifying workers for adjustment assistance or rejecting their petitions.

Many more workers petitioning for assistance have been rejected by the Labor Dept. than certified, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research pointed out.

As of the end of August, only 156,778 had been certified eligible for the benefits, while 223,209 had been denied the aid since the law went into effect in April 1975.

Data compiled by the AFL-CIO also show that only about 45 percent of those certified have actually received any benefits.

As of mid-1976, 68,000 of the more than 125,000 workers the Labor Dept. found eligible for benefits had not received their first government check.

Under the law, workers displaced by imports and found eligible for the benefits should be getting 70 percent of average wages for up to 52 weeks.

Sheehan urged the House committee to widen the scope of the investigation of the foreign trade law. He pointed out that unions are often unable to meet the filing deadline for members because of administrative bottlenecks in the Labor Dept. and the ITC.

Vice President Howard D. Samuel of the Clothing & Textile Workers testified that the nation's foreign trade problems will intensify because of the continuing rise in imports. He noted that imports of men's and boys' clothing topped previous record-highs last year.

"To make matters worse, it now appears as if 1976 will prove to be even better for imports," Samuel said.

Industry figures for the first seven months of 1976 show that imports of men's and boys' apparel are far out-pacing the level of a year ago—in some cases by more than 40 percent.

Samuel also cited government statistics that recorded the loss of 45,000 jobs in the domestic tailored clothing industry between 1967 and 1975 because of production cutbacks caused by import competition.

He urged Congress to act before adjournment to correct the inequities of the one-year filing deadline imposed on workers. Delaying a decision on the bill, sponsored by Rep. Philip Sharp (D-Ind.), would result in further injustices, Samuel said.

The Auto Workers, testifying for the bill, pointed out that since the government has achieved its objective to lower tariffs through the trade law, it should also remedy the problems that befell workers by the resulting rise in imports.

Clothing Pact Brings Gains For 90,000

New York—New contracts increasing hourly wages from 75 to 95 cents for over 90,000 members of the Clothing & Textile Workers have been overwhelmingly ratified.

ACTWU President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, who headed the union's bargaining team, described terms of the contracts as "the best ever" reached in the cotton garment section of the men's apparel industry. The pacts cover workers in the shirt, pants, and outerwear segments of the industry.

The shirt settlement averted a scheduled walkout of some 30,000 workers around the nation, and was reached with the aid of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. The shirt and pants agreements run for three years and outerwear for 38 months.

The outerwear settlement will give some 30,000 workers a total wage increase of 95 cents an hour over the life of the agreement. The 30,000 pants workers will receive wage increases totaling 80 cents an hour while shirt workers will realize hourly wage hikes totaling 75 cents.

In addition, outerwear workers stand to earn up to 12 cents an hour in cost-of-living adjustments in the first year of the pact, and 10 cents in the second year. In the shirt and pants agreements, workers may receive COL adjustments of up to 10 cents an hour in 1977 and in 1978.

Major contract improvements also were achieved in the areas of health insurance, pensions, and holidays.

OPEIU Vice President Frank Morton Retires

Frank E. Morton, a vice president and regional director of the Office & Professional Employees for the past 16 years, retired Aug. 31 after more than 40 years of service to the trade union movement.

Morton, 68, was active in the Aluminum Workers since the mid-1930s before joining the AFL organizing staff in 1946.

Labor Protests Hearings:

OSHA Denounced On Noise Rule Stall

By John R. Oravec

Participating under protest in the government's second round of hearings on occupational noise in little more than a year, the AFL-CIO accused the Labor Dept. of needlessly prolonging a decision on setting an effective and workable noise standard.

Several weeks of hearings conducted by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration last year failed to bring action from the Labor Dept. even though the federal job safety law requires that a final standard be issued within 60 days after the close of hearings.

Organized labor wants an immediate reduction in workplace noise to 85 decibels and eventually to 70 decibels—the level where occupational hygienists have found that hearing impairment begins.

Federation Vice President A. F. Grospiron, chairman of the AFL-CIO safety and health committee and labor's lead-off witness, termed the hearings further foot-dragging on the development and promulgation of a standard that should have been set at least two years ago.

Grospiron's testimony, presented by George H. R. Taylor, traced the Labor Dept.'s lack of progress in setting a standard since the late 1960s, when then-Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz issued an 85-decibel limit under the Walsh-Healy Act. Taylor is the secretary of the AFL-CIO job safety committee.

OSHA has proposed keeping the workplace noise limit at 90 decibels over an eight-hour day, 40-hour-week period, but would initiate audiometric testing of workers at 85 decibels.

Employers want to retain the 90-decibel level and even to have a number of industries exempted from any noise standard.

The 5-decibel difference at the 85-to-90 range is far greater than the numbers indicate. Noise recorded at 90 decibels is actually twice as loud as 85 decibels.

Some experts compare 90 decibels to the rear of a 20-ton truck or a subway train and 85 decibels to the noise of a busy street corner.

The major cause of the hold-up on a new noise rule is the Labor Dept.'s adherence to an Office of Management & Budget directive requiring "inflation impact statements" before OSHA standards can be issued.

Grospiron pointed out that two impact studies have been made on occupational noise costing taxpayers a total of $229,000. The studies estimate the initial cost to industry of complying with the standard.

While questioning the conclusions of the studies, and cost impact on employers, Grospiron said other factors also must be considered.

"They must be weighed against what a good standard, well enforced, can accomplish—increased productivity, less employee mobility, reduction in occupational injuries and in workers' compensation costs, and increased economic activity and new jobs from a stimulated noise abatement industry."

A 1975 economic impact study release by OSHA shortly before the hearings opened estimated the cost to industry of immediately lowering workplace noise to 85 decibels at $18.5 billion and to 90 decibels at $10.5 billion. The estimates are far lower than were originally drawn up by the same firm—Bolt Beranek & Newman—that conducted a noise study in 1973.

"In our opinion," Grospiron said, "OSHA could commission a series of studies such as BB&N and they would all come up with different dollar amounts, depending on what is fed into them."

Another study issued last year by the Environmental Protection Agency estimated the costs of compliance well below both BB&N estimates.

Calling the new noise hearings "illegal and unnecessary," Grospiron said that the time for stalling and delay has run out on the Labor Dept.

American workers need and must have a strong 85-decibel noise standard immediately which can be achieved through modern engineering controls, he stressed.

Grospiron also suggested that alternative methods could be used in industries where engineering controls have not yet been developed.

"It is time the American worker and society stop carrying the burden of the true costs to pay for excessive levels of occupational noise," he declared. "Management, which has developed industrial processes keyed only to production and not factoring in the means to protect workers from unsafe or unhealthy occupational work environments, must face up to its responsibilities and carry its appropriate share of this burden."

Also participating in the hearings under protest were representatives of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, the Clothing & Textile Workers and the Steelworkers.

Election Year Politics Tied to Safety Delays

(Continued from Page 1)

Dept. was under political pressure from the White House to drag its feet on new safety standards. But Meany said that Usery's response overlooked the requirement imposed by the Office of Management & Budget on the Occupational Safety & Health Administration for inflation impact studies, which are delaying a number of new standards.

"This device is sucking the life out of an orderly and expeditious standard development process," Meany stressed. "It has resulted not only in insufferable delays, but perverted the purposes of the Act to that of a protective operation to shield employers from its legitimate consequences.

"As such, in an election year, the ghost of the Nixon Administration's 1972 effort to firm up support of an incumbent President's effort for re-election hangs heavily over the present situation. . . ."

On this point, Meany alluded to revelations of the Watergate investigation which produced a 1972 presidential election campaign memorandum from then-Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther that suggested "no controversial standards" would be issued as an inducement to attract contributions from employers.

Meany also noted that organized labor, which is currently challenging the legality of the inflation impact statements in federal court, has been attempting to get the Labor Dept. to set a safe noise standard for more than three years.

OSHA is conducting a second round of hearings on the proposed noise standard, in which Meany said the AFL-CIO would participate under protest.

This is because the labor movement's suit in federal court also charges that the Secretary of Labor violated a provision of the federal safety law by not issuing a noise standard within 60 days after the completion of last year's hearings.

"The AFL-CIO has a moral commitment to do all in its power to demonstrate that strong standards, firmly enforced, must be developed and implemented in a timely fashion," Meany declared.

"This must be done in conformity with the intent of the act, and not by means of an interpretation by the Nixon-Ford Administration, motivated principally by dollar values and election year politics."

Phil Wells Dies at 72, Retired Field Staffer

Benton, Ark.—Phil B. Wells, a retired AFL-CIO field representative, died here at his home on Sept. 26. He was 72 years old.

Wells, a native of Albany, Ga., joined the AFL staff in October 1947, and retired in February 1969. His duties were with Region XVI in the South and Southwest United States.

National LCLAA Conference:

Mondale Stresses Vital Role Of Latin Unionists at Polls

By Rex Hardesty

The Nixon-Ford economic policies that have allowed 2.5 million more Americans to plummet back below the poverty level hit hard at the Spanish-speaking community, Sen. Walter F. Mondale told the national political conference of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement.

"When you talk about poverty in America, you're talking about Spanish-speaking Americans," the Democratic vice presidential nominee said, citing the Latino unemployment figure which is at 11.4 percent without counting part-time and discouraged workers.

Mondale also stressed that the nation's seven million adult Latinos can make the difference in a close election—especially since they have recently migrated heavily into such key states as Illinois and New Jersey in addition to their high concentration in New York, California and Florida.

The two-day national conference in Washington brought together more than 100 representatives of 20 unions from 25 states. The LCLAA, which was founded in 1973 as a labor support group for registration and get-out-the vote efforts in the Latino community, has grown to 50 chapters in 16 states.

The lack of educational opportunity is the toughest long-range problem Latinos face, Mondale said, and the Nixon-Ford administration has repeatedly gutted aid to them, slashing 14 percent from the bilingual education funds with a proposed budget "that would all but end federal aid to education."

Mondale told the poignant story of testimony before a Senate committee about a California chicano youngster who was widely praised as a four-year old for his quickness in darting about while working the fields.

Then he started to school—and was scolded severely in a language he didn't understand for moving around. The youngster, placed among non-achievers for much of grade school, became Dr. Uvaldo Palomares, an eminent California social scientist.

Mondale pledged the administration of his running mate, Jimmy Carter, would "restore the human element" that runs through all of the needs of the Spanish community. He noted Franklin Roosevelt's pledge to "err on the side of the warm-hearted," and urged Latinos to vote out the Nixon-Ford budget cutters who are what FDR described as "frozen in the ice of their own indifference."

As long as 60 percent of Latino youngsters from one-language families do not finish high school, Mondale said, there's no hope of correcting such related problems as the number of senior citizens living in poverty.

Speaking two days after the first debate between Carter and Ford, Mondale drew attention to several of Ford's claims to have reformed federal tax laws.

"He failed to mention he's the President who proposed a 10 percent surcharge in 1974. And he didn't point out that raising the personal tax exemption to $1,000 from $750 would save about $85 in taxes for a worker in the $15,000 income range while it saves $780 for his friends in the $50,000 wage bracket."

At the end of his recitation of Latino problems to which there has been no Ford response, Mondale said that for an American of Spanish descent to vote for Ford would make as much sense as a chicken voting for Colonel Sanders.

Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, told the conference that the continuing growth of LCLAA would "lift the Latin American population of the United States into full, first-class citizenship."

Donahue said all those who had a role in the founding of the young organization now face the more difficult task of assuring Latinos a share in "the social revolution in which we are all engaged—to achieve social, economic and political equality with all other Americans."

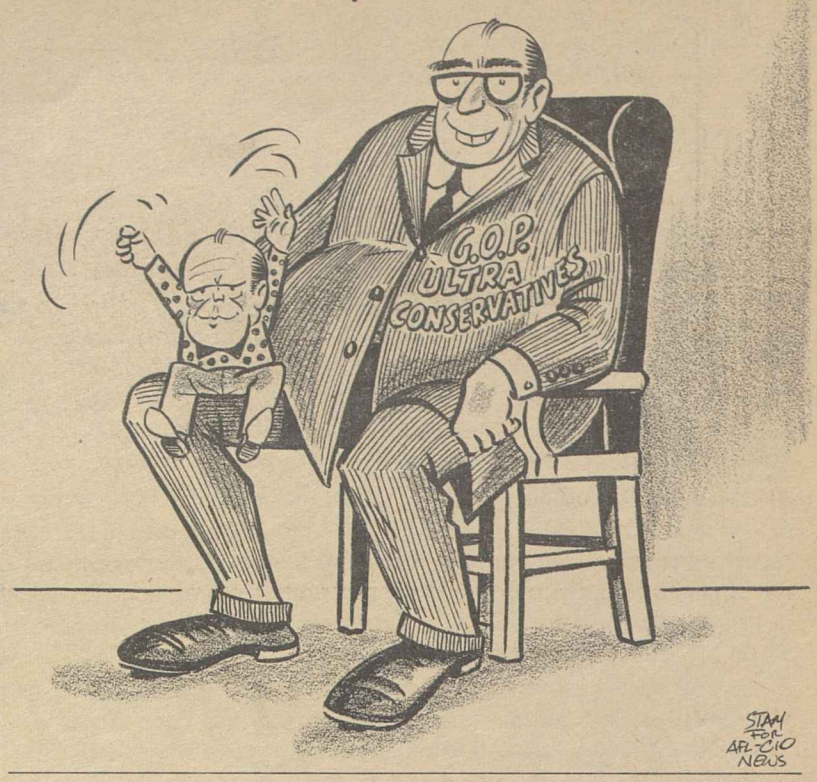
The election of Carter and Mondale, he said, is the only way workers can be assured of resuming the momentum of the Kennedy-Johnson years, when real spendable earnings went up 10 percent for American workers. He contrasted that with the Nixon-Ford record, with those real earnings right back where they started, with no gain for 7½ years.

The delegates also heard reports on three areas of particular concentration in LCLAA voter registration efforts—in the Perth Amboy, N.J., area, New York City and the Broward-Dade County area around Miami. Of the approximately 10,000 new registrants between November 1975 and March 1976 in Dade County, 48 percent registered Democratic, 43 percent Republican and 9 percent other party or independent.

Ladies' Garment Workers' President Sol C. Chaikin addressed the gathering, as did Jake Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and Robert A. Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Other speakers included Roy Kirkley of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and Don Slaiman, deputy director of the AFL-CIO Department of Organization & Field Services, who delivered a pledge of continued cooperation from COPE Director Al Barkan.

'We're Ready for Mr. Carter!'



Congress Urged to Spur True Housing Recovery

Housing production in the United States has "gone flat," costs continue their inflationary rise, and the high level of overall unemployment in the industry threatens to retard the growth of the economy, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Henry B. Schechter, director of the federation's Dept. of Urban Affairs, told the Joint Economic Committee that the depth of the current housing recession can be demonstrated by the unemployment rate among construction workers, which averaged 18 percent in 1975, and remained over 17 percent in August.

In addition, a "ripple" effect also leads to unused capacity and high joblessness in industries that manufacture and distribute construction materials, Schechter said. His appearance before the Senate panel was in conjunction with its current hearings on the pace of the housing industry.

Schechter told the committee that the pattern of cyclical fluctuations in residential construction is related to the high sensitivity of housing to the level of interest rates. He reiterated the AFL-CIO's longstanding call for selective credit regulation to ease interest rates for home building.

Schechter noted that the nation has an annual basic need of 2.1 million new units of housing, but that there have been huge shortfalls in recent years because of the Nixon-Ford recessions.

Total annual housing starts, public and private, fell 51 percent from a high of 2.38 million in 1972 to only 1.17 million in 1975, he observed, and it is estimated that only 1.4 to 1.5 million units will be started in 1976.

"Thus, 1976—with a shortfall of about 650,000 units below needs, will mark the third consecutive year of production deficiency relative to needs," he said. "The deficiencies in 1974 and 1975 were about 750,000 and 900,000, respectively. The three-year cumulative production deficiency is about 2.3 million, and this does not include replacement of occupied substandard units."

Among Schechter's other recommendations for raising the annual housing production level were the following:

- Revitalization of the Housing & Urban Development Dept. through a national commitment to meet housing needs and additional funding to allow the full utilization of existing programs.
- An increase and acceleration in existing subsidized housing programs. Schechter called for extending the Section 235 program of the National Housing Act, which provides low-rate mortgages for purchasers with limited incomes, for two more years; the release by Congress of $32 million in unappropriated public housing payments contracts, and the appropriation and release of $2 billion of the already authorized $5 billion in Government National Mortgage Association tandem plan funds.

Ford Assailed for Steady Record Of Fighting Programs for Elderly

President Ford's record on issues concerning the elderly is so bad that "the greatest danger to their health today may not be swine flu but the President and his Republican administration," Nelson Cruikshank, co-chairman of Seniors for Carter-Mondale, charged.

Cruikshank, on leave as president of the 3-million member National Council of Senior Citizens to aid in the Democratic presidential campaign, was one of four participants at a news conference that examined the Republican record on issues of concern to the elderly.

Cruikshank told the press conference that President Ford, during his years in Congress and in the White House, has:

- Voted against Medicare and Medicaid legislation.
- Proposed an arbitrary 5 percent ceiling for the social security cost-of-living adjustment, although older Americans were entitled to 8 percent by law, a rate that would have denied social security beneficiaries an additional $70 this year, on the average.
- Called for a $25 million cutback in funding for a hot meals program for the elderly.
- Attempted to terminate a community jobs program for older workers at a time when unemployment among that group had risen by 53 percent.
- Proposed increasing a Medicare beneficiary's initial payment for physicians' services from $60 to $77.
- Voted consistently against programs that would mean more adequate housing for older Americans.
- Voted against establishment of the food stamp program, while consistently attempting to gut the program.

"This list could go on and on," Cruikshank said. "We know this man, Gerald R. Ford. But we can't trust him. Certainly the elderly, the sick and the poor must not trust him."

Also addressing the conference were Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Aging; Robert S. Strauss, chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Joseph Duffey, associate director of issues and policy for the Carter-Mondale campaign, and Mayor Paul Jordan of Jersey City, N.J.

Kennedy said that Ford's record is the "key" to the difference between Ford and Carter. Unlike Ford, Kennedy said, "Jimmy Carter has expressed a commitment to assure the nation's elderly a life of dignity." He said the Ford-Nixon Administration's record has been marked by neglect for the elderly, disinterest in their needs, and a total absence of caring.

Jordan charged that the elderly have been systematically "ignored and betrayed" by the Ford Administration whose policies have pushed thousands of older men and women into ghettos where they have been forced to live among criminals, drug addicts, and alcoholics.

"And yet, the Ford Administration has voted again and again against those programs voted by Congress to provide the very housing that would get these people out of the ghettos into clean, decent, sanitary housing at a price they could afford," he said.

Strauss charged that both President Nixon and Ford, "in a consistent, undisturbed program of neglect, have undermined federal programs addressing the unique problems of the elderly, and have initiated no new programs to assist older Americans in coping with the economic strain of skyrocketing inflation."

Joseph Belsky Dies, Led Meat Cutters

New York—Joseph Belsky, president of the Meat Cutters from 1972 until his retirement this year, died at Presbyterian Medical Center Sept. 26.

Belsky, who was 74, had been a member of the Meat Cutters since 1923 and was first elected a vice president of the union in 1937. He had been senior vice president in January 1972 when he was appointed to the presidency and was elected to a full term later that year.

Paul Douglas Dies, Backed Labor Causes

Former Sen. Paul H. Douglas, a dedicated fighter for liberal principles who joined in many of labor struggles for progress and justice, died at his home in Washington, Sept. 24. He was 84.

Douglas represented Illinois in the Senate for 18 years, during which he compiled a perfect record of 76 right and no wrong votes based on the AFL-CIO's analysis of key issues. An economist and educator, Douglas returned to teaching after leaving Congress in 1966. He was a member of the Teachers.

In 1969, Douglas was presented the AFL-CIO's highest honor the Murray-Green award.

Federation President George Meany in a message to Douglas's widow, Emily, said that all who knew him, admired and respected Douglas and were saddened by his death.

"He was a warm supporter of the labor movement, a dedicated liberal, an outstanding public servant, who was truly dedicated to democracy," Meany said. "America has lost one of her greatest men and all of us have lost a dear friend."

The Real Issues

BETWEEN NOW AND Election Day, there will be a concerted campaign to divert the voters' attention away from the true issues at stake in this election. Already the media and the Ford forces are focusing attention on trivial matters at the expense of real problems.

Ford's record is indefensible; the Republican platform is disastrous, so the Ford camp is trying to mislead the voters with a smokescreen of false issues.

We all must do everything in our power to see to it that union members and their families are not fooled.

The real issues are jobs, tax justice, health care, housing, interest rates, education. These are the vital facts of American life that have been ignored for eight years. They will continue to be ignored unless the present Administration is replaced by Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale.

For workers and their families—for the entire economy—nothing is more important than jobs.

The policy of the present Administration has been to cut payrolls and expand welfare rolls. Jimmy Carter will reverse that policy and put America back to work. These are the facts that our members and their families must not forget:

Ten million are unemployed and millions more face the loss of their jobs. Construction workers can't afford to buy the houses they have built. New housing, desperately needed, is not being constructed. Earnings of public employees lag far behind inflation because cities and states are near bankruptcy. Some teachers, in fact, can't make ends meet without food stamps.

Workers can't afford to send their children to college. Teenagers, especially blacks, can't get their first job in the workforce.

Millions who need health care can't afford to be ill. The aged suffer because social security and pensions can't keep pace with inflation.

Millions of working Americans pay far more than their fair share of taxes because wealthy individuals and corporations escape taxation through deliberately designed loopholes.

The election and the future of America will be decided by votes—not by words and fine phrases. So it is up to us, in the month ahead, to see to it that all of our members and their families are registered to vote and that they understand what the candidates stand for and whose side they are on.

Our biggest job comes on Election Day. We must turn out the biggest vote of union members and union families in history. When workers vote—when they know the stakes in the election—then America will be the winner.

This message must be carried to the shop floor, the union hall and the worker's home by the labor press and in every other way we can arrange.

I know you will do your part. Victory means that, in January, America will move forward again to its historic goals of equality, progress and hope for a better future for all its citizens.

This is a task that requires the very best there is in every one of us. I have every confidence that you will do your share—and more.

—Letter from AFL-CIO President George Meany to national, state and local trade union leaders.

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'Why Don't You Wait in the Car?'



Postcard Measure Cited:

Voter Registration Reforms Could Reverse Low Turnouts

By Bayard Rustin

THE LARGEST POLITICAL GROUP in the United States is now made up of non-voters. Recent estimates are that 70 million qualified voting age Americans will not vote on Nov. 2. Less than half of the possible electorate may take part in this presidential election. Seventy percent of the eligible voters could easily choose either to vote against the winner or not to vote at all. As has often been pointed out, this low participation is a disgrace to American democracy. What is sometimes forgotten is that low voting participation weakens our democratic system and lessens our ability to respond to social problems.

The declining voting participation has itself become a political issue. It was the real issue in the recent congressional debate on national postcard registration. The voting participation issue reflects two different conceptions of what a democracy is about. According to one way of thinking, voting is a privilege which must be acquired by the voters' initiative. The other conception is that voting is a right and that government has a responsibility to encourage voters to register.

The opponents of postcard voter participation allege without much foundation that postcard registration will lead to voting fraud, but what they really fear is that it will lead to increased voting. There has been no indication of voting fraud in those states that do have postcard registration. In fact, the national postcard registration bill, which would affect only registration for federal elections, contains careful provisions to insure honesty. The restrictive registration laws which actually discourage people from voting are a form of political cheating.

It is no accident that some politicians oppose postcard registration, for they have an interest in low voter participation. The largest increase in turnout would be among blacks, southerners, and people with little formal education.

The postcard registration bill will not be enacted this year largely because of the threat of a presidential veto. Even as passed by the House, the bill was not all that might be desired. The effect of postcard registration will be limited unless the government mails the postcards to every household. Nonetheless, the House killed this provision because of the extensive lobbying of state and local election officials who feared the additional paperwork. Congress was badly mistaken in listening to those officials for two reasons. First, the concern should be not to make the lives of registration officials comfortable, but to make registration easier. Second with few exceptions, election officials have rarely made an equally intensive effort to change state registration laws.

The debate about reforming our election laws has been confused by the discussion about the reasons for the lower turnout. The expansion of voting rights to 18 year olds has resulted in lower percentage turnouts. Younger voters have always voted in lower numbers. Only half of the 18 to 29 year olds are registered, while almost three out of four of those between 30 and 49 are registered and more than four out of five of those 50 and older are registered. But the increase in the number of young potential voters should only account for a relative decline in participation, not an absolute and dramatic decline in voting participation. At the present time, 5 million fewer people are registered than in 1972. Part of this decline is undoubtedly due to disillusionment with politics because of Watergate. For many voters between 18 and 34 the usual low voting rates of the young and the political disillusionment have created the danger that non-voting will be accepted as the norm.

But to respond to low voting participation with the argument that we should make no reforms of the election laws because people who don't vote aren't interested will only compound the problem. Only by making registration simple and convenient will we be able to increase voting participation.

IF REGISTRATION is made easier, turnouts in presidential elections would probably increase by more than 10 percent. The most important reform would be to keep the voter rolls open until just a few days before the election, when interest is highest.

Other barriers to voting which should be removed are long residency requirements, irregular registration hours, the periodic purging of non-voters from the rolls, inconvenient location of registration offices, and the lack of absentee registration in some states.

Voters who are concerned about the health of our democracy should make the easing of registration laws an issue with candidates for office. Attitudes toward postcard registration are perhaps the best measure of whether a candidate truly wants to make voting a right instead of a privilege.

'The Real Thing of Value':

Labor's Role in Politics Keyed To Independent Union Policies

The following is excerpted from comments by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at the Washington Press Club on trade union political action and the 1976 elections.

IN RECENT YEARS there have been a lot of new discoveries of "new politics," "participatory democracy," and so forth. I would submit that there is really no such thing as a "new politics" in the sense of the fundamental requirements of effective political action.

As long as the results are settled by numbers, the only effective political action is in maximizing your numbers, which means maximizing the number of those whom you regard as vital to your objectives, who are qualified to vote and aware of the issues and the records, and do everything in your power to assure they arrive at the polls on Election Day. That's the old politics, and that's the new politics. I don't think there is any other kind of effective politics.

It's new in a sense, in trade union terms, in that we have departed very substantially from the "old" trade union politics in that we have succeeded in building a machinery of our own in terms of working with our constituency and with related constituencies, independent of the structure of either political party.

We have built a machinery that we regard as an asset for all of our objectives, that is closely keyed to our programmatic objectives, because essentially it is built not on the enhancement or glorification of parties or politicians, but on the achievement of specific program objectives.

We have a COPE structure operating out of the AFL-CIO headquarters, functioning as a coordinating body, promoting and giving technical and physical assistance to our affiliates, both to our national and international unions and to our state and local bodies.

They have the people. The AFL-CIO, as such, is the general officers and the delegates to our conventions from the international unions. We have no members except those who are represented by our affiliated unions. The affiliated unions have the members, and our state and local central bodies have the local union constituent bodies who represent the members in those regions.

We can only appeal to and approach those individual trade union members through that channel of the national and international unions and the state and local central bodies, and that is the thrust of our activities and that is the sine qua non of effective action: The voluntary cooperation of those affiliated organizations.

In the primary period of this particular presidential election, we faced a decision as to the appropriate posture of the national federation. We decided last year, and we reiterated at the council meeting in February, that in the absence of a clear consensus and a united position on the part of the organizations and the personalities represented on the Executive Council, and in view of the fact that with the exception of Wallace, any of the candidates then announced or waiting in the wings would probably prove acceptable and worthy of our support in the face of the alternatives, the federation should remain neutral and would not involve itself directly in those primaries.

That decision also encouraged the national and international unions to exercise their own free will and autonomy to be as active as they wished to be in those primaries, to support whom they desired to support, and to endeavor, if they wished, to secure delegates to the national conventions.

That was our policy. It was dictated by the facts of the situation, and the absence of any real consensus. We have to move by consensus; we are not effective otherwise. So we stayed out of the primaries deliberately, and we supported and welcomed and encouraged the activities of each of the unions on behalf of their preferences. And they created no problems or issues for us, contrary to many accounts that did appear in the press.

OUR ROLE AND OUR INFLUENCE in political life is not measured—contrary to a lot of stories—by our financial contribution to candidates. We raise relatively little money for donation to candidates. We are convinced that what money we do have is more effectively spent by us than by most political campaign committees.

That money is spent by us in approaching and carrying the message to our own members, and yet the role of money in politics, which was expanding in an exponential way up until the enactment of the campaign financing law, was reducing the effectiveness of our role in politics in an area we were incapable of matching.

The real thing of value that we are able to bring into political life is not money, but access to people, manpower, and the structure and the machinery for making the right kind of contacts and of getting activity on the part of substantial numbers of people.

So we have always regarded it in our interest to minimize the role of money. We were therefore very active in the support of the campaign financing law. We think it goes a long way toward redressing the balance. We don't think it's quite adequate; we think there are a number of other problems that remain to be resolved, but a long step forward has been made, in our view.

We have had a considerable number of conventions and board meetings of our affiliates in the last couple of months, and none of those has passed that I'm aware of without also endorsing on behalf of that particular union the candidacy of Carter and Mondale. Within my experience we have never approached any campaign more united and more unified than we have this one. And from here all our efforts will be heavily involved in the problem of expanding voter registration, of getting material on the records and the backgrounds of the candidates and the parties in the hands of our people, and on Election Day, the "old-time new politics" of getting them out of the houses and to the ballot box.

In Eighth Year:

Labor Studies Center Expands Enrollment, Union Services

MORE THAN 7,000 full-time union officers and staff have been able to continue interrupted educations and sharpen leadership skills at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, the American labor movement's first year-round education center.

That report was made by Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director of the center, as it enters its eighth year with an expanded curriculum and physical plant that is expected to draw some 2,000 students in the year ahead.

Hoehler said that although the scope of the center's program and its enrollment have grown dramatically over the years, its role remains the same as was spelled out in 1969 by the AFL-CIO Executive Council: "to help develop and maintain leadership in the American labor movement."

The center has added a college degree program, but the primary emphasis remains on one and two-week multi-union courses on trade union subjects, and assisting AFL-CIO affiliates conduct their own on-campus sessions for full-time officers and staff. Hoehler said he expects continued expansion to be mainly in the area of meeting the special needs of affiliates.

The labor educator said the 47-acre residential campus in Silver Spring, Md., gives union leaders a unique chance to learn from one another—the successes and problems that other unions have had—as well as the specific content of the courses and institutes they are enrolled in. He said the students themselves, in evaluating their study experience at the center, invariably say that the most important part was the chance to learn something about another union and how they do things.



By Press Associates, Inc.

THE FIRST DEBATE between Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford put the campaign back on the track.

Many of the estimated 100 million people who watched the debate on domestic affairs were offered a clear choice of leadership and philosophy.

Carter and Ford split along the traditional lines of the Democratic and Republican parties. And rarely before, chiefly during the early New Deal years and in the 1960 contest between Kennedy and Nixon, has the contrast been so sharp.

Carter offers an active presidency, with federal government leadership to restore economic growth and move towards full employment. Any new programs would be financed out of increased revenues as people are shifted from unemployment rolls to payrolls and thereby become taxpayers instead of taxeaters, as the phrase goes.

Ford offers a passive presidency. He wants a reduced federal role if possible, with marketplace decisions governing the course of the economy and, thereby, the health and the welfare of society. He worries about deficits and habitually counts the costs rather than the benefits of presidential decisions.

Under Ford, the nation has endured the longest and most pervasive recession since the Great Depression. What is more, Ford's economic advisers have prescribed high-level unemployment into the early 1980s. What is worse, they believe this is good for America.

Health care is another area of contrast. National health insurance was first seriously proposed by President Truman in 1948. Nearly 30 years later, Ford is absurdly trying to make himself into another Truman while rejecting Truman's ideas.

CARTER AND THE Democratic Party are completely committed to national health insurance. While critics distort this issue by warning of more billions in federal spending, the leading legislative proposals actually call for no more money—simply a reorganization of the current $118 billion a year spent for health care through a mishmash of inefficient public and private programs.

Many young people have had no present and will have no future under Ford. Some teenagers have suffered an unemployment rate of 20 percent for so long that they move out of the statistics. Black teenagers have been the hardest-hit, with unemployment of 40 percent and over in the central cities.

Some observers fear an underclass of young people numbering in the millions is being created by Ford's Great Recession—an underclass of people who have never worked and who will feel alienated from society.

Carter and the Democrats favor full employment, tax justice, health insurance, welfare reform, aid to the cities, stronger social security and hope for the future.

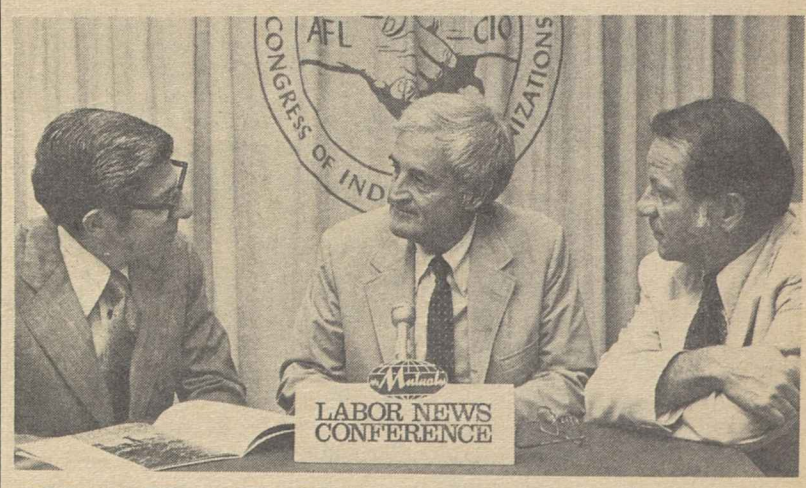
Ford and the Republican Party offer one of the most conservative programs in modern history. Ford boasts of 59 vetoes, a frustration of the majority will and a guarantee of stalemated government.

The good news, with Election Day a month away, is that the candidates are discussing the issues. And that is the sign of a healthy democracy.

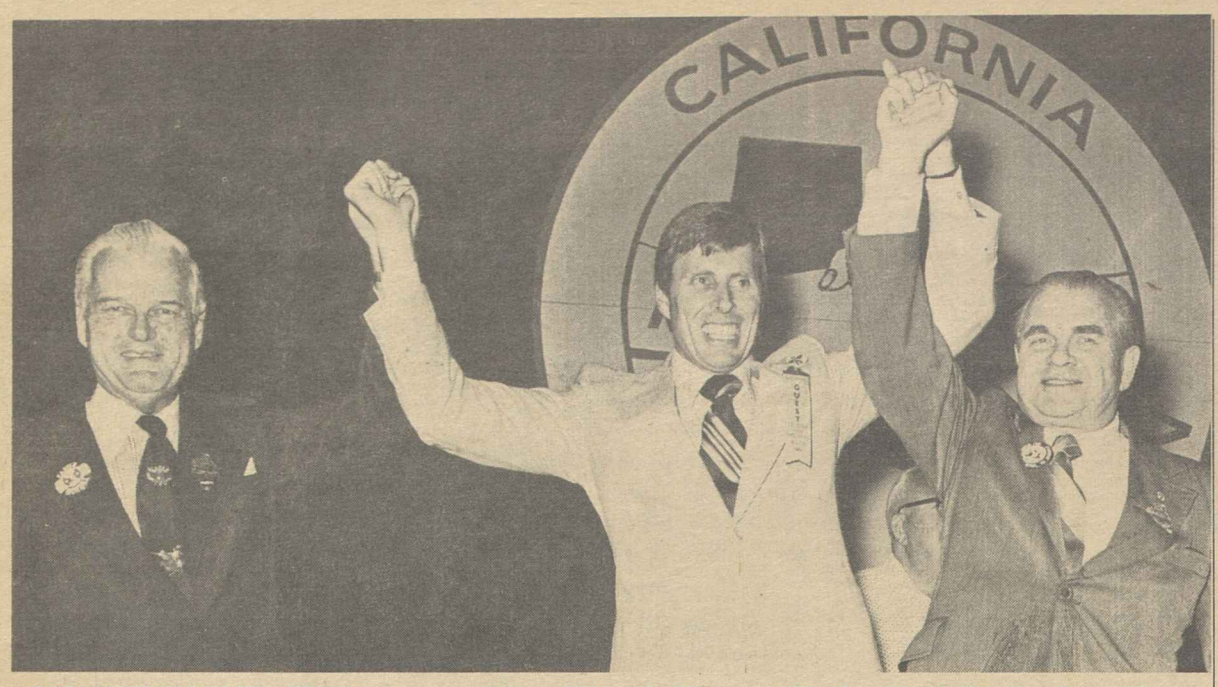
2 More Unions Endorse Carter-Mondale Ticket

Chicago—The executive bodies of two more AFL-CIO unions, the Service Employees and the Railway & Airline Clerks, endorsed the Democratic presidential ticket of Jimmy Carter and his running mate, Sen. Walter F. Mondale.

In separate meetings here, the union leaders assailed the faulty economic policies of the Ford Administration that have led to high unemployment, and said that the Carter-Mondale team offers solutions to restore health to the economy.



EXPANDED FACILITIES and curriculum at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies have broadened educational opportunities for union officials and staff representatives, Fred K. Hoehler, center, said on Labor News Conference. Hoehler, executive director of the studies center, was interviewed by Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.



CALIFORNIA AFL-CIO leaders raise Sen. John V. Tunney's hands aloft following his address at the state labor federation's endorsement convention in Sacramento. Tunney is flanked by John F. Henning, left, executive secretary-treasurer, and Albin J. Gruhn, president.

California Labor Backs Tunney, Aids Farm Workers' Campaign

Sacramento, Calif.—"The (Ford) Administration wants us to forget that there are 4.5 million more people unemployed now than when Nixon took office . . . and . . . 2.5 million more jobless since Ford took over."

That was just one of the charges laid at the door of the Ford White House by Sen. John V. Tunney in an address to the California AFL-CIO convention here where Tunney won the overwhelming support of the more than 700 trade union delegates for re-election.

"We've seen a Democratic Congress pass legislation for housing, jobs and child care only to see those bills vetoed by Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford. We've seen the President of the United States veto the situs picketing bill after he had said he was going to sign it," Tunney observed.

In the course of his address, Tunney reiterated his support for the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, for federally financed national health care and for Proposition 14, a statewide measure placed on the Nov. 2 ballot by the United Farm Workers to assure adequate funding for the historic collective bargaining law for farm workers enacted in California last year.

Noting that his opponent, Republican S. I. Hayakawa, opposes all three of these measures, Tunney charged that the Republicans are using "Madison Avenue techniques and would have us believe that we've never had it so good."

UFW President Cesar Chavez, who addressed an earlier session of the State AFL-CIO's 11th convention, pointed out that one of the growers' main objections to Proposition 14—the access rule permitting union organizers to contact farm workers on grower property during non-working hours for limited periods—has already been upheld by two judicial bodies including the state Supreme Court despite agribusiness claims that it interferes with private property rights.

Before Chavez spoke, the delegates representing California's 1.7 million union members, had approved a $5,000 contribution to help win enactment of Proposition 14.

Chavez also said that the election of the Carter-Mondale ticket was considered so important to the welfare of farm workers that the union had suspended its drive for Proposition 14 for a month to concentrate on registering voters prior to the Oct. 4 deadline.

C. L. Dellums, a national AFL-CIO vice president and head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters who spoke in behalf of AFL-CIO President Meany, urged the delegates to work "long, hard and faithfully" to register voters and to get the vote out on Nov. 2.

California Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr., also stressed the need for immediate political action to bring about needed economic and social reforms when he told the convention's opening session:

"The only way that I can see to bring about that prosperity and that right to a job . . . is for all of us . . . not only to elect Democrats to the legislature but to get out and elect the top of the tickets because the rest of it won't make any difference unless we have somebody in the White House who understands what has to be done for the working people."

Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter won warm praise from John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, for his courage in fighting bigotry in the South.

But Henning denounced his Republican opponent, President Ford, as "the unfailing servant of corporate America."

Henning pointed out that, as a congressman, Ford cast 109 "bad" votes and only nine "good" votes according to AFL-CIO records and asserted:

"He has been a bad congressman from the beginning and he has been a bad President from the beginning and we have to get rid of him."

Henning was also critical of Ford's pardon of Richard Nixon.

During the four-day convention, the delegates also:

- Adopted a resolution commending newsmen Joe Rosato, William Patterson, James Bort and George Gruner—all of the Fresno Bee—for upholding the free press principles of refusing to reveal a confidential news source and pledged the California AFL-CIO's full support to all journalists who take the same stand.
- Endorsed the consumer boycott of Russell Stover Candies.
- Re-elected Henning, Federation President Albin J. Gruhn and 35 vice presidents by acclamation.
- Unanimously approved a resolution condemning the present members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors as "enemies of the working people and a menace to all public employees" as an outgrowth of the 37-day strike by craft workers earlier this year. The strike protested the board's action that resulted in imposing pay cuts ranging between $2,000 and $5,000 a year on a small minority of the city's workers.
- Voiced support for the Clothing & Textiles Workers' consumer boycott of J. P. Stevens.
- Approved a series of 21 wide-ranging policy statements and scores of resolutions which will serve as the foundation of the California AFL-CIO's program for the next two years.

Meany Urges Ford To Support Britain

AFL-CIO President George Meany has urged President Ford "to declare, as strongly as possible, that the full faith and credit of the United States stands behind the British people" in Britain's current economic crisis.

"The United States, her government and her people, can ill afford to view Great Britain's trouble as distant or remote from our own interests or concerns," Meany wrote. "The fate of Britain, her economy and her democratic society is strongly linked to that of the United States and, indeed, of all the world's remaining free democracies."

Meany called on the President to "direct the appropriate agencies of your Administration to proceed at once, in consultation with the British government, to devise and initiate concrete measures in the form of whatever guarantees, loans or other programs of aid that may be required."

Florida Completes Primary Runoffs

Two Florida congressional candidates with strong labor backing won Democratic runoffs for the right to oppose incumbent Republicans in November.

Dr. Charles Friedman, a dentist, will oppose GOP Rep. J. Herbert Burke for his Fort Lauderdale seat, and 1974 candidate JoAnn Saunders will run against GOP Rep. Richard Kelly in the Orlando area. A third COPE-endorsed challenger, Andy Ireland, won nomination in the first primary as the Democratic candidate for the seat being vacated by Rep. James Haley, a Democrat.

A runoff in Louisiana and a first primary in Hawaii, both on Oct. 2, will complete the 1976 primary schedule.

Unanimous Endorsement:

IUE Votes Support For Carter-Mondale

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Unanimous backing for the candidacies of Jimmy Carter for president and Sen. Walter F. Mondale for vice president was a major highlight of the closing sessions of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers' convention here.

IUE President David J. Fitzmaurice, citing the "consistent, down-through-the-years anti-labor record of Gerald Ford," called for "an all-out effort" to get out the vote Nov. 2. He warned the delegates to "not take winning for granted. It would be a tragedy if Ford got elected because we all sat home waiting for Carter to win."

In backing the Carter-Mondale team, delegate after delegate described how thousands of jobs had been lost in their communities under the Nixon-Ford economic policies and denounced the Administration's claims of an economic recovery. The resolution backing the Democratic ticket urged members to "get people to the polls, including your family, your co-workers and your friends."

In a major internal action, the convention voted to boost the IUE's weekly strike benefits from $12 to $25. Delegates cited numerous strike situations, including a solid strike against the giant White-Westinghouse firm that started July 12, as examples of how the increased benefit was needed. "This action will help our members," Fitzmaurice declared, "and send a strong message to these companies that IUE backs our striking members right down the line."

Nominations for the top union offices saw the formulation of rival slates. Fitzmaurice will be opposed by Bill Bywater, president of IUE District 3. Running with Bywater as a candidate for secretary-treasurer against the incumbent, George Hutchens, is Henry Lussier, currently secretary-treasurer of the union's District 2.

For the first time in the IUE's history, an official debate between the leaders of the two slates was held for two hours at the convention. The candidates were questioned by a panel of members and also responded to questions from the delegates.

In another convention highlight, the Kennedy-King Award for the IUE district doing the most to advance the cause of human rights was won by District 1 for the third time. The award was presented by AFL-CIO Education Director Walter Davis, who praised IUE's "great efforts in the social and human rights areas," and urged the delegates to "get labor's message across in the schools and to the general public."

AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan, lashing out at the Nixon-Ford economic mess, warned the delegates against being misled by phony issues in the election campaign. The real issue, Barkan said, "is the miserable record of the Nixon-Ford Administration."

Joining Barkan's call for the election of the Carter-Mondale team was Bayard Rustin, president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

While acknowledging the many remaining obstacles that minority groups still face, Rustin said that "by comparison with other nations, American blacks are moving ahead." He warned, however, that the present economic chaos would wipe out any gains made by minority groups.

Delegates also were urged by Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, "not to fall for the anti-big government approach. Those who want to cut back government always want to cut the social programs that serve people," he said.

- A call for negotiation of payroll check-off procedures that would enable members to automatically funnel voluntary contributions to the union's political action fund.
- Complete support for IUE strikes at White-Westinghouse plants, Sperry Rand and other locations.
- "Down the line" support for General Motors workers and "all other IUE members" involved in negotiations to win a fair contract.
- A demand for "prompt" enactment of the Humhprey-Hawkins Full Employment bill.



KENNEDY-KING AWARD is presented at the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. to IUE District 1. From left are AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis, IUE President David J. Fitzmaurice, Betty Taylor, District 1 social action director, and Paul Carmichael, district president. The award is presented biennially to the IUE district that does most to advance the cause of human rights.

Assail Ford's 4.83% Lid:

Federal Employees Back Action to Win Wage Equity

Las Vegas, Nev.—Some 2,000 delegates to the 25th biennial convention of the American Federation of Government Employees—angered over a proposed pay raise far below the rise in the cost of living—voted unanimous support of action to achieve wage equity, including a strike if necessary.

In addition, the convention voted to set up a strike fund, financed by an increase in the per capita tax, to support any strike action that may be taken.

The convention supported an earlier call by the union's executive council for a "work-to-rule" strategy in protest of President Ford's plan to limit the 1976 federal employee comparability pay raise to an average 4.83 percent.

The union's new president, Kenneth T. Blaylock, commended the convention action, declaring: "Federal employees are tired of being kicked around. We're through complaining. From now on we will deal from strength."

Blaylock, 41, who for the last four years headed an AFGE district covering the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee, won the union's top post in a runoff vote after none of the five candidates for the office achieved a clear majority on the first ballot. Blaylock has been a member of the union since 1954 and served seven terms as president of Local 977, Montgomery, Ala.

Also elected were Joseph D. Gleason as executive vice president and Nicholas J. Nolan as secretary-treasurer, a post he has held since 1974.

Gleason, 49, has been AFGE national vice president for District 2—New York and New Jersey—since 1968.

Nolan, 38, served in several capacities with Local 1923—the social security local in Baltimore—before his election to national office.

Earlier, following a plea by the newly-elected president, delegates overwhelmingly approved a resolution to change the union constitution to permit the organization of military personnel and the unorganized employees of government contrctors.

Blaylock stressed that the platform he envisions needs the freedom to stand up to federal managers, to organize military personnel if they replace federal employees in their jobs and to organize personnel when they threaten federal jobs.

In another action, delegates issued a "veto" message to President Ford after hearing Ford's letter of regret declining the union's invitation to address its sessions. A delegate offered a motion to veto the letter. It drew a roar of approval from the convention.

Earlier, the delegates shouted through an endorsement of the Democratic Carter-Mondale ticket—the first time in the union's history that a presidential candidate has won such endorsement.

Delegates approved a 70-cent monthly increase in per capita tax, 50 cents starting on Jan. 1, 1977, and the rest on Jan. 1, 1978. Five cents of the 50 cents will go into a strike fund.

In other action, the delegates voted to:

- Maintain the union's present districting structure.
- Take steps to insure the full participation of women in union activity at all levels.
- Support the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
- Work to end all contracting-out of federal jobs.
- Strengthen the union's public relations capabilities.
- Take action to fight the downgrading of jobs.
- Call for legislation to take the White House out of the pay-setting process.
- Seek a cost-of-living pay adjustment each year in addition to the annual pay adjustment based on comparability with private sector wages.
- Establish an employee's birthday as a "floating" holiday.
- Demand an unbiased merit promotion plan for all Civil Service employees and strengthen the merit system.
- Establish a 35-hour work week for federal employees along with higher night differential pay.



NEW GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES President Kenneth T. Blaylock, second from left, is sworn in along with other top union officers at AFGE's recent convention in Las Vegas. Administering the oath is the outgoing president, Dennis Garrison, who did not seek election. Flanking Blaylock are Sec.-Treas. Nicholas J. Nolan, left, and Executive Vice President Joseph D. Gleason.

Poverty Total Up over Year By 2.5 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

below the $5,500 poverty standard. Even if they worked a normal 40-hour week, 52 weeks a year, their gross income amounted to only $4,784.

One of the principal causes of the large jump in the number of poor persons was the rise in long-term unemployment.

The Census Bureau said that about 42 percent of the increase in the number of poor families between 1974 and 1975 involved families in which the head was "unable to find work during the entire year" or was "unemployed 15 weeks or more" during the year.

"The increase in the number of poor families between 1974 and 1975 occurred mainly among those with a male head," the government said. "During this period, families with a male head in poverty increased by 17 percent—from 2.6 to 3 million—while poor families with a female head increased by 5 percent, from 2.3 to 2.4 million."

Other highlights in the Census Bureau report:

- White families had a median income of $14,270, considerably higher than the $8,780 median income for black families. Families with a head of Spanish origin had a median income of $9,550.
- The median income for men was $8,850. For women, it was $3,390. Adjusted for inflation, the 1975 median for men was about 4 percent below the 1974 level, while there was no significant change in the median for women.
- About 1.4 percent of all U.S. families received $50,000 or more in 1975 income. Nearly 26 percent received $20,000 or more, and about 44 percent received at least $15,000. About 25 percent, however, received less than $8,000.
- The number of white persons below the poverty line increased by 2 million, or 13 percent, and the number of blacks by 363,000, or 5 percent. Poor persons of Spanish origin increased by 16 percent.

Fate of Health Security Keyed to Election Result

Portland, Ore.—Enactment of a comprehensive national health insurance program may well hinge on the outcome of the presidential election, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman told a state coalition promoting passage of the Kennedy-Corman Health Security bill.

A vote for President Ford is a vote against National Health Security because of the Republican Administration's opposition to such a program, Seidman said. But Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter, he noted, has come out for a comprehensive universal health system which embodies all of the principles of Health Security.

Although jobs are the number one issue in the campaign for organized labor, national health insurance remains as one of its top priority goals, Seidman said.

"The choice between a Carter or a Ford Administration is a decision for or against national health insurance," he stressed.

Speaking before the Oregon Coalition for National Health Security, Seidman pointed out that the Kennedy-Corman proposal has won the support of a broad range of groups.

"We know the American people are in favor of this kind of program," he said. "We have seen support for this not only in Congress, but also grassroots support."

The Kennedy-Corman bill has a total of 105 co-sponsors in the House and 22 in the Senate.

Seidman said that Health Security would provide better care for more people with effective cost controls than alternative proposals advanced by the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association and the Republican Administration.

He said the key principles of Health Security include:

- A broad-based financing system through a combination of employer-employee payroll taxes and general tax revenues.
- Maintaining personal relationships between patient and physician.
- Shifting emphasis from hospitalization and acute care to preventive medicine and early detection of serious disease.
- More responsive consumer-oriented health delivery.

Seidman made similar points about Health Security in an interview by William F. Buckley on the television program Firing Line.

"Health Security is not a program which we'll be starting from scratch," Seidman said in the TV interview. "We're talking about a program which starts with what we have and will use the very well-trained and qualified medical profession."

But under Health Security, the costs of medical care—expected to total more than $118 billion this year—and services will be redistributed more equitably, he said.

Drop in Economic Indicators Adds To Rising Concerns on 'Recovery'

The so-called economic recovery may collapse altogether unless new policy initiatives are adopted early next year, the Democratic majority on the congressional Joint Economic Committee warned in a mid-year review.

"If economic growth continues in the 4 to 5 percent range, which now seems likely for next year, this will simply not be sufficient to bring unemployment down rapidly," said the committee's chairman, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

"The recent weakening of the recovery is more than just a 'pause,'" Humphrey said. "It is a definite departure from the growth path which is essential if we are to regain reasonably full employment by 1980."

Adding a sense of urgency to the panel's conclusions, the Commerce Dept. reported at about the same time that its index of leading economic indicators fell 1.5 percent in August, its steepest decline in 19 months.

The index, which is supposed to foreshadow future economic trends, showed declines in 8 of the 11 "leading" indicators such as new orders, net new business formation, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, and the rate of industrial layoffs.

The JEC majority report, endorsed by all 12 Democratic committee members, charged that the Ford Administration "has rejected the policies necessary to produce the desired growth path" for the economy. "Economic performance can and must be improved."

Recognizing that "major new initiatives must await the outcome of the November elections and the convening of a new Congress in January," the majority added that "the months from now until January offer a valuable opportunity to develop and debate the new policies which are needed."

Central to the group's recommendations is a return to a full-employment economy by 1980. Its report noted that the Ford Administration's economic policy is "heavily influenced by the fear that lower unemployment always means more inflation," and added:

"This need not be the case. Taking people off unemployment compensation and putting them back to work in productive jobs is the best anti-inflation strategy."

The majority also called for a combination of a possible further income-tax cut next year for both individuals and corporations, a monetary policy to prevent any new rise in interest rates, and "additional temporary" federal spending on jobs programs and manpower-training efforts.

The Republican minority on the committee took issue with the views of the majority, and described the current economic lull as a "temporary hesitation." It suggested the recovery will show a pickup in the fourth quarter of 1976.

In their analysis of the economic situation and outlook, the Democrats said the "recovery" was sparked partly by the tax reduction passed by Congress in the spring of 1975.

"This stimulus has largely run its course, and with fiscal policy recently turning somewhat more restrictive, such modest strength as the recovery has shown now appears to be weakening. Production growth has slowed, and unemployment recently has risen to the highest level since last December." The jobless rate rose in August for the third month in a row, and now stands at 7.9 percent.

The majority also pointed out that what production growth there has been is only about average compared to previous postwar recoveries, despite the much greater decline of the 1973-75 recession, and "much of that growth has consisted simply of inventory rebuilding. Business fixed investment and residential construction have lagged badly and remain depressed sectors."

The report said the outlook is one of "below-par" economic performance, with real gross national product rising at an insufficient rate to make a dent in the nation's high unemployment.

A 4 or 5 percent increase in GNP next year would still leave the country with an average unemployment rate of at least 7.5 percent this year and an average 7 percent or more next year, the majority said.

Pay Decision Trigger:

Federal Union Sets Drive Against Ford

(Continued from Page 1)

"The AFL-CIO fully supports the Federal Employees' Work for Democracy Month," Meany said. "The ballot box is where federal workers, and all other workers, can win redress for their legitimate grievances."

During October, Blaylock said, all federal workers will be asked to take leave from their jobs to participate in non-partisan voter-registration activities. The drive to drum up opposition to the President began on Oct. 1 in the 15 states that had registration deadlines on Oct. 1 and 2.

Blaylock added that the union will follow up its registration activities through Nov. 2 with "persistent encouragement to the entire federal workforce to show up at the polls on Election Day."

He said AFGE would also intensify its efforts to win congressional support for essential changes in the federal white-collar pay statute to limit the authority of a President to tamper with the process.

Meany joined Blaylock and other federal union leaders in denouncing the inadequacy of President Ford's ordered pay increase for some 1.3 million employees of the federal government and 2.5 million military personnel. Ford's decision "really amounts to a pay cut," Meany said.

"The federal workers earned a larger increase," he asserted. "The law clearly intends they have more and they deserve more." Under a salary comparability law passed in 1970, government workers' pay scales are reviewed by the Executive Branch annually to keep federal employees' salaries in line with similar private industry jobs.

Blaylock charged that Ford, by opting for his pay agent's report, ignored both the recommendations by federal unions for a range of 6.7 to 8.2 percent, and the report of his advisory committee on federal pay.

The advisory committee had recommended a 6.3 percent increase, according to reliable sources, Blaylock said, "but that amount remains shrouded by the President's orders to the three-member committee not to comment publicly."

In August, AFGE and AFL-CIO members of the Federal Employees Pay Council resigned from the panel to protest the Ford Administration's manipulation of the method of computing the annual comparability formula.

William H. McClennan, president of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., predicted that Ford's decision to accept the 4.83 percent pay raise figure would dangerously accelerate the "great employee unrest" now being felt by all federal workers.

McClennan charged that the process of setting pay for federal white-collar workers has broken down completely, and he warned that President Ford, as chief of the Executive Branch, "must bear the responsibility for any actions taken by workers to redress their grievances."

Meany, whose remarks were read to a news conference called by Blaylock to announce AFGE's response to the pay situation, said the President's action "clearly hurt those in the lower grades, those hardest hit by the Ford inflation."

The increases range from 4.25 percent for some 200,000 general schedule employees, mostly clerical and secretarial personnel, to a high of 7.92 percent for higher-paid managerial and professional personnel.

Meat Cutters Score Inaction On Sugar Pay

Chicago—President Ford's decision to triple the tariff on imported sugar is a slap in the face not only for consumers but also for sugar-field workers, the Meat Cutters charged.

While the higher duty aids growers who reaped "immense bonanzas" when sugar prices skyrocketed in 1974 and 1975, the action did not help the sugar-field workers who are among the poorest of the nation's poor, Meat Cutters President Harry R. Poole declared.

Ford's action, announced on Sept. 21, raised the duty on imported sugar from .625 cents to 1.875 cents per pound, and was taken to insure profitability for U.S. sugar beet and sugar cane producers.

The union, whose membership includes 500,000 workers throughout the food industry, informed the President of the "incredible poverty" of sugar-field workers in an Aug. 16 letter, Poole observed.

"We urged the President to provide wage improvements to these workers—who with their families number a half-million persons—if he were to aid the growers," Poole noted. But the President acted "in keeping with his policies in general"—protecting the growers at workers' expense, he said.

Meany Warns GOP Pushing False Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

Administration has been to "cut payrolls and expand welfare rolls," a policy that "Carter will reverse" and "put America back to work."

The overriding issues in the campaign, Meany summarized, are that 10 million persons are unemployed, new housing is desperately needed, cities and states are near bankruptcy, workers cannot afford to send their children to college and teenagers, especially blacks, can't get their first job.

He added that millions who need health care cannot afford the cost of illness and the aged suffer as inflation outstrips pensions and social security. Working Americans pay more than their fair share of taxes because of loopholes designed to aid the wealthy and large corporations, he declared.



SERVICE PLAQUE is presented to former AFL-CIO Vice President Joseph D. Keenan in recognition of his two decades as chairman of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee by Federation President George Meany. Taking part in the presentation ceremony are AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry B. Schechter, left, and William Sidell, president of the Carpenters, the new chairman.

Labor-HEW Funds Survive Veto, Congress Pushes for Adjournment

(Continued from Page 1)

It includes $517.5 million more than the President had sought for manpower programs, $499.3 million more for elementary and secondary education programs, $468 million more for impact aid to areas with high concentrations of federal employees, $368.4 million for the Health Services Administration and $365.7 million for the National Institutes of Health.

Before the Congress overturned the veto, Chairman Brock Adams (D-Wash.) of the House Budget Committee warned that unless Ford's action were reversed, it could be "the straw that breaks the recovery's back," which he said "is fragile enough as it is." House Speaker Carl Albert declared that the veto underscored Ford's "total lack of compassion for the most vulnerable members of our society."

Confrontations between the White House and Congress loomed on a number of other measures as the House and Senate fought their way through a mass of legislation in an effort to meet an Oct. 2 target date for adjournment to give members running for re-election time to campaign.

The White House said Ford had not yet decided whether he would veto the $4.9 billion authorization bill extending a wide variety of programs to aid areas stricken with high unemployment.

And the President has still not revealed whether he will sign the $3.7 billion appropriations bill to fund job-creating public works projects. Ford indicated that the key to his decision on the public works funds would rest on Congress's action on the revenue sharing bill that would provide $25.5 billion to cities and states through 1980. That measure has now been cleared to the White House.

Democratic leaders of both the House and Senate promised to keep Congress in session beyond the Oct. 2 adjournment target to give members a chance to override a public works veto, should Ford so decide, and to avoid a pocket veto of the measure.

Among other bills sent to the President were:

- A $5.1 billion foreign aid appropriations measure, the last of the major money bills to clear.
- A compromise bill setting strict guidelines on the use of chemicals and other toxic substances by industry.
- Amendments to the Health Maintenance Organizations Act easing rigid requirements on the services that prepaid group practice medical care plans must offer and making it clear that unions may reject inclusion of an HMO option in their negotiated health benefits programs.

Still caught up in the legislative pipeline as the AFL-CIO News went to press were such major issues of concern to labor as extension of unemployment insurance coverage, reform of federal regulations governing lobbying activities, modernization of timbering practices in the national forest, and aid to higher and vocational education.

Carter Charges Ford With Spurning Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

try could do better. He said there was an 'other America' whose poverty we in the majority preferred not to see," Carter said. Under Kennedy and Johnson, he noted, the number of poor Americans decreased, and the percentage of Americans living in poverty was cut nearly in half.

That trend was reversed when two back-to-back recessions under Nixon and Ford pushed hundreds of thousands of workers back into the poverty they had escaped, Carter said.

"After eight years of Republican Administration, a higher percentage of our people are poor than when Lyndon Johnson left office," said the Democratic nominee. "It's time for Democratic leadership that can enact economic policies that put people ahead of special interests and return us to the prosperity of the Democratic years."

Carter attacked the "abominable record" of the Nixon-Ford Administration, citing high unemployment, runaway inflation, Ford's $65 billion federal deficit, and rising personal and commercial bankruptcy rates. Carter promised an administration that would cooperate with Congress "to change government for the better."

He stressed his support of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill and other measures to get the economy moving again. Asked for his views on nuclear energy development, an issue of great importance in the Northwest, Carter said he was opposed to any moratorium on nuclear power.

A former Navy nuclear engineer, Carter said the Chief Executive should provide federal leadership on the nuclear power issue instead of "leaving such a doubt that 22 states have found it necessary" to consider state-level initiatives on it. In Oregon, Washington, Montana and other states, organized labor is ranged in opposition to measures on the Nov. 2 ballot aimed at halting the development of nuclear power.

Robert Kennedy, president of the Oregon State AFL-CIO, told Carter he had "100 percent support" from his organization. Nellie Fox, legislative and political director for the Oregon AFL-CIO, said, "We've got the best COPE program going that we've had in many, many years. Our postcard registration is working great."

Similar remarks came from Joe Davis, president of the Washington State Labor Council, who noted: "Our program is in better shape than in previous elections."

Dwayne Carlson, president of the Alaska State Federation of Labor, and Robert MacFarlane, president of the Idaho AFL-CIO, also reported major strides in getting union members registered.

Meany Broadcasts To Stress Voting

AFL-CIO President George Meany will make a special radio broadcast on the importance of voting in the 1976 election, COPE Director Al Barkan announced.

The Meany broadcast, sponsored by COPE, will be heard on two radio networks on succeeding nights, Barkan said. It will be carried on Mutual on Thursday, Oct. 21, at 6:15 p.m. (EDT) and on CBS radio on Friday, Oct. 22, at 7:35 p.m. (EDT).

Local stations may carry the program at different hours and should be checked for exact broadcast time.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: AFL-CIO Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Meany Hits President on Medicare Fees

19% Boost Called Blow To Elderly

The latest increase in hospital fees for Medicare beneficiaries is "one more very important reason for workers and their unions to do everything in their power to help elect the Carter-Mondale ticket," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

In a letter to all AFL-CIO affiliates, state federations and local central bodies, Meany charged that the Ford Administration's recently announced 19 percent increase in hospital costs patients must pay under Medicare is a "new financial blow" to the elderly and the disabled.

Meany contrasted Ford's "piecemeal" approach to health care with the comprehensive National Health Security program that the AFL-CIO has long advocated and noted that Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter has pledged to support such a program.

"That is one of the reasons the AFL-CIO is supporting him," Meany said. Nothing less than a national health-care program can bring about the major reforms needed in the nation's health-delivery system, Meany observed. Health Security will provide effective cost and quality controls and make decent health services available to all Americans at a cost they can afford, he added.

Under the new fee schedule, announced Sept. 30 by the Social Security Administration, a hospitalized Medicare patient will have to pay the first $124 of his hospital bill, a $20 increase over the present level. The higher rate becomes effective on Jan. 1.

For hospital stays of more than 60 days, the Medicare patient will have to pay $31 a day, instead of the present $24. Similar increases will raise patient copayments in nursing homes and for the 60 "lifetime" reserve days which the patient may use only once.

"Obviously, retired union members, along with all other aging Americans, are going to be hit hard," Meany declared. "Patients who can afford it least are going to be forced to pay more.

"This is President Ford's answer to 11 years of experience that has shown that the 'reasonable costs' under Medicare are nothing more than cost-plus profiteering in an uncontrolled and unplanned health-care industry."

Meany also charged that Ford's Medicare "catastrophic" program, announced earlier this year with great fanfare, "was nothing but po-

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New Price Jump Termed Failure of Ford's Policies



ECONOMIC POLICIES of the Ford Administration are assailed by Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter at a breakfast meeting with union representatives in Portland, Me. Seated at the head table are, from left, President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing & Textile Workers, ACTWU Senior Executive Vice President Sol Stetin, President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Paul Jennings, former president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Wholesale Surge Sets 10.8% Rate

The wholesale price jump of nine-tenths of 1 percent in September is further evidence that "the Administration's policy of creating and continuing high unemployment in order to combat inflation just will not work," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

The latest inflationary surge in the economy makes a "mockery" of President Ford's campaign claim that the nation's economic problems have been solved, Meany charged.

"The fact is that both unemployment and inflation still plague America, and President Ford does not have the leadership ability to deal with either problem," he asserted.

The sharp rise in the government's wholesale price index represented an annual rate of 10.8 percent. Last month's rise was the largest since October 1975 when the index soared 1.1 percent. The figures are adjusted for seasonal fluctuation in prices.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, in releasing the statistics, attributed the surge in wholesale prices primarily to higher costs for farm products and a broad range of industrial commodities.

The most worrisome aspect of the BLS report was the steady rise in prices of industrial goods. The industrial commodities component of the index rose nine-tenths of 1 percent in September, "the fourth

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Farm Union Issue Tops In California

San Francisco—California's embattled farm workers are mobilizing the troops again—this time in an effort to write the state Agriculture Labor Relations Act into the constitution.

It will appear as state Proposition 14 on the Nov. 2 ballot, a proposal to enact by popular vote the on-again, off-again law which promises farm workers a choice of bargaining representatives by secret ballot vote.

Not unexpectedly, it has become one of the hot issues on a long and

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AFL-CIO Guarantees Bond:

Labor Aids NAACP In Boycott Appeal

The AFL-CIO has agreed to guarantee more than half of a $1.6 million cash bond the NAACP must post in Mississippi to appeal a damage suit against the civil rights association for its involvement in a 1960s consumer boycott.

In announcing the federation's decision to assist the NAACP, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland noted that the labor and civil rights movements have battled together for social justice for decades. "We do not abandon our friends in the midst of battle," he stressed.

Kirkland said the Mississippi ruling against the association was grossly unfair and would undoubtedly be overturned in higher courts.

"But we want to make sure that the NAACP has the chance to appeal, and without the bond they would have lost that right," he said.

The bond represents 125 percent of the $1.25 million awarded 12 Port Gibson, Miss., merchants by a county court judge two months ago. The Hinds County Chancery Court found the NAACP guilty of a state statute that forbids "conspiracies" to boycott businesses.

Mississippi law also requires that a bond of 125 percent of the judgment be posted within 45 days to appeal the judge's ruling. That bond was due Oct. 1, but a federal judge in Mississippi issued a restraining order and pushed back the deadline on the bond for a week pending a full hearing of the issue.

The NAACP reported that it was able to raise only $763,374, and the federation then assured the association it would guarantee up to an additional $800,000 needed for the bond.

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Union Wins 2-Year Fight At Stover

The Bakery & Confectionery Workers reached agreement with Russell Stover Candies, Inc., on a first contract at the company's Lincoln, Neb., plant, capping a two-year collective bargaining struggle there.

As a result of the agreement, the union called off its nationwide boycott of the company's products, which had the full support of the AFL-CIO and other labor groups.

Details of the new pact were withheld pending a ratification vote by B&C members at the Lincoln plant, which employs more than 700 workers.

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Jobless Aid Extended to 9 Million As Congress Quits for Election

The 94th Congress met its election year adjournment deadline with a final rush of legislation that included a measure extending coverage of the federal-state unemployment compensation program to 9 million more persons and bolstering the system's financing.

The compromise bill worked out by a House-Senate conference committee will double by Jan. 1, 1978, the current maximum federal unemployment insurance tax paid by employers—from $21 a year per worker to $42. Most of the newly covered workers are in state and local government, but the bill also mandates coverage for workers on large farms and for some domestic workers.

Congress was able to meet its adjournment target by extracting from President Ford a promise to sign the $3.7 billion appropriations bill to fund job-creating public works projects. The bill could have been held by Ford for a pocket veto, but Democratic leaders of both the House and Senate had promised to keep Congress in session if Ford chose that tactic. Ford's veto of a separate bill authorizing the program was overridden last July.

One measure that died in the waning days of the session would have imposed heavy penalties on U.S. companies that cooperate with the Arab trade boycott of Israel.

In his foreign policy debate with Jimmy Carter, his Democratic presidential opponent, Ford accused

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Job Injury Aid Boosted Under Longshore Act

Maximum workers' compensation benefits under the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act are now $342.54 a week, the Labor Dept. announced.

The new maximum rate, which became effective on Oct. 1, applies to injuries occurring on or after that date, said John C. Read, assistant secretary of labor for employment standards. The old rate was $318.38 a week.

The Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act covers nearly one million workers, including dock and shipyard workers, all private employees in the District of Columbia, workers under private contracts at overseas military bases, and employees of military post exchanges and other nonappropriated fund agencies serving the armed forces.

The statute provides the best weekly workers' compensation benefits for any workers in private employment in the nation. It is regarded by the AFL-CIO as a model for state workers' compensation laws. The new maximum benefit of $342.54 a week is based on 200 percent of the current national average weekly wage of $171.27.

Maximum benefits under the law are set on Oct. 1 of each year, based on 200 percent of the then-prevailing national average weekly wage. Minimum compensation for disability is $85.64 a week or, for any worker earning less than that amount, actual wages lost. Workers are paid two-thirds of their wages, subject to the $342.54 ceiling as well as the minimum. Also, as of Oct. 1, compensation for permanent total disability or death was increased by 7.59 percent.



CONVENTION SPEAKER Walter F. Mondale, Democratic nominee for vice president, checks notes before addressing 2,200 Illinois AFL-CIO delegates in Springfield. Mondale is flanked by state labor federation Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Gibson, left, and Lt. Gov. Neil Hartigan.

Mondale Assails Ford On Failure as Leader

Springfield, Ill.—Sen. Walter Mondale, Democratic candidate for Vice President, in a major speech at the Illinois AFL-CIO convention, lashed out sharply at the Ford Administration's performance on jobs, housing, schools, health care, crime and recreation and charged that all these issues represent Ford failures.

Each time Mondale ripped into the Administration's record, the 2,200 delegates interrupted with cheers and applause.

"If I were Mr. Ford," Mondale said, "I would never talk about jobs. . . . I want a President who would once again pursue a policy of full employment." He pointed out that for every 10 Americans jobless when Ford was sworn in, there are now 15 in the unemployment line.

"If we want tax reform, if we want full employment, if we want to end inflation, if we want decent housing, if at long last we want to deal with the health crisis, if we want to deal with America's real problems, we have to have a people's President back in the White House and that means Jimmy Carter," Mondale declared.

The convention pledged a strong effort to help elect the Carter-Mondale ticket and approved state COPE endorsement of all incumbent Democratic candidates in Congress. The delegates also reaffirmed support of the state Democratic ticket led by Michael J. Howlett for governor and Neil Hartigan for lieutenant governor.

Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.) urged labor to work with both the Republican and Democratic Parties so it won't be ignored by one party and taken for granted by the other. Percy expressed support for postcard voter registration, continuation and strengthening of the food stamp program and consumer protection measures.

Al Barkan, national COPE director, told the delegates that Illinois is a key state in the Nov. 2 election and urged an all-out effort on registration. He called for election of the Carter-Mondale ticket and defeat of the candidates supporting the Republican platform, which he called "the most brazen anti-labor platform that any national party has run on."

Delegates approved and sent to the national AFL-CIO for implementation a wide range of resolutions dealing with legislation. These included support for the federation's program on Health Security, full employment, public employee bargaining and a national system of day care.

Delegates approved a 5 percent cost of living salary increase for officers of the state federation.

Rail Supervisors Focus On Canadian Organizing

St. Louis—The Railway Supervisors wound up their three-day convention here by voting to expand organizing efforts into Canada, in response to numerous inquiries about affiliation from subordinate rail officials there.

The Canadian organizing effort will be financed by voluntary contributions from the membership.

In his report to the 90 delegates, the largest number ever to attend a Supervisors' convention, President Frank Ferlin said that over the past two years, the organization had increased its membership, maintained a good financial condition, won a number of representation elections, and had participated in negotiating one of the best agreements covering wages and working conditions ever to benefit rail workers.

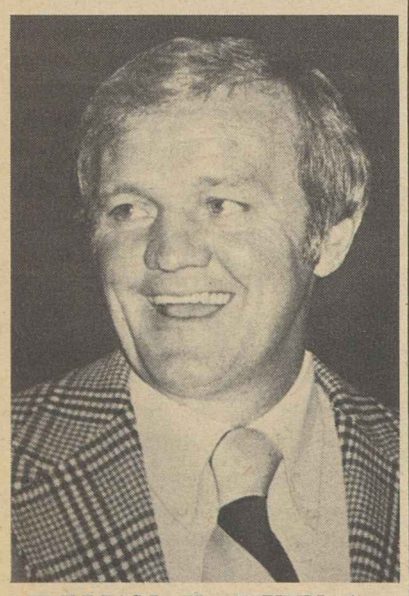
Ferlin was optimistic about the future growth of the union, predicting substantial gains in membership on Amtrak "as that operation grows." He also cited recent agreements with the Burlington-Northern that opens an opportunity to expand the bargaining unit.

He also reported that the agreement with the Burlington-Northern included a $50,000 payment settling a court suit the union had brought against the railroad.

Ferlin was elected president for a four-year term at the 1974 convention. The union elects half its officers at each biennial convention. Those up for re-election this year included Financial Sec.-Treas. Floyd R. Skendziel, who was returned to office without opposition, and four vice presidents, all re-elected.

C. J. Chamberlain, president of of the Railway Signalmen and chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, in an address to the delegates, reported that he had just come from a meeting of the RLEA which endorsed the Carter-Mondale ticket.

"This is the first time the RLEA has ever endorsed a presidential candidate," Chamberlain said, "but we felt that a strong stand was necessary in view of the problems rail labor has endured the past eight years from the Nixon-Ford Administration."



WILLIAM H. WYNN has been elected by the executive board of the Retail Clerks to succeed Peter Hall as secretary-treasurer. Wynn, 45, a former organizer, has been a vice president of the RCIA since 1972. Hall, who held the union's number-two post for the past three years, retired.

Union Wins Vote At Old Fitzgerald

Old Fitzgerald whiskeys have been taken off labor's unfair list following a successful organizing effort by the Paperworkers at the firm's plant in Louisville, Ky.

Members of the Independent Distillery Workers at the former Stitzel-Weller Co. plant voted 80 to 34 in a National Labor Relations Board election to affiliate with the UPIU.

The four Old Fitzgerald brands —Cabin Still, Old Elk, W. L. Weller and Old Fitzgerald—had been on the unfair list of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. for the past 15 years.

Merger Study Approved:

Tobacco Workers Back Carter Slate

Miami Beach, Fla.—Delegates to the Tobacco Workers convention here approved a merger study proposal, revised the union's dues structure, unanimously endorsed the Carter-Mondale ticket and gave full support to Canadian workers in their efforts to end government wage controls.

Citing current and anticipated conditions in the U.S. and Canadian tobacco industry, the 150 delegates directed the TWIU leadership to explore new avenues toward possible merger with affiliates of the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress.

In his keynote address, TWIU President Rene Rondou assured the convention that the Tobacco Workers would not sacrifice its identity or the union's objectives in an eventual merger. Rondou stressed that the added potential strength resulting from merger would be beneficial to the membership of the organizations taking part.

The terms and conditions of a merger would have to be ratified by TWIU convention, the resolution said.

The 16th TWIU quadrennial convention also voted to raise the minimum monthly dues from $6 to $7 effective in September 1978. The increase will boost the international's per capita income from $3.50 to $4. The amount retained by local unions would rise from the current $2.50 to $3.

In unanimously endorsing Democrats Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale for President and Vice President, the convention stressed the need for a new national leadership to overcome the economic and moral setbacks of the Nixon-Ford Administration.

Full support for the "Day of Protest" against the Trudeau government's wage controls that will be staged by the Canadian Labor Congress, Oct. 14, won delegate approval following an address by CLC Vice President Shirley Carr.

Mrs. Carr accused the Canadian government of misleading the public on the trend of income distribution and pointed out that the income differential between the rich and poor has actually widened in the past decade.

Rondou was re-elected to his second full four-year term and Sec.-Treas. Homer Cole to his third term. Two new vice presidents elected to the executive board are Benjamin Harvell of Petersburg, Va., and Matthew Garland of Danville, Va.

In other key action, the convention reaffirmed the union's boycott of all R. J. Reynolds products because of the company's anti-union policies. Reynolds's leading products are Salems, Winstons and Camels cigarettes.

Major speakers addressing the five-day convention included Lt. Gov. Thelma Stoval of Kentucky, who is a member of TWIU Local 185.

3 More Unions Vote Support Of Carter Slate

The executive bodies of the Insurance Workers, the Office & Professional Employees and the Transport Workers unanimously endorsed the election of Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale for President and Vice President.

The action by the leadership of the three unions raised to 39 the number of AFL-CIO affiliates formally pledging support for the Democratic ticket either through executive body or convention resolutions.

In its endorsement statement, the OPEIU compared the economic failures and anti-union policies of the Ford Administration with commitments to full employment, national health insurance and tax reform outlined by Carter.

The Insurance Workers warned that union members should not be tricked by the rhetoric of the Republican Party platform and the "Watergate mentality that the Nixon-Ford Administration brought to Washington and which remains to this date."

The TWU executive council and executive board assailed Ford's "do nothing" policies on unemployment and inflation, and declared that America could again begin moving forward with programs advanced by Carter and Mondale.

GOP Senator Harasses Labor on Election Mail

Republican Sen. J. Glenn Beall of Maryland is seeking to limit labor's right to communicate with its members during an election campaign. Beall has brought a lawsuit seeking to take away the Maryland and D.C. AFL-CIO's statutory right to use its mailing permit for a brochure supporting Representative Paul S. Sarbanes, Beall's Democratic opponent who is COPE's endorsed candidate.

Beall took the case to federal court after he was turned down in a ruling by Postmaster General Benjamin F. Bailar, who said in a letter to Beall that "as far as we are concerned, it was a perfectly legal mailing."

Beall's legal action also drew a sharp response from Maryland AFL-CIO President Dominic Fornaro. "Senator Beall is trying to cut off free speech and we won't let him get away with it," Fornaro said.

He detailed the steps taken to comply with the law: that the brochure was jointly prepared by the Maryland AFL-CIO and national COPE, paid for totally by the state federation, mailed only to union members and without consultation with Sarbanes or his staff.

"We have a constitutional and a statutory right to free speech and we will not let Sen. Beall or anyone else keep us from using that right," Fornaro said, noting pointedly that a 1974 mailing supporting Beall's fellow Republican, Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, drew no protest from Beall or other Republicans. Mathias had the state COPE endorsement.

"The truth in this matter is that Beall is afraid to have workers know his record," Fornaro said. "We intend to make sure Maryland AFL-CIO members know the truth about Beall."

On Refusal to Bargain:

J. P. Stevens Again Guilty of Contempt

J. P. Stevens & Co. again has been found guilty of contempt of court for its persistent illegal labor practices in trying to prevent its workers from organizing and bargaining.

The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, headquartered in New Orleans, found the Southern-based firm guilty of disobeying two of its prior decisions ordering the company to bargain with the Clothing & Textile Workers in good faith at its Statesboro, Ga., plant.

It was the third such contempt finding by the court against Stevens involving the Statesboro plant, ACTWU President Murray H. Finley pointed out.

Finley noted that the company—target of a nationwide consumer boycott of its products—also has been found guilty of contempt by the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals in New York for refusing to abide by that court's prior decisions.

"J. P. Stevens continually demonstrates its arrogant contempt of the law," Finley charged. "If the company is permitted to continue, it makes a mockery of the law and the courts and violates all elements of basic decency. The United States cannot permit J. P. Stevens to place itself above the law."

ACTWU Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, denouncing the company for its "open and flagrant defiance" of the law declared:

"This company thumbs its nose at the law and the government, and instead of being punished, it is rewarded. The company is in open and flagrant defiance of the United States government, and the government rewards it with contracts to supply official needs."

Sol Stetin, the union's senior executive vice president, noted that in the 13 years that J. P. Stevens workers have been struggling to organize, the company has "ruthlessly crushed these efforts in plant after plant on a scale unparalleled in U.S. labor history. Here is lawbreaking on a massive scale, and it has gone unremedied far too long."

The three-member appeals court panel, in handing down its recent decision, stressed that it retains jurisdiction over the case in connection with remedies. It said:

"That the remedy prescribed for the civil contempt precisely fits the particular aspects of this case must be, and is, a matter of special concern to the court. . . . Jurisdiction of the proceeding is expressly retained for the purpose of defining the remedy and for such other and further orders as may, in the premises, be meet and proper."

ACTWU officials cited the following specific instances of lawbreaking by J. P. Stevens:

- The company has been found guilty of unfair labor practices in 15 cases since 1965. Eight times these decisions by the National Labor Relations Board have been upheld by the federal appeals courts and review was denied three times by the U.S. Supreme Court.
- The NLRB regional director recently filed a complaint against the company at Roanoke Rapids, N.C., where the union won an NLRB election more than two years ago. The complaint charged that the company had "negotiated with the union in bad faith and with no intent of entering into any final or binding collective-bargaining agreement."
- A federal judge in Raleigh, N.C., last June found a pattern of racial discrimination in hiring and employment practices at the firm's offices and at seven plants in Roanoke Rapids and ordered it ended.
- As a result of disclosures of company tax evasion, the firm was assessed for an additional $500,000 in taxes to cover the period, 1969-1974. Violations in the period, 1952-1968, were not remedied due to the statute of limitations.
- The North Carolina Dept. of Labor found that cotton dust levels in the company's Dallas, N.C., plant were almost three times as great as the permissible level under the appropriate Occupational Safety & Health Act standard.
- The company bugged the telephones of union organizers and settled a civil suit out of court with a $50,000 payment to the union.

Ford Gets 85% Support From Fortune 500 Firms

New York—A presidential preference poll by Fortune magazine confirms that big business loves Gerald Ford. And his record shows the feeling is mutual.

Top U.S. executives voted 85.2 percent for Ford and 10.4 percent for Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter. Those polled included the principal officer of the nation's 500 largest industrial firms, plus 50 from the largest firms in each of six other categories such as commercial banking and insurance. About 500 responded.

The same group went 91.7 percent for Richard Nixon in 1972 and 83.8 percent for him in 1968.

In contrast, the Gallup Poll, which covers Americans who neither own nor run a big company, showed Carter ahead 50 percent to 42 percent at the time Fortune was issuing its poll.

Fortune said interviews with some of its respondents showed: "Ford's support is very wide but quiet. Few of the chief executives have endorsed him publicly, but many said they know where Ford's team of Simon, Greenspan and Burns stands on the issues."

So does organized labor. And the economic record of those three Nixon selections is one of the reasons for labor's unanimous support of Jimmy Carter.



DEVELOPMENTS IN LABOR STUDIES are reviewed by labor education directors from 18 national labor centers and colleges at a conference in Geneva sponsored by an institute of the International Labor Organization. AFL-CIO Education Director Walter Davis, left, served as chairman.

Insurance Industry Hit for Attempts To Subvert Workers' Compensation

Biloxi, Miss.—The AFL-CIO branded as "unconscionable" efforts by the insurance industry to subvert state worker compensation benefits, and warned it will not leave the challenge unmet.

Bert Seidman, director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security, told a meeting of state workers' compensation program administrators, employers, and insurance carriers here that the AFL-CIO strongly condemns the industry's failure to recognize that "working men and women have a vital stake in the adequacy of workers' compensation insurance."

Addressing the 62nd annual convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards & Commissions, Seidman described industry threats to refuse to write coverage in states where the legislatures have substantially improved workers' compensation programs as an "outrageous attempt to coerce" the legislative bodies.

"If the insurance industry continues these tactics, organized labor and others may be forced to take a very close look at other solutions which could have a very great impact on the insurance carriers," Seidman declared.

One such solution to the industry's threats and refusals to write workers' compensation might be the use of nonprofit state funds as the exclusive writer for state programs, Seidman observed.

"Other proposals have suggested that the federal government establish a nationwide nonprofit insurance fund to furnish insurance coverage to every employer covered by minimum federal standards legislation who cannot get coverage at a fair rate from a private carrier," he said.

"This fund and its administrators could be directed and required by Congress to aggressively seek and write workers' compensation insurance protection at the lowest cost compatible with the provisions of federal law, a law which should include at least the 19 essential recommendations of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws."

The commission drew up its list of recommendations to improve state programs in 1972, urging Congress to enact them as minimum federal standards if the states had not complied with them by July 1975. As of last January, not a single state was in compliance with the 19 recommendations, and the average state complied with only 11 of them.

The recommendations, which included some of labor's long-standing goals, called for compulsory coverage of all workers, weekly benefits of not less than two-thirds of an injured worker's average weekly wage, and other minimum standards.

Seidman charged the insurance industry has vigorously opposed the attempts of organized labor, at both state and national levels, to improve workers' compensation.

"The insurance industry mobilized all its forces to fight enactment of the federal standards the National Commission had recommended," he said. "I can tell you that organized labor deeply resents the activities of insurance carriers to cut back on the hard-won gains for which workers have fought."

He said that the "travesty" of the diametrically conflicting positions of the industry—opposing federal legislation on the argument that the states are improving their programs and opposing program improvements at the state level as too costly—"simply means that it does not want decent workers' compensation."

Seidman promised that organized labor will continue to fight for fair and adequate workers' compensation in Washington and in every state capital.

'Sham' Seniors Alliance Linked to Right Wing

The National Council of Senior Citizens charged that an organization with a similar-sounding name is in reality "a political lobby linked with right-wing political action committees which have amassed many millions of dollars for use in the 1976 elections."

William R. Hutton, the council's executive director, said the National Alliance of Senior Citizens—an organization that exists largely on paper—has indirect ties with the John Birch Society and is helping the right-wing attack on progressive congressional candidates seeking election this fall.

Hutton charged that the Alliance has urged its supporters to make contributions to Our United Republic Political Action Committee (OURPAC) in Oakbrook, Ill., a group whose founders include 31 medical doctors, a licensed practical nurse, and Curt C. Clinkscales III, the national director of the Alliance.

In turn, many of the doctors belong to an organization known as the Association of American Physicians & Surgeons, Inc., formed in 1943 to fight proposals for national health insurance, to oppose federal aid to education and U.S. membership in the United Nations, and to espouse many other right-wing causes, Hutton said.

Doctors who have long been associated with the John Birch Society are among the leaders of the association and the United Republic Political Action Committee, Hutton charged. He said that Dr. Mal Rumph of Fort Worth, Tex., of the OURPAC steering committee, and Dr. Charles W. Pavey of Columbus, Ohio, one of the 33 founders of the United Republic Political Action Committee, are both listed on the John Birch Society commitee of endorsers.

The National Alliance of Senior Citizens is a "sham operation" run from the back of a Washington, D.C., tailor shop, Hutton charged. It provides no evidence of senior club organization anywhere, he said, and affiliates of the National Council of Senior Citizens in all states have failed to find any club activity concerned with it.

Moreover, Hutton said, Clinkscales has not denied that the name of the conservative front organization was chosen to confuse it with the reputable National Council of Senior Citizens representing more than 3,500 affiliated senior citizens' clubs throughout the United States.

OPEIU Gains New Unit At Long Island Campus

Brookville, L.I.—The Office & Professional Employees has been chosen to represent the 235 office and secretarial workers at the C. W. Post campus of Long Island University here.

Bargaining for the new unit will be conducted by the college and university division of OPEIU's Local 153 which already represents 200 other office workers at LIU campuses in Brooklyn and at Southampton.

The 94th Congress

THE TRAGEDY of the 94th Congress is that the most progressive Congress in a decade left such a small imprint during its two-year term.

A majority of its members had been elected with labor support and, with few exceptions, justified the endorsements by their voting records during the 94th Congress.

Furthermore, this Congress had more than the usual share of conscientious and hard-working members, and it did what it could to shore up the economy so that a severe recession didn't quite turn into a 1930s-style depression. Some of its actions, such as extending unemployment insurance duration and coverage, were instrumental in maintaining buying power and preventing hunger, destitution and evictions from rising with the jobless rate.

The 94th Congress sought to do more to turn around the economy, and to bring job-creating programs into action more quickly.

But the progressive majority, a coalition of most Democrats and a corporal's guard of Republicans, seldom could muster the two-thirds vote needed as vetoes poured from the Gerald Ford White House even more rapidly than they did during the Richard Nixon years.

The 94th Congress closely resembled the 89th Congress of a decade earlier, whose legislative breakthroughs included such landmarks as Medicare, the voting rights act, the first general aid-to-education law and pioneering aid to the cities and to mass transit programs.

The difference in the record of accomplishments is largely the difference between a Lyndon Johnson in the White House, prodding and cajoling Congress to action on a dozen fronts, and a Gerald Ford, presiding over an Administration frankly hostile to government action.

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP has been widely criticized, but the ability of the House and Senate to override vetoes was no greater during the Eisenhower Administration, when the legendary Sam Rayburn was the Speaker of the House and Lyndon Johnson was the Senate's majority leader.

The Congress elected in 1958, not too dissimilar in political composition from the present Congress, also had only modest legislative successes even though President Eisenhower was certainly less intransigent than his Republican successors.

It took the 1964 combination of a President elected by a big majority and a Congress which had a liberal Democratic majority to renew the New Deal and catch up on long-delayed progress.

While the liberal election victories of 1974 did not accomplish what they might have, a different political outcome two years ago would have certainly restored the strength of the conservative coalition that has dominated Congress during most of the past 35 years.

When an Administration is moving in the wrong direction, stopping it is something of a victory.

And the 94th Congress did in fact do more than prevent retrogression. It spotlighted the fallacies of the Nixon-Ford economic program at congressional hearings when the President was still handing out WIN buttons and warning against the inflationary effects of government spending.

—From the October 1976 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

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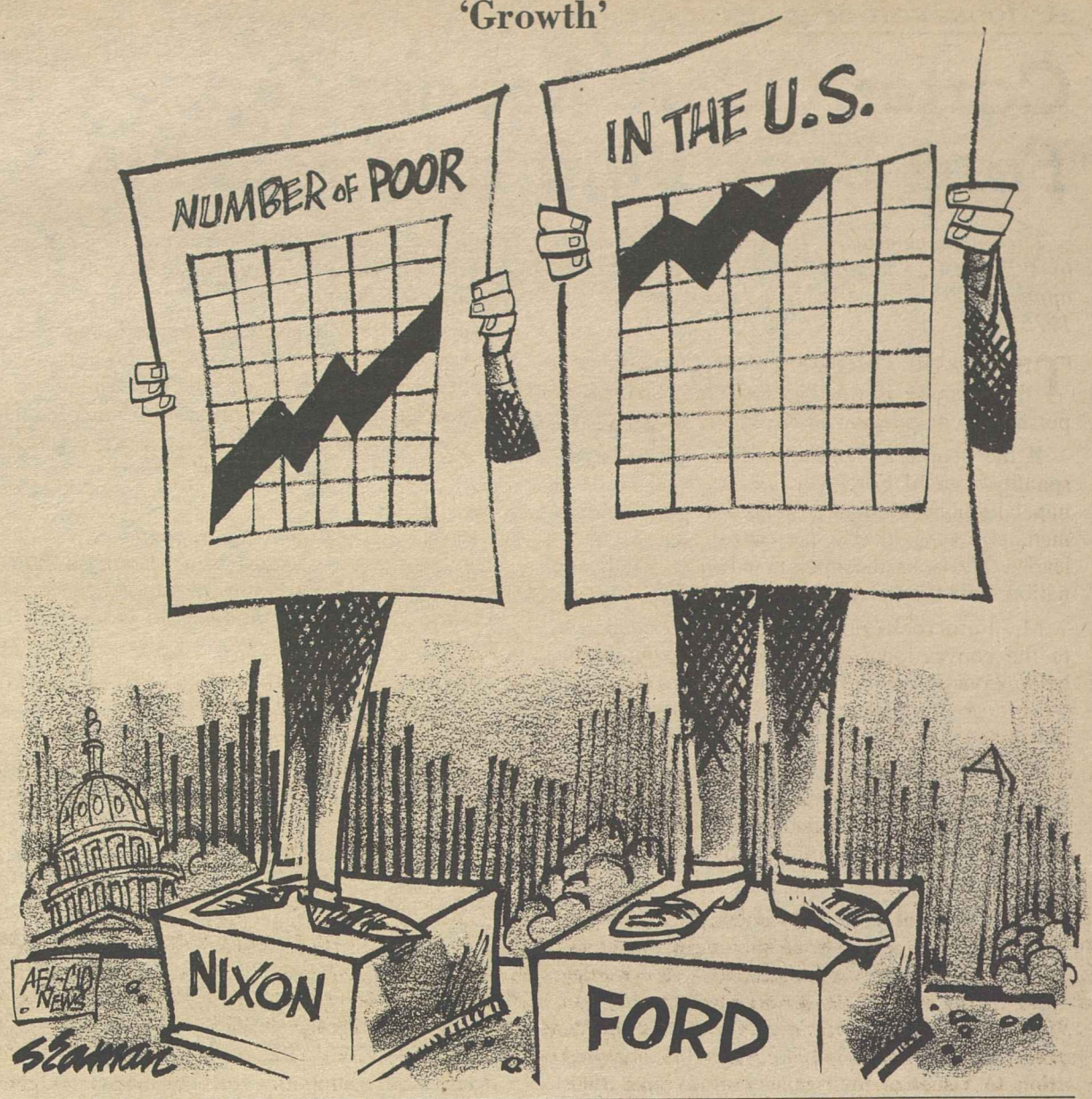
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'Growth'



Poverty Rolls Up:

Ford's Rosy Claims Obscure Impact of High Jobless Rates

By Gus Tyler

THE MALE HEAD of a family who was making $15,000 a year lost his job. In due time, he exhausted his jobless benefits.

So his wife and two kids began to scurry around for work. His wife got a job in the local department store on a part-time basis with an annual yield of $6,500 a year. His son got a job running errands after school for $3,000 a year. His daughter is still looking for some kind of work.

The family income has fallen from $15,000 to $9,500. The number of unemployed has risen from one (the father) to two (father and daughter, the latter of whom was not counted as unemployed until she began to seek work actively). Also, the number of employed has also risen: in place of the one jobless father there are now two at work: wife and son.

If you can follow this story, you can unravel some of the confusion in the first Carter-Ford debate. Ford kept saying that the number of people at work has risen; Carter kept saying that the number of people out of work has risen. Both were right, as can be seen from the example of the typical family described above.

Just how typical such a family is may be gleaned from the recently released annual survey of the Bureau of Census, an official arm of the U.S. government. The median family in America was worse off in 1975 than in 1974. Its income had fallen by more than 2.5 percent. In some cases, more dollars came in, but the more bought less.

The number of families living in poverty has gone up in 1975. Almost 26 million persons were under the official poverty level.

(The government has not changed its definition of poverty in many years. The standards are the same today as a dozen years ago, with no change except in dollar amounts to allow for inflation.)

The number and percent of poor had been falling steadily since 1960 when John F. Kennedy entered the White House. In the eight years from Kennedy through Johnson, the percentage of those living in poverty fell from about 24 to 12. Then in the next seven years of Nixon and Ford, the poverty rate no longer continued to fall. In the last year, it rose by more than 1 percent.

Why? Because of unemployment. Almost half the families that fell into poverty last year—the new poor—were the victims of prolonged unemployment, according to the Bureau of Census. Almost 4.5 million persons exhausted their benefits last year, more than twice as many as in the previous year.

Who are these new poor? White poverty increased at double the rate of black poverty: 13 percent as against 6 percent. Poverty in families headed by men rose four times faster than in families headed by women.

In their findings, the Bureau of the Census helps clear up some of the seeming contradictions in the Carter-Ford debate: the big breadwinner losing the job; the little earners trying to make up for the loss; total family buying power falling; more and more people tumbling into poverty.

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Mismanagement Of the Economy

One of the biggest issues in this campaign is the Republican mismanagement of the economy. The Republicans have managed for the past eight years to give us both rising unemployment rates and rising inflation—something the economists had always said was impossible. . . .

Every Republican administration since Hoover has left office with an unemployment rate at least double what it was when they took office. The Nixon-Ford duo has continued this tradition. When Nixon became President in January of 1969, the unemployment rate was 3.4 percent. When Ford leaves office next January, he will leave us at least a 7 percent unemployment rate, and probably worse. The Republicans have proved they can give us high unemployment and high inflation at the same time. . . .

I think America can do better. I think it's time for Democratic leadership that can enact economic policies that put people ahead of the special interests, and return us to the prosperity o fthe Democratic years. I ask every American who agrees with me to vote for the Carter-Mondale ticket on Nov. 2.

—Jimmy Carter, Sept. 24, 1976.

A Roosevelt or a Coolidge:

Carter Offers Leadership, Ford Drift, Bluff and Fumble

The following article, "In Search of Leadership" by William V. Shannon of the New York Times, appeared on the paper's Op Ed page on Sept. 26, 1976.

THE BASIC CHOICE confronting voters in this election is whether they want a pleasing personality or a leader in the White House.

If the people are content with a pleasing personality, Gerald Ford will do very well. He is financially honest, about as candid as most political men, and is a likable person. But he is not a leader. He lacks the intellectual gifts, the imagination, and the inner force, that leaders have.

Mr. Ford rocks no boats, offers no challenges to the conventional wisdom, and has no deeply held convictions that he is not prepared to temper —or drop altogether—if political necessity requires. He is a good listener.

He does not always understand what he is being told but he tries. When he is through listening he figuratively looks around to see if there is somebody who will do something about the problem or at least move it off his desk.

He does not care very much. He does not care, for example, about the many forms of misery that create social problems in America and in the world. He has normal compassion for family and friends. But for those outside the range of his vision, he lacks the imagination to visualize their misery or to hold their problems for very long in the forefront of his mind.

Mr. Ford does not even care all that much whether he is re-elected. His vanity is engaged at the moment and he hates to lose. But if he does lose, he will be delighted with his big pension and will play golf and ski and enjoy himself traveling. If he is re-elected, he will be out at Burning Tree with his lobbyist friends playing golf every weekend and one or two afternoons during the week as well. He will ski at Vail, take lots of trips, and make forgettable speeches. Either way, it will be a pleasant, sun-filled four years for him.

Mr. Ford is no worrier. Under a show of earnestness, he is as lighthearted as Mr. Micawber and as sure that something will turn up. After all, it always has. By being a regular fellow and thinking regular thoughts and being on the job, he has already gone a lot further than those who know his limited capacity would ever have predicted. World hunger and nuclear terror and surging inflation and financially strapped cities might worry some people, but Mr. Ford is sure he can bumble on for another four years as he has the last two.

Jimmy Carter, by contrast, offers the nation an opportunity for leadership. He is an unknown quantity as a President. Any man is until he serves in the office. But Mr. Carter's seriousness, quickness of mind, and executive energies are apparent to everyone who has talked with him or studies his public record.

In baseball terminology, Jimmy Carter is a "take-charge guy." He relishes responsibility, sets high goals for himself, and knows how to organize himself and his team to reach those goals.

If Mr. Carter becomes President, he is sure to defend aggressively the interests of consumers and of the environment. There is a reasonable chance that he may reorganize the welter of federal-state programs and make the ponderous bureaucracies more responsive. He will lead the fight for a genuine tax reform and may succeed. There is a good chance that he will work out a national health care plan and achieve a major reform of welfare.

NONE OF THESE aspirations is sure to be realized in a Carter Administration, but there is ground for hope on each of them. On the record of the last two years, there is no hope of realizing any of them in another Ford Administration.

Mr. Carter's empathy for the outcast and the defeated is genuine. He is a leader reaching for greatness. Although his reach is sure to exceed his grasp—as is true of every leader—he might make America once again a tribune of justice in the world community.

By contrast, no one who knows Mr. Ford's long, dreary record in the House, 25 years of plodding through hackdom, would ever accuse him of being a leader. One can paraphrase Winston Churchill's description of Neville Chamberlain—"He would make a good mayor of Grand Rapids—in a quiet year."

As against the reasonable prospect of high achievement in a Carter Administration, Mr. Ford offers four more years of drift, bluff, and fumble. Historically, it is the choice between the possibility of another Roosevelt and the certainty of another Coolidge. Americans as a people sometimes like to be on the move and sometimes like to rest easy. The Carter-Ford election offers that kind of choice.

Alternative to Tax Rise:

Financing of Social Programs Keyed to Carter's Jobs Push

CUTTING UNEMPLOYMENT by 3 percent would produce enough revenue for badly needed jobs and social programs while ruling out any need for a tax increase, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison declared.

The flap over middle-income taxpayers that the Ford-Dole ticket has injected into the campaign is "a red herring," Denison asserted, "an attempt by Ford to say that Carter is going to raise taxes on people above a certain level and reduce them on another level."

The real issue is jobs, he stressed, and that is the focus of the Carter platform program. Denison was questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Denison said that the 1976 tax bill that Congress sent to the White House shortly before adjournment does "marginally, although belatedly, improve" the tax structure. He said that tightening the tax shelters and the minimum tax on the very wealthy are "pluses," but those were offset by opening even wider the corporate tax escape hatch in the investment tax credit area.

The major failure of the new tax law, he said, is that it does not go effectively to the areas of foreign-source income, foreign tax credits and tax deferral. That affects jobs, he stressed, as well as the effort to make the tax code more equitable.

Denison warned that the estate and gift tax changes are a "fiscal time bomb" that will "eventually cost the Treasury more than $1.5 billion a year." He said that while "there is a need for relief for family farms that are being sold out to the big land speculators," the higher exemptions written into the law went much further than necessary. He pointed out that it is now possible for estates to top half-a-million dollars before they are subject to any tax at all.

He stressed that the AFL-CIO has always supported fairness in taxation.

"It's not whether or not an individual at a particular point of income should pay more taxes or less taxes, but rather that the tax code itself be fair to all persons at all income levels," Denison declared.

The real hope for solid moves toward tax equity, he said, is "a new Administration, a different Secretary of the Treasury . . . a different philosophy, one that is more oriented to the average individual taxpayer and less oriented to the corporations, as is now the case."

Reporters questioning Denison on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Paul Steiger of the Los Angeles Times and Michael Posner of the Reuters News Agency. The weekly program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

RICHARD NIXON'S legacy to Gerald Ford apparently included not only the presidency, but some election-year tactical maneuvers as well. The case in point centers on a noise standard currently under consideration by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

It will be recalled that five months before President Nixon's 1972 re-election, according to a once "confidential" memo by Assistant Sec. of Labor George C. Guenther, he assembled "an informal group of seven (OSHA) staff members whose loyalty and political credentials are certain."

The group proceeded to formulate a nine-point plan, the crux of which was to use OSHA standard-making and enforcement as "a sales point for fundraising and general support by employers" to ensure Richard Nixon's re-election.

While there has been no evidence this year of campaign contribution payoffs as the quid pro quo, the Ford Administration appears to be going down the same road first hacked out of the political wilderness during the Nixon Administration.

The promulgation of a noise standard, long sought by labor, has been delayed until after the November presidential election—much to the delight of Ford's most fervent supporter, big business.

While a 90 decibel standard was first promulgated in 1969 by President Lyndon Johnson's Secretary of Labor, W. Willard Wirtz, organized labor saw little effort by employers to comply with the law. In 1974—three years after OSHA's creation—the first rule-making on a proposed revised noise standard was issued.

President Ford then issued an executive order directing all federal agencies, including the Labor Dept. and OSHA, to accompany all regulatory actions with inflationary impact statements. The ruling was applicable only to OSHA rulemaking after Jan. 28, 1975, which was three months following the agency's noise standard decision—but the Secretary of Labor interpreted the order to include occupational noise.

The noise standard was thus delayed for months while an independent consulting firm conducted an economic impact study, and then for months more while the same firm made yet another study.

HEARINGS ON THE second study were scheduled so they would not begin until September, and they were expected to run for at least three weeks. Sixty-six groups, ranging from the Chocolate Manufacturers and the Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association to Ford Motor and Bethlehem Steel, made appearances before the economic impact analysis hearing. A handful of labor representatives joined in the sideshow under protest, declaring the entire procedure illegal and a delaying tactic.

Even if the sole object of the long and drawn-out process were not simply to stall the enforcement of the 90 decibel noise standard for American industry, that stall has, indeed, been the main result. American workers seem no closer to quieter work environments than they were several years ago.

To AFL-CIO President George Meany, the delays raise the specter of the Nixon Administration's 1972 fundraising efforts. A health and safety staffer of the Clothing & Textile Workers holds a similar view: "The purpose of any additional delays can only be judged in relation to its coinciding with a presidential election campaign. The textile workers of this nation are familiar with such politically-inspired delays."

The simple fact remains that while the talking continues, millions of American workers continue to be subjected to ear-damaging noise. Effective enforcement of the OSHA standard under debate would guarantee only that workers would be subjected to job noises no louder than encountered standing next to a diesel truck with its motor being gunned—a level of 90 decibels. Labor wants that noise level cut at least to 85 decibels—about 50 percent.

But unless the Ford Administration decides that the health of working people should take precedence over re-election tactics there will be no relief, however slight.



REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT just 3 percent would produce the income for badly needed jobs and social programs and rule out any need for a tax raise, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Michael Posner, left, of Reuters News Agency and Paul Steiger of the Los Angeles Times.

Bakery Union Wins Contract At Candy Firm

(Continued from Page 1)

The company's employees at Lincoln voted for the union in September 1974, and the National Labor Relations Board certified the B&C as their bargaining agent. After a series of delaying actions and mounting anti-union activities by the company, the union instituted the boycott last March.

Daniel E. Conway, the union's president, said in a telegram to AFL-CIO President George Meany the successful contract negotiation represented a "great victory" for B&C, and expressed his thanks to the labor movement "for assistance rendered during this long fight."

Meany wrote all state and local central bodies that "Russell Stover candies are now union-made," and that the boycott had ended.

"Once again workers have won because of trade union solidarity," Meany declared.

The Russell Stover contract was negotiated by a union team headed by B&C Executive Vice President John DeConcini. It included worker representatives at the Lincoln plant.

All suits and counter-suits growing out of the contract dispute were withdrawn, and the two sides agreed to resolve pending unfair labor practice charges through corrective action, the union reported.

Company negotiators also indicated their readiness to negotiate agreements at other Russell Stover plants where the B&C has won representation elections. The plants include production facilities in Marion, S.C., and Denver, the Ward Paper Box Co. in Marion, S.C., and a warehouse and distribution center in Allentown, Pa.

The union represents more than 2,000 workers at all Russell Stover plants.



STEELWORKERS PRESIDENT I. W. Abel receives the Weizmann Award from Abba Eban, former Israeli ambassador and United Nations delegate, at a dinner in Washington. Proceeds from the dinner will be used to establish and maintain a professorial chair in chemical ecology in honor of Abel at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel. Taking part in the ceremony were USWA Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke, second from left, and William Novick of the institute.

Abel Chair Endowed At Weizmann Institute

Creation of an endowed chair in chemical ecology at the prestigious Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel, to honor the name of President I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, was announced at a dinner in Washington attended by several hundred trade unionists.

The announcement was made by Abba Eban, former foreign minister of Israel and once its ambassador to Washington and to the United Nations.

The Weizmann Institute, located near Tel Aviv, is a world-famous center for advanced scientific studies in a score of fields. Prof. Mordehai Halmann, the first incumbent of the endowed chair, is working on the basic chemistry of phosphorus compounds, which have major significance for the global environment.

In his remarks, Abel said that research along these lines "is very dear to me and extremely vital to the concerns of my union." He pointed out that findings may lead to a reduction of industrial health hazards and accidents.

"We need to make these scourges not a commonplace occurrence, as they are today, but a rare—or better still, a totally non-existent—danger."

He added that the "fates of Israel and the United States are bound together in a dedication to "democracy, social justice and the rights of working people." While the chemical ecology chair will bear his name, the Steelworkers' president declared, "I know that it represents an expression of fraternity from Israel to American labor and the millions of men and women who compose our movement."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland brought to the gathering the "good wishes and greetings of George Meany and the AFL-CIO at large" and lauded Abel's service to American labor.

"Thousands of workers in the steel industry today owe their jobs and the stability of their employment to the courage, the leadership and the exploration of new approaches to collective bargaining" provided by Abel, Kirkland said.

Eban, who flew to Washington from Israel especially for the presentation, said that "America means to Israel the greatest union of power and freedom that has ever been known in the history of mankind."

"There have been powerful states in history," he pointed out, "but they have usually not been free. There have been free countries in history, but they have usually not been powerful."

The labor movements of America and Israel, Eban continued, "are partners in the search for equality." He suggested that labor in Israel has developed on a "laboratory scale" some messages worthy of study, "of cooperative living and collective endeavor, and of a concept of labor federations transcending the trade union function and entering into every stage of a people's social culture."

The importance of the Weizmann Institute for a small nation like Israel, Eban said, is that "science can make a poor country rich" and help it to "overcome the traditions of poverty, squalor and ignorance that degrade the human image."

Farm Union Mobilizes For Access Rule Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

crowded ballot. Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter and vice presidential candidate Walter Mondale are on record favoring the proposition.

Republican vice presidential candidate Robert Dole apparently is on two of three possible sides of the proposition. He told a Los Angeles audience that he'd taken no stand. But he curried favor with a San Francisco audience of businessmen by saying he is against it.

It's one of the issues, too, that separate Democratic U.S. Sen. John Tunney and his Republican rival, S. I. Hayakawa.

The "access" rule which gave union representatives opportunity to seek out farm workers on a grower's property during breaks and meal hours, under restricted conditions, is a major focus of the growers' campaign.

Even though the U.S. Supreme Court last week refused to review a California Supreme Court decision upholding the rule, the state's growers have mounted a media campaign that's already crowding the television screens: amiable valley farmers complaining that their right of privacy is being invaded by union organizers seeking to talk to their farm workers.

The access rule was part of the bequest left by the original Agricultural Labor Relations Board which administered the law following its enactment in 1975. When the board ran out of money this spring, the access rule was raised by growers and Teamsters as one of the roadblocks that eventually blocked a deficiency appropriation and forced the board to shut up shop.

That was when UFW Pres. Cesar Chavez launched the drive to qualify Proposition 14 for the ballot. When the drive succeeded in short order, the growers reversed their field and withdrew their objections to re-funding the board.

The ballot proposition adds a few twists to the law currently on the statute books. It adopts the access rule, of course; it also allows the ALRB to award treble damages in unfair labor practice cases where employers are found to have violated the law.

Support for Proposition 14 is near unanimous in AFL-CIO ranks and spreads out in California communities from there. Farm Worker teams have fanned out into most parts of the state and are organizing their "Yes on 14" campaign in much the same style they've used in their boycott organizations. They kicked off their effort with a highly successful voter registration drive, utilizing California's new registration-by-mail forms. Plans are to follow with intensive precinct work and to join with other labor and community groups in a voter turnout drive on Nov. 2.

For U.S. Shipping:

NMU Pushes Drive For Cargoes Policy

New York—A concerted long-range effort by maritime unions to substantially increase the share of American foreign commerce carried by American ships was called for by 400 delegates to the National Maritime Union's quadrennial convention here.

President Shannon J. Wall told the delegates that the less than 7 percent share of U.S. commerce now carried by American ships must be increased several times over if the United States is to achieve a merchant marine adequate to its economic and strategic needs in the world.

To achieve this, government policies must give U.S. ships support and protection similar to that which foreign governments give to their ships, Wall declared in his report to the convention. This will require a coordinated effort by all maritime unions in political and legislative action, he said.

The convention reaffirmed the union's earlier endorsement of Jimmy Carter for President and called for intensive efforts through election day to elect Carter-Mondale and a Congress which understands the importance of a strong U.S. merchant marine.

"The election of a President and a Congress will not by itself provide answers to the problems of the country or of the merchant marine," Wall declared. "But it may well decide whether or not we will be able to find answers in the next four years."

Among key goals in the long-range program proposed by NMU will be:

● Oil import quotas for U.S.-flag ships. A labor-backed bill setting a 20 percent quota rising to 30 percent over two years was passed by wide margins by the House and Senate in 1974 but was killed by President Ford through pocket veto. A renewed drive for the legislation will be made next year.

● Curbs on U.S.-owned runaway flag ships. The fleet of vessels operated by Americans under Liberian, Panamanian and other "runaway" flags to evade U.S. taxes, labor and safety standards is larger than the entire U.S.-flag merchant marine. U.S. government policies have protected this foreign-flag fleet by recognizing most of the ships as under "effective control" for defense purposes. The "effective control" policy has been proven false. The convention called for an intensive drive to eliminate it and to end tax breaks for runaways, impose strict safety standards and end other forms of protection for runaway flag ships.

● Extension of bilateral shipping pacts. Despite recent difficulties in enforcing the grain shipping pact with the USSR under which U.S. and Soviet ships were to be guaranteed one-third each of grain cargoes with the remaining third going to ships of other nations, the arrangement has generated cargoes that mean jobs for U.S. seamen. NMU will press for extension of such arrangements with other nations.

● Enactment of other U.S.-flag safeguards. The impending start of large oil and natural gas shipments from the Alaska North Slope will bring efforts to whittle down and evade laws requiring use of U.S.-flag ships to carry cargo between U.S. ports. Action to close existing loopholes and strict enforcement of the law will be necessary.

Meany Scores Ford on Cost Of Medicare

(Continued from Page 1)

litical propaganda." The President boasted that no patient would pay more than $500 a year for hospitalization or nursing-home care or more than $250 a year for doctor bills under the plan.

"The fact is the Ford program would have included increases in Medicare deductibles and copayments that would have forced Medicare patients to pay out $3 for every $1 of benefits," Meany said.

October Schedule Listed By Labor Studies Center

Institutes for full-time union officers, representatives and staff members will be offered by the George Meany Center for Labor Studies during October. Five unions and one AFL-CIO department also are scheduled to use the training facilities at the 47-acre campus in Silver Spring, Md. The schedule for the remainder of October:

Collective Bargaining—An institute on negotiating techniques for union officers and staff. Sessions will cover preparation for bargaining, membership attitudes, analysis of key contract clauses and a review of new contract benefits. From 9 a.m., Monday, Oct. 11, to Friday, Oct. 15, at the University of California, Berkeley.

Leadership—An institute to improve leadership skills of union officers and representatives. Topics will include extemporaneous speaking, preparation of speeches, techniques of delivery and style, speaking on television, parliamentary procedure, effective writing, faster reading and public relations. From 4 p.m., Sunday, Oct. 24, to Friday, Oct. 29.

Union groups that have scheduled programs at the center during October are the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. Safety Training Program, Oct. 3-8; Carpenters, Oct. 10-16; Transport Workers Local 552, Oct. 12; Fire Fighters, Oct. 17-21; Asbestos Workers Local 24, Oct. 21; Utility Workers, Oct. 27-29.

More information on these institutes or a copy of the center's Catalogue of Labor Studies for 1976-77, may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Phone 301/431-6400.

'Corporate Propaganda':

Ad Council's Campaign Hit For Biased Economics Line

By James M. Shevis

Eleven major organizations, including consumer and labor groups, have launched a joint effort to counter the current "economics understanding" campaign sponsored by the Advertising Council, Inc., and paid for in part with tax dollars.

The Advertising Council's nationwide economics campaign, which began in April and is slated to run three to five years, was described as "a sham, a corporate front that hides propaganda and advocacy under the guise of neutrality," by Roger Hickey, the Washington director of the Public Media Center, a nonprofit advertising agency coordinating the drive for the participating organizations.

"To add injury to insult," Hickey charged at a news conference called to announce the drive, "they have gotten us to pay for this propaganda by way of a grant of $239,000 from the Nixon-Ford Commerce Dept."

The organizations supporting the counter-campaign include the Machinists; Auto Workers; State, County & Municipal Employees; Consumer Federation of America; U.S. Conference of Mayors; Scientists' Institute for Public Information, and the National Council of Senior Citizens.

As part of the campaign, called Americans for a Working Economy, the organizations have asked the Federal Communications Commission for equal time under its fairness doctrine to respond to the Advertising Council's "public service" radio and television messages. In addition, the campaign's coordinator has asked Commerce Sec. Elliot Richardson for financial support from the government equal to that given the Advertising Council.

In a letter to Richardson, Hickey reasoned that since the Commerce Dept. spent $239,000 in taxpayers' money for the council's campaign, it has an obligation to fund "a campaign that will express a needed alternative perspective — the perspective of the millions of Americans who were shoved to the background when the Ad Council's campaign was produced."

At the news briefing, Hickey and representatives of some of the endorsing organizations charged that the Advertising Council's media campaign is loaded with material designed primarily "to serve major corporations rather than the American system as a whole."

Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.), chairman of a House Government Operations subcommittee which has held hearings on the Commerce Dept.'s role in funding the ad council's promotion, has called the campaign a gigantic "boondoggle" and the use of federal funds to finance it "outrageous." Several prominent economists also have testified to its biased economics.

The ad council's campaign includes advertisements that have already appeared in some 400 newspapers and other publications and on about 500 radio and 300 TV stations. Purporting to explain how the American free-enterprise system works, the ads urge the public to write for a 20-page booklet for more details.

Among those speaking at the news conference, Stephen T. Schlossberg, general counsel for the Auto Workers, charged that the ad council's booklet glosses over the economic problems facing Americans. It does not, for example, discuss the high joblessness among youths, especially among inner-city blacks, he observed.

The council says about a million copies of the booklet already have been distributed. About 100,000 copies have been mailed at government expense from a distribution center in Pueblo, Colo., while the rest have been distributed in bulk by the council, mostly through corporations.

The Public Media Center is offering broadcast stations its own radio and TV spots that promote a booklet titled A Working Economy for Americans. The booklet discusses the influence of monopoly power on prices and consumer choices, unemployment, urban decay, and other major problems plaguing the economy.

The booklet, which surveys a number of proposals for corrective action, including measures to achieve full employment, greater competition, and national planning, is suitable for use in schools, union locals, church and community groups.

Carol Foreman, executive director of Consumer Federation of America, charged that the ad council's campaign gives "a pretty fuzzy view of the economy," and contains glaring gaps.

Dr. Barry Commoner, a director of Scientists' Institute for Public Information, said he was appalled at the council's "dishonest program," which he said was "deliberately designed as a cosmetic coverup of fundamental issues."

John Gunther, executive director of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, said he was most concerned that the government "should put its stamp of approval on, and help pay for, a campaign that is clearly one-sided."

To use taxpayers' money to produce "a piece of economically biased material" is not the business of the federal government, he declared.



MEDAL OF APPRECIATION from Italy's trade unions is presented to AFL-CIO President George Meany by President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers for relief assistance sent to earthquake victims of northern Italy. The AFL-CIO Executive Council donated $50,000 and this amount was swelled to $114,000 through the efforts of the United Italian-American Labor Council and the ILGWU.

Paris Symposium Seeks To Halt UNESCO Drift

New York—An international committee of scholars, scientists and trade union leaders is working to restore the UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization to its original goals.

Opposition to efforts of Soviet-bloc and certain Third World nations to use UNESCO for political purposes is being formulated by the group at a symposium in Paris. AFL-CIO Vice President Albert Shanker, head of the Teachers, is a member of the committee.

Shanker said the problems confronting the free intellectual community in UNESCO are similar to those of free labor in the International Labor Organization, another specialized agency of the UN. AFL-CIO protests against continuing efforts by the Soviet bloc to pervert the ILO were primarily responsible for the U.S. State Dept. giving formal notice of this country's intention to withdraw.

Shanker believes the free intellectual community represented at the Paris meeting will have to adopt similar tactics toward UNESCO. This would entail working with organized groups in the free world to develop pro-democratic strength within UNESCO and effective alternative organizations if other efforts fail.

The Paris symposium is pointed particularly toward the regular biannual UNESCO General Conference which will begin in Kenya at the end of October. Two years ago the UNESCO meeting was used to launch what has become a series of political attacks within the UN against Israel. This year a concerted attack on freedom of the press is feared.

The attack on press freedom was presaged in actions taken by two regional UNESCO conferences earlier this year. The Asian and Latin American regional conference charged the free world press with "racial bias," condemned coverage of their countries and called for the establishment of an inter-governmental agency to dispense news of their regions.

There is an increasing tendency in the non-democratic nations to restrict coverage by foreign news correspondents and to ban those whose coverage displeases the authorities. India is one of the latest to adopt this type of new control.

The U.S. delegation to the international conference is headed by Dr. Seymour Lipset of Stanford University. It includes a number of leading scientists, academicians, authors and others. Among those with labor background, in addition to Shanker, the delegation includes former labor reporter and union editor Arnold Beichman, now a professor of political science at the University of Massachusetts.



WORLDWIDE EFFORTS to shift UNESCO back to its original humanitarian goals are being explored at an international symposium in Paris. Discussing the objectives of the American delegation, prior to its departure from New York, are from left, Herbert Gold of the University of California; Robert Merton, Columbia University; Arnold Beichman, University of Massachusetts; Isidor Rabi, Columbia University, and Frederick Seitz, Rockefeller University. The American group is made up largely of scholars and trade union representatives, including Teachers President Albert Shanker.

Labor Guarantees Bond To Aid NAACP Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

"It should come as no surprise to anyone that the labor movement is taking action," Kirkland pointed out. "We have never been passive spectators when our friends were in trouble and we never will be."

Kirkland also lauded the commitments made by the Industrial Union Dept. and the Auto Workers, which have agreed to reimburse the federation for up to $200,000 each, should the NAACP lose its appeal in the courts.

Mrs. Margaret Bush Wilson, chairman of the NAACP's executive board, said the association could not possibly raise the needed bond money on its own in the allotted time.

But she stressed that it continues to seek contributions "in order for the association to keep its commitment to our friends and to fulfill the terms of the agreement with the AFL-CIO."

The NAACP has characterized the Mississippi decision as a "legal lynching" that threatens the civil rights association's continued existence.

The case is the outgrowth of a civil rights boycott against white merchants in Claiborne County, Miss., involving local NAACP representatives. The boycott was called in protest of employment discrimination and racial abuses by the store owners against blacks.

In an effort to improve hiring opportunities for black workers in business and local government positions, black leaders called on citizens for peaceful demonstrations and selective buying practices.

When the merchants and local officials failed to respond to the efforts, black leaders on Apr. 1, 1966, called on the county's population of 11,000, which was 76 percent black, to withdraw their economic support of the stores.

The boycott continued until February 1967 when the merchants agreed to start hiring blacks. At the same time, a black police officer was hired in the county.

The unrest in the county subsided temporarily. But the boycott was reinstated after an April 1969 shotgun attack by police and deputies on a local church where a civil rights group was holding a rally. One person attending the rally was killed.

In October 1969, the merchants brought the suit against NAACP seeking $3.5 million damages. The original trial was held in Jackson, Miss., in June 1973 after the merchants succeeded in blocking the association's motion to have the case tried in federal court.

The case was subsequently tried in the Hinds County Chancery Court, where Chancellor George W. Haynes ruled on Aug. 9, 1976, the merchants were entitled to $1,250,699 in damages.

One Mississippi law under which the merchants brought the suit against the NAACP was adopted by the state legislature in 1968, after the initial boycott had ended.

In their suit, the merchants contended that the black boycott leaders conspired to create an illegal monopoly for black business by boycotting white stores.

94th Congress Adjourns:

9 Million More Workers Win Jobless Aid Coverage

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress of failing to act on the anti-boycott sanctions. But the bill's chief House sponsor quickly retorted that it was the Ford Administration itself that blocked passage.

Rep. Jonahan Bingham (D-N.Y.) said he was "appalled that Mr. Ford had the gall" to say that he favored stronger action against the boycott by Congress.

"The fact is that both Houses passed strong legislation prohibiting cooperation with the boycott," Bingham said. "The Administration spokesmen on the Hill were the ones that were able to kill it, so the President's claim was an absolute misstatement of fact."

Among other measures that cleared Congress and were sent to the President were:

• A bill permitting federal courts to award attorneys' fees to the prevailing party in suits brought to enforce civil rights laws. The bill overcomes the effect of a Supreme Court ruling last year that the courts did not have such power without specific authorization from Congress.

• An 8 percent increase in GI education benefits and improvements in disability and pension benefits for veterans.

• Federal death benefits of $50,000 for the families of police and fire fighters killed in the line of duty, a measure that had been long-sought by the Fire Fighters and police organizations.

• A labor-backed bill to modernize lumbering practices under strict guidelines in the national forests and thus avert a threatened shortage of timber. The legislation provides a remedy for recent court rulings interpreting an 1897 law as limiting timbering in the national forests to old, mature or dead trees. Included in the measure is authorization for a $200-million-a-year reforestation program.

The unemployment compensation bill sent to the White House failed to meet a major labor objective that called for establishment of federal minimum standards governing the amount of weekly benefits paid by the states. And its financing provisions are weaker than labor had urged.

The major improvement in the program is the extension of permanent protection to about three-fourths of the workers who were given temporary federal jobless benefits during the height of the recession, even though their jobs were not covered by state laws.

The newly covered workers include 7.7 local government employees, most of them in school systems; 600,000 state workers; 460,000 farm workers; 130,000 domestic workers, and 300,000 employees of nonprofit schools.

The eligible farm workers are those employed on farms that have 10 or more workers during 20 or more weeks of a calendar year. Domestic workers are protected if their employer's payroll for such work reaches $1,000 for any calendar quarter.

Since the states are not required to provide the new coverage until Jan. 1, 1978, the special unemployment assistance that currently protects these groups would be extended through June 30, 1978. New applications for SUA, however, will not be permitted after Dec. 31, 1977.

The financing provisions call for an increase in the net federal tax on employers from 0.5 percent to 0.7 percent effective next Jan. 1 and an increase in the taxable wage base from the present $4,200 to $6,000 effective Jan. 1, 1978.

The bill also revises some of the trigger mechanisms in the present program of federal extended benefits which provides up to 13 weeks of additional jobless aid to persons who have exhausted their basic 26 weeks of benefits.

The effect is to allow the payment of the extended benefits in a state where unemployment stays high but is not necessarily rising.

The bill prohibits the payment of jobless benefits to illegal aliens, to professional athletes between seasons, and to teachers and other school employees during summer vacation periods if they have a reasonable assurance of jobs in the fall.

Disqualification of a jobless benefit applicant solely for reasons of pregnancy is specifically prohibited.

The bill sets up a 13-member National Commission on Unemployment to be made up of representatives of labor, industry, federal, state and local governments, and small business, which is required to bring back an interim report by Mar. 31, 1978.

Wholesale Price Jump Tied to Ford's Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

consecutive month of fairly large industrial price advances," the government reported.

Industrial commodity prices, which make up 77 percent of the relative weight of the index, tend to be less volatile than prices of agriculture-related products. Hence, price changes among such goods provide economists a truer indication of underlying inflationary trends in the economy.

In July and August, prices of industrial commodities rose seven-tenths of 1 percent each month. They increased by five-tenths of 1 percent in June. Last month, all but one of the 12 major industrial groups surveyed monthly by the government showed price advances. The only group registering price declines was textile products and apparel.

While industrial commodity prices in September were 6.7 percent above year-earlier levels, they were nearly 10 percent higher than three months earlier. BLS reported industrial prices last month had increased at the compound annual rate of 9.6 percent since June.

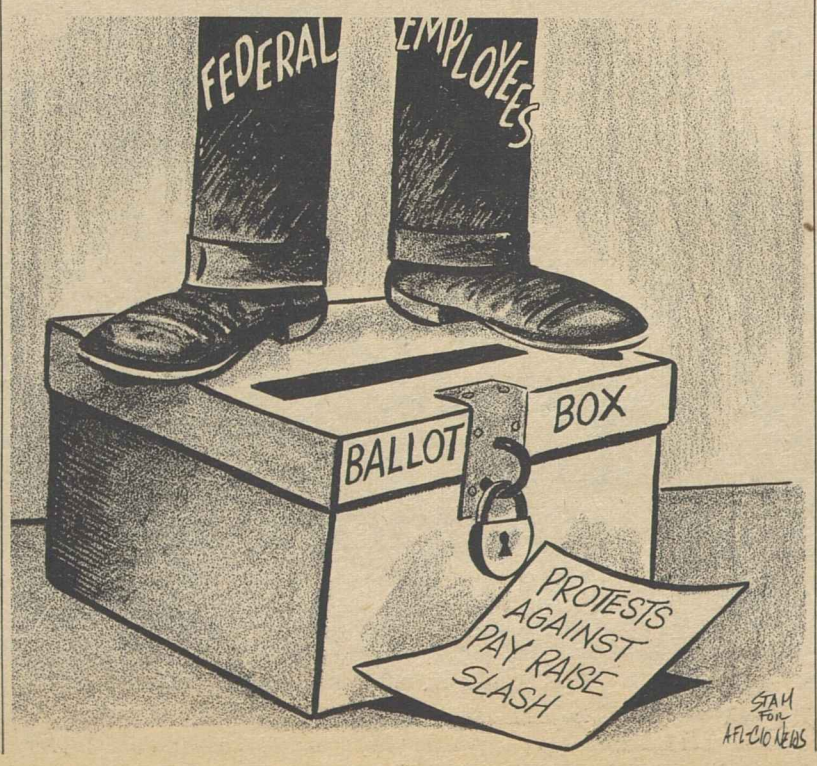
Ultimately, rises in the price of wholesale products are passed on to consumers in weeks or months depending on the commodity.

Farm prices rose 1.9 percent in September following decreases of 2.9 percent in August and 1 percent in July. Among farm products, prices were higher for oilseeds, raw cotton, fruits, vegetables, green coffee, and cocoa beans, BLS reported. On the other hand, prices for live poultry, eggs, and cattle declined.

Among industrial commodities, the sharpest price increases were for wood products, automobiles, fuels, rubber and plastic products, the government said. Increases for machinery and equipment, metals and metal products, and chemicals and allied products were substantially higher than in August.

Some of last month's wholesale price increases were unusually steep. Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, for example, rose 13.1 percent over the month, or at an annual rate of 157 percent. Plant and animal fibers were up 2.8 percent over the month.

Stand Up and Be Counted



10-9-76

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: AFL-CIO Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.



LABOR'S STAKE in next month's presidential election is discussed by AFL-CIO President George Meany on the ABC network television show, "Good Morning, America."

Political Action Stressed As Part of Labor's Role

The active political involvement of labor in the election campaign is an extension of its continuing struggle to improve the standard of living for the nation's workers, AFL-CIO President George Meany said in a network television interview.

Appearing on ABC's "Good Morning, America" show on Oct. 4, Meany stressed that labor's activities in Washington are clearly in the open: "We represent the peoples' lobby; we're fighting for the consumer; we're fighting for the worker, and we make no bones about it."

Meany dispelled the claims of some, as cited by the TV interviewer, that organized workers now get too much for what they contribute to society.

"I've never seen an American corporation that decided it was getting too much profit," Meany observed. "They're free to go ahead with their problem and do what they can to get profits; and we're free to go ahead and raise the standard of life.

"And we have raised our standard of life over the years and we make no apology for it," he declared.

In response to the reporter's question, Meany said the AFL-CIO's endorsement of the Carter-Mondale Democratic ticket represents labor's feeling that Carter is capable of handling the duties of President.

"The fact that he has no Washington experience doesn't bother me at all. He's an honest, decent fellow and he's determined to turn this country around," Meany declared.

Claims by Republican vice presidential nominee Robert Dole that Meany would have a pipeline to the White House with Carter as President are absurd, the AFL-CIO president said.

"Bob Dole is playing a rather stupid game," Meany asserted. "He says that I forced the President to put on a grain embargo a year ago and, of course, if that is true then there is something wrong with Gerald Ford. Anyone who would allow the head of a private organization, like the AFL-CIO, to dictate to him has no right to be President of the United States."

Meany said labor is looking for a change in the White House as a way of getting away from the trickle-down policies of the Nixon-Ford Administration.

"All we've gotten is a continuation of the old philosophy that if you keep the corporations fat and happy — keep their profits up — sooner or later there will be jobs for everybody. But it has never worked that way in my lifetime, and it's not working today."

Hawaii Senate Primary Won By Matsunaga

Rep. Spark Matsunaga has defeated Rep. Patsy Mink for the Democratic Senate nomination in Hawaii and a Louisiana congressional candidate with strong labor backing faces a possible recount after a 50-vote victory.

Matsunaga, endorsed by state COPE, drew 51 percent of the vote to 41 percent for Rep. Mink and 8 percent for three others. In the general election Matsunaga will face former Gov. F. William Quinn, the Republican nominee.

Hawaii Democrats nominated Cecil Heftel and labor-endorsed Daniel Akaka for the state's two House seats, vacated by Matsunaga and Mink.

The Louisiana runoff and Hawaii primary were supposed to ring down the curtain on 1976 primary election activity — but COPE-endorsed Richard Tonry must first survive the recount of his narrow victory over James A. Moreau.

The defeat of Rep. Mink left Democrats with one woman with a Senate nomination—Gloria Schaffer in Connecticut—and two with gubernatorial nominations—Dixie Lee Ray in Washington and Stella Hackel in Vermont.

Labor Editor Ted Ogar Dies

Detroit—Thaddeus (Ted) Ogar veteran labor editor, died Oct. 4, 1976, after a five-year battle with cancer. He was 59.

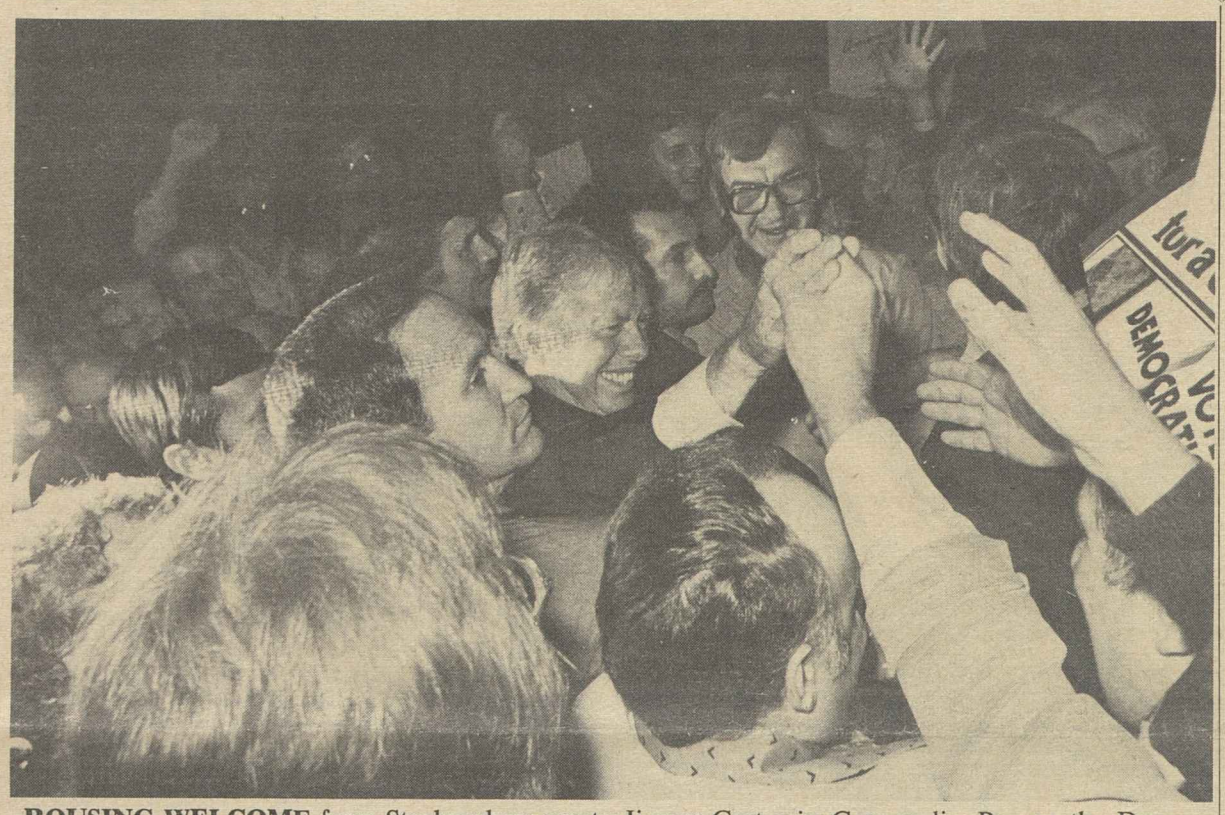
Ogar's career spanned the editorship of a local Auto Workers paper, the Michigan CIO and AFL-CIO News, news editor of UAW Solidarity and the directorship of UAW's Public Relations and Publications Dept. from 1969 until 1975.

He served as a vice president of the International Labor Press Association from 1955 to 1961. He is survived by his wife Nina, four children and one grandson. Memorial donations can be made to the Michigan Cancer Society.

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New Economic Stall Fuels Labor Demand for Change



ROUSING WELCOME from Steelworkers greets Jimmy Carter in Coraopolis, Pa., as the Democratic presidential nominee made a surprise appearance at a USWA district conference.

Jobless Rate Sets Pre-Election Mark

By James M. Shevis

The threat of a return to double-digit inflation and the highest unemployment rate for any presidential-election year since the Great Depression are clear signals "it's time for a change" in national administration, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

Commenting on a Bureau of Labor Statistics report that joblessness declined a slight one-tenth of 1 percent to 7.8 percent in September, Meany said "there is no real improvement" in the country's employment situation.

"True unemployment is 10.4 percent with 10 million jobless. The whole report signals more problems ahead," he asserted.

The report on employment, the government's final report on joblessness before the Nov. 2 elections, followed by 24 hours another BLS report showing wholesale prices last month rose at an annual rate of 10.8 percent.

Democratic Presidential nominee Jimmy Carter called the government statistics proof that "our economy has stalled at unacceptable levels of inflation and unemployment." He noted there are now 500,000 more people out of work than in May, and that the unemployment rate is higher today than at any time between the 1930s depression and President Ford's inauguration.

The nation's jobless rate has risen from an average 7.4 percent in the April-June quarter to an average 7.8 percent in the July-September quarter. In the first three months of the year, the average jobless rate was 7.6 percent. The figures are adjusted to reflect seasonal fluctuations in the labor force.

(Continued on page 8)

Convictions Stand for 3 Nixon Aides

A federal appellate court in Washington upheld the Watergate conspiracy convictions of three top-level officials of the Nixon Administration — former Attorney Gen. John N. Mitchell and the two highest-ranking White House staff members, John D. Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman.

The six-member court termed the Watergate coverup "an unprecedented scandal at the highest level of government" and made clear in its listing of evidence that the former President was at least as guilty as his aides who were sentenced to prison terms of 2½ to 8 years each.

A lesser figure in the coverup, Robert C. Mardian, was granted a new trial on the grounds that his request to be tried separately should have been granted.

President Ford's pardon of his predecessor did not enter directly

(Continued on Page 7)

Broadens Attack on Ford:

Carter Fires Up Unionists In Hard-Hitting Campaign

Jimmy Carter brought trade union audiences in California and Wisconsin to their feet cheering with hard-hitting attacks on President Ford's "confusion" about world affairs and "callousness" to those without jobs.

The Democratic presidential nominee asked for and was promised labor's help in dispelling apathy about the campaign and getting across the message that needed change can be achieved if working Americans go to the polls on Election Day.

Carter spoke to California union leaders the morning after his second debate with Ford—the one at which the President made what Carter termed the "ridiculous" assertion that Eastern Europe isn't under Soviet domination.

Ford showed his "confusion" about human rights, liberty and the aspirations of people, Carter charged.

"If you tear down the Berlin wall, which way will people move? They will move to freedom," he stressed.

At the breakfast session with union leaders in San Francisco and later, in a Columbus Day address to the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO convention, Carter contrasted the Democratic program to put America back to work with the record of the Ford Administration.

He charged Ford bluntly with "gross maladministration" of the nation's economy, coupled with an attitude that considers the millions "who are willing to work but can't find work" as "just statistics."

Carter's call to labor to help get the word across that this election can make a real difference was reinforced at the San Francisco meeting by COPE Director Al Barkan and John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO.

The "big question on Election Day," Barkan told the gathering is, "Do we want four more years of Ford?"

At the Wisconsin state convention in Eau Claire, a capacity audience of delegates and guests heard Carter pledge to give priority in his Administration to programs to "put the American people back to work."

Carter contrasted the Democratic and Republican approaches to the

(Continued on Page 3)

94th Congress Record Shapes Election Issues

By David L. Perlman

The 94th Congress ended its two-year term with a generally creditable list of legislative accomplishments—and a lengthy agenda of unfinished business that has framed key issues in both the presidential and congressional election campaigns.

Left for the new Congress—and for the President who will take office in January—were such measures as full employment and national health insurance bills, minimum wage improvements and clean air standards, voter registration by mail and a consumer advocacy agency, food stamp and welfare changes.

For the most part, these bills were as much the victims of presidential vetoes as legislation that Congress passed and President Ford killed, such as construction site picketing rights and strip mining

(Continued on Page 7)

CBS Reneges on Airing Meany Appeal to Voters

The AFL-CIO charged that the CBS radio network has reneged on an agreement to sell air time for a nonpartisan broadcast by Federation President George Meany calling on all American citizens to "vote as you please, but please vote" in the Nov. 2 general election.

The broadcast will now be heard at 6:15 p.m. (EDT), Thursday, Oct. 21, over the Mutual network and at 8:30 p.m. (EDT) Monday, Oct. 25, over the NBC radio network, although local stations should be checked for possible changes.

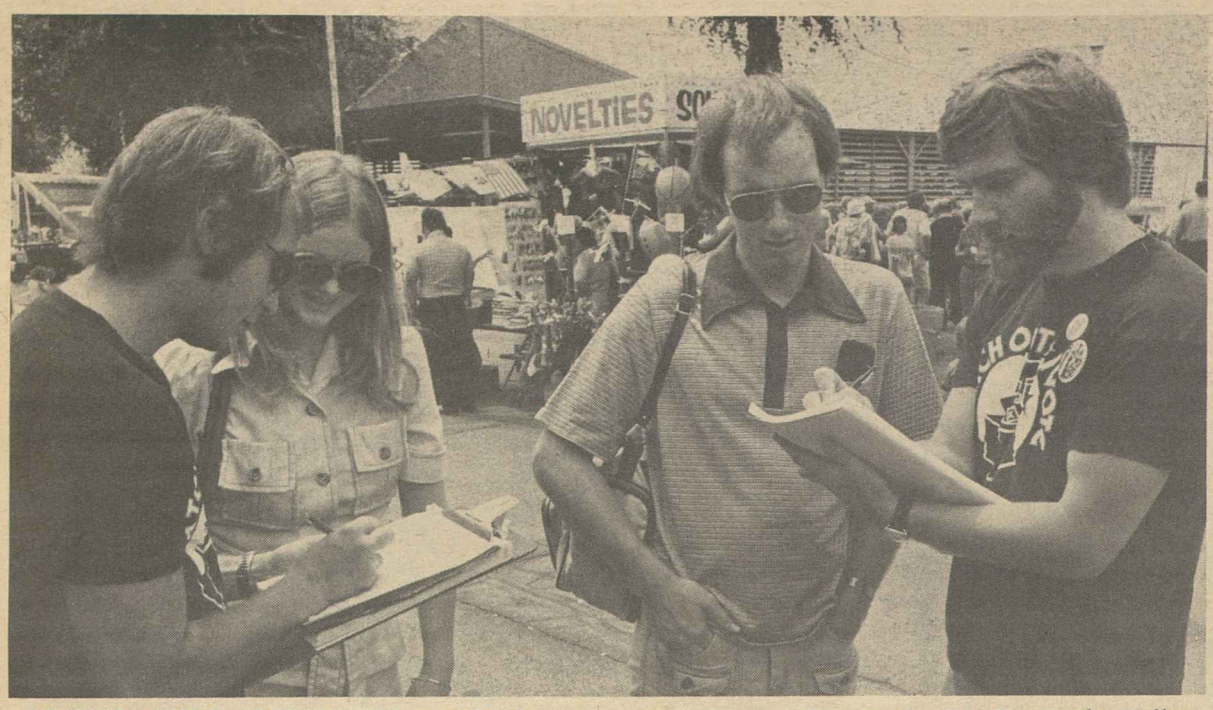
In a letter to affiliates and state and local central labor bodies, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland reported that CBS, after initially agreeing to carry the Meany broadcast at its regular commercial rate, reversed its decision.

CBS claimed that since the AFL-CIO had endorsed the Carter-Mondale ticket, anything Meany said would be interpreted as supporting Carter, Kirkland reported. He noted that Meany's script makes no mention of any party or candidate, but addresses itself solely to the right and duty of all Americans to vote.

"CBS is clearly infringing our freedom of speech and we shall protest it," Kirkland said.

He charged that CBS's stand is

(Continued on page 8)



FRONTLASH VOLUNTEERS working in a voter registration effort at the San Fernando Valley fair enroll fair visitors for the November election in California. Frontlash, a labor-supported youth organization, is conducting registration and get-out-the-vote operations throughout the country.

Mondale, Humphrey Stir State Delegates

Rochester, Minn.—Emotional pleas from vice presidential nominee Walter Mondale and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey ignited a pledge from the Minnesota AFL-CIO convention for a vigorous campaign to turn out the labor vote Nov. 2 to achieve a convincing election victory for the Carter-Mondale ticket and the now convalescing Humphrey.

Humphrey was forced to speak via a two-way telephone hook-up from his hospital room in New York where he underwent surgery for cancer of the bladder. The operation subsequently was pronounced a success.

He told the 729 convention delegates that he intended to get well and "be your senator," but in campaigning for re-election, "I've got to depend on you in the next weeks."

Mondale, the state's other Democratic senator, was given a standing ovation at the convention's COPE banquet where he asked Minnesota trade unionists to help Jimmy Carter carry the state by a landslide.

Mondale pointed out that "for every ten persons standing in the unemployment line the day President Ford was sworn in, there are now fifteen."

He scoffed at the President's attempt to pose a champion of Medicare, noting that the record shows that Ford and his running mate both voted against Medicare when they were in Congress.

Regarding Ford's new stance on tax reform and tax relief, Mondale recalled that the President sought a 10 percent across-the-board tax increase in 1974 when the nation was slipping into a recession. Then, Mondale said, after the Democratic Congress forced a tax cut to combat the recession, Ford wanted to increase income taxes on families earning $15,000 a year and below and reduce income tax on incomes of $50,000 by $780 a year.

"Go to work" on voter turnout, he urged. "You know how to do it at the job sites, at the shops, at the plants, on the streets. . . ."

Humphrey charged that it was Ford's mismanagement of the economy that drove 2.5 million more Americans below the poverty line last year. "We can settle for nothing less than full employment," he said. The answer to the nation's problems, he insisted, is the election of the Carter-Mondale slate.

Minnesota AFL-CIO President David Roe pledged an all-out campaign effort, spearheaded by local union COPE committees and by mailing the Minnesota AFL-CIO News to rank-and-file union members in the state for the first time.

During the four-day convention, delegates also voted to:

- Oppose the contracting out of services now being performed by state and municipal employees.
- Back the boycott of J. P. Stevens & Co.
- Make all overtime work voluntary on the part of the employee.
- Bring agricultural workers under the coverage of the Minnesota Labor Relations Act.

Other speakers hammering on the insensitivity of Ford to the needs of the people and the urgency of political action were Gov. Wendell Anderson, Atty. Gen. Warren Spannaus, President Robert Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., AFL-CIO Regional Director Dan Healy and Cy Carpenter, president of the Minnesota Farmers Union.

Braniff Pilots Achieve Major Contract Gains

The Air Line Pilots reached agreement with Braniff International on a new contract providing wage increases of 15 and 18 percent for the carrier's 1,400 pilots over a 34-month period.

The pact, which is retroactive to Aug. 1, calls for salary increases of 18 percent for pilots of conventional, narrow-body aircraft and 15 percent for those flying the wide-body 747. Most of the pilots work the narrow-body aircraft.

Also under the agreement, Braniff's pilots will receive increased coverage in major medical and dental insurance, more sick leave, improved retirement benefits, higher travel expenses, and company-paid parking and transportation.

During the talks, ALPA and the carrier agreed to expedited bargaining and a final settlement process guaranteeing no interruption of airline service in the event of an impasse on terms. The agreement will remain in force 32 months from now when contract negotiations with Braniff are reopened.

R-T-W Repeal Gets Priority In Wyoming

Cheyenne, Wyo. — The Wyoming State AFL-CIO reaffirmed its number one legislative goal—repeal of the state's "right-to-work" law — and established other priorities at its 13th constitutional convention here.

The 98 convention delegates also commended the national AFL-CIO's endorsement of Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale for President and Vice President and urged Wyoming's 20,000 union families to support their candidacies.

In addition, the convention endorsed Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.) and Rep. Teno Roncalio (D-Wyo.) in their re-election campaigns, along with candidates for the state legislature.

To offset higher operating costs caused by inflation, the convention voted to increase the monthly per capita payment of affiliates from 40 to 50 cents. Twenty-one other resolutions were approved, including measures calling for adoption of a comprehensive, statewide building code, quality nursing-home care, and automatic voter registration of all U.S. citizens living in Wyoming upon reaching the age of 18.

Frank Emig, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, was the keynote speaker at the two-day meeting. Other speakers were Roncalio; Sec.-Treas. Earl D. McDavid of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; State Labor Commissioner Vernie Martin; COPE Western Area Women's Activities Director Margaret Thornburgh; Allen Y. Zack, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations, and Bernard Phelan, Wyoming state coordinator of the Carter-Mondale campaign.

Gov. Ed Herschler and McGee spoke at the convention's closing banquet.

Machinist Named To Metrics Panel

Andrew Kenopensky, a national staff member of the Machinists, has been nominated to the U.S. Metric Board by President Ford.

Kenopensky, who serves as automotive coordinator in IAM's transportation department, was named to a two-year term. The nomination is subject to Senate confirmation.

Provisions for the board's creation were made in the Metric Conversion Act of 1975, signed into law last December. The 17-member panel will assist in the nation's planned conversion to a metric system of measurement.

Message to NMU:

Cargo Policy Stand Backed by Carter

New York—Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter told the National Maritime Union in a message to its convention here that he will work for a national cargo policy to assure U.S.-flag ships an adequate share of U.S. foreign commerce.

It was a welcome pledge for the 400 delegates who had received reports showing that the U.S. merchant marine has continued to lose ground to Soviet-bloc and so-called runaway-flag fleets in the five years since enactment of the Merchant Marine Act of 1970.

The candidate's message, read to the convention by NMU President Shannon J. Wall said that a "clearly defined and effectively implemented national maritime policy" is essential to effective defense and economic security. Carter also endorsed the idea of a maritime adviser to the President who would serve as a member of the National Security Council.

The NMU endorsed Carter's candidacy in April and the convention affirmed the action with a call for "full participation" in efforts to elect the Carter-Mondale ticket and an effective Congress in November.

A report by the International Labor Organization made public during the convention revealed that the U.S.-flag merchant marine declined by more than 20 percent between 1970 and 1975. The U.S. was the only major maritime nation to suffer a decline in that period.

The principal gainer was the Soviet bloc which enlarged its merchant fleet by 40 percent and was driving for domination of all major sealanes, according to the report. Another principal gainer was the so-called runaway fleet of Liberia which more than doubled in size in the five year period.

Runaway ships are registered by foreign ship-owners under flags of convenience in order to evade taxes, labor standards and safety regulations of their home countries. Liberia, with almost no ships of its own, has the world's largest merchant fleet under its flag. American corporations operate more than 16 million tons of shipping under the Liberian flag, more tonnage than the entire active U.S. flag merchant marine.

"The 1970 Act was supposed to revitalize the American merchant marine," Wall told the convention, but "under the policies of this Administration, it has become a mere vessel replacement program in which each new ship replaces five to seven of the older ships and with a smaller crew. And yet these ships have to fight for the same miserable 6 percent of U.S. foreign commerce that the U.S. merchant marine has had to exist on for years. That's a prescription for disaster for the country as well as for American seamen."

As key requirements for reversing the U.S. maritime decline, the convention called for policies to guarantee U.S. ships a fair share of cargoes through quotas on imports of oil and other cargo, bilateral trade agreements and enforcement of domestic shipping laws. Other key objectives would be the closing of tax loopholes enjoyed by U.S. owners of runaway flag ships and bringing them under U.S. labor and safety laws.

The convention also endorsed organizing drives directed at crews of runaway-flag ships, crews of U.S.-flag vessels now represented by company unions, inland waterways boatmen and workers in the offshore oil drilling industry.

"One of the most important objectives for all maritime unions," the convention resolved, "is the attainment of more effective inter-union unity." It called on NMU officers to continue efforts to achieve this goal "by every available means."

The convention approved an increase in membership dues of approximately 50 percent, establishing a scale of $6 to $20 per month.

Dock Workers Resolve Container Rules Dispute

Miami Beach—The Longshoremen settled their contract dispute with management that erupted in the wake of a 1975 National Labor Relations Board ruling invalidating container handling rules for union longshoremen in North Atlantic seaports.

The rules, which provided job protection for ILA members, were originally negotiated by the union and the New York Shipping Association in 1969. They provided that ILA members would unload and reload containers sent to or from locations within a 50-mile radius of port. The NLRB's order was upheld last June by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

Under the settlement with the Council of North Atlantic Shipping Association, employers are encouraged to handle consolidated "minibridge" container shipments at pierside facilities in CONASA ports—Baltimore, Boston, Hampton Roads, Va., New York, Philadelphia, and Providence, R.I.

Minibridge is the trade name for the controversial system of container movement between the Far East and the East and Gulf Coasts of the United States. The system added to the job loss problem facing the ILA by diverting cargoes from seaports to transcontinental railroads.

The ILA's Oct. 6 agreement with CONASA also requires employers to use longshoremen for work "which historically and regularly has been and currently is performed by employees covered by CONASA-ILA agreements." The minimum size of a container gang on a ship will be 18 men, the current size of such gangs in the port of New York, the agreement stipulated.

The two parties also agreed to encourage development of a single collective bargaining agreement on wages and fringe benefits for all ports from Maine to Texas.

ILA President Thomas W. Gleason and CONASA President James J. Dickman announced the settlement jointly, adding that the agreement preserves waterfront peace over the remaining 12 months of the existing master contract between the two parties.

At the same time, the union continues to insist that the contested rules on containers are a valid work preservation clause, pending final rsolution by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Dues, Per Cap Boosted:

Paperworkers Bolster Funds For Critical Contract Year

By John R. Oravec

Hollywood, Fla.—The Paperworkers, anticipating tough bargaining encounters in a number of major contract negotiations in the coming year, voted overwhelmingly to double defense fund contributions at the UPIU's first quadrennial convention here.

The action to increase strike fund revenues—from 50 cents to $1 a month—came with the convention's restructuring of the union's dues and per capita formula. Beginning next Jan. 1, the monthly minimum dues for UPIU members will rise from $6 to $8.50 and the per capita to the international from $3.50 to $5. Local unions will retain $3.50 of monthly dues.

UPIU President Joseph P. Tonelli told delegates the increase in revenues was essential to the union's strength and its ability to serve its members.

Citing technological changes and economic conditions in the pulp and paper industry which would be reflected in collective bargaining situations, Tonelli stressed, "We must be stronger, more articulate, more politically aware with continuing militancy."

Tonelli said the union is proud of the militancy that has emerged since the 1972 merger of the Papermakers & Paperworkers and the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers.

"We have proved we are a fighting union," he stressed. "Every strike authorization request from a local has been honored" and nearly $10 million in defense fund benefits has been paid to 221 locals in the past four years to aid UPIU strikers. As of mid-1976, the union's executive board report showed the defense fund balance was $7.6 million.

In coming negotiations, Tonelli warned that the union will encounter stiff opposition in talks with International Paper Co., which employs nearly 19,000 UPIU members. He said the giant paper company has already advised its customers to begin stockpiling as its union contracts near expiration. He noted that former General Electric Co. officials, known for their "Boulwarism" anti-union tactics, now hold high position with International Paper.

Setting the tone for the negotiations, Tonelli said that a shorter workweek should be a key collective bargaining goal. "There is nothing sacred about the 40-hour week," he said, which has been made obsolete by mass production, automation and computer techniques. A reduction in the workweek would spur hiring of the unemployed, Tonelli observed.

But full employment government policies depend on the election of the Carter-Mondale ticket, which has received the UPIU executive board endorsement, Tonelli noted.

He said the key issue in the presidential election is leadership in programs to get the nation back to work and to restore health to the economy.

Tonelli also observed that the 1972 merger of the two paper industry unions has worked to the benefit of their members. He predicted similar advantages could be gained with a merger of the UPIU and the Printing & Graphic Communications Union.

A merger resolution recommended by the UPIU executive board will be introduced later in the convention.

President Sol Fishko of the IPGCU in an address to the delegates declared: "The time for prompt and immediate attention to a merger between our organizations has arrived. We must bring together under one house all of the forces which will permit us to achieve economic justice for our members."

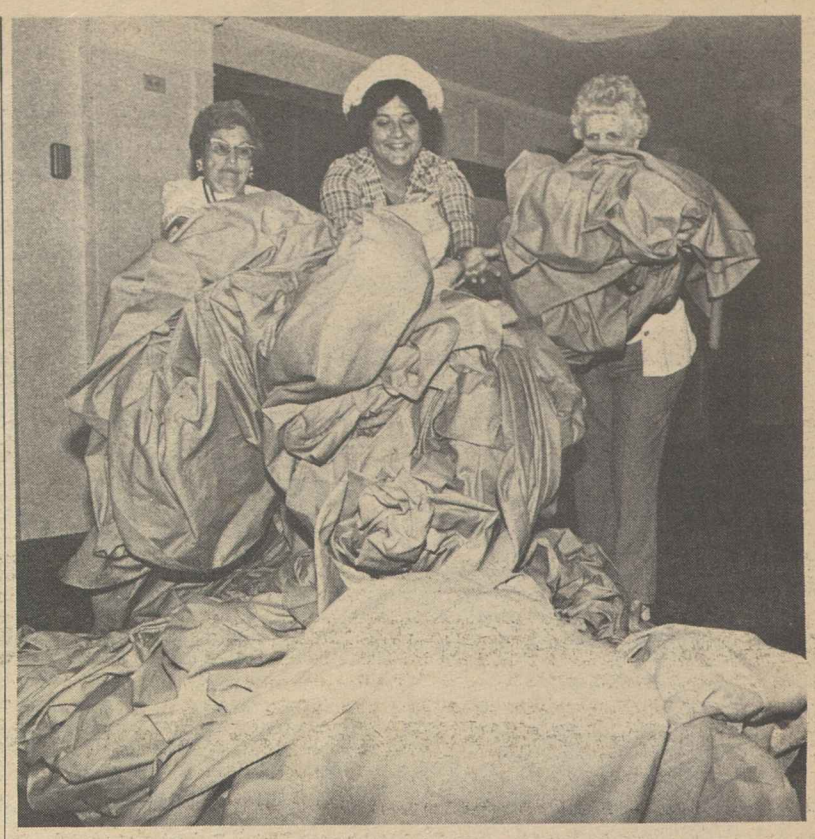
Fishko, who noted that the Paperworkers and Pressmen have contracts with a number of common employers, pledged a diligent effort to accomplish the proposed merger.

The Pressmen's convention last month authorized a continuation of the merger talks and approved a plan for a ratification referendum on the final merger agreement. The UPIU convention can give final authorization on a merger as far as the Paperworkers are concerned.

In other action during the early sessions of the convention, delegates adopted resolutions calling for amendments to strengthen the National Labor Relations Act, passage of full employment and National Health Security legislation, and ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

The convention also urged the UPIU to step up organizing efforts for unrepresented workers and called for the merger of local unions where feasible to fully consummate the 1972 merger of the two international unions.

Major speakers and guests at the opening days of the convention included Sen. John A. Durkin (D-N.H.), Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., and heavyweight boxer George Foreman.



BUNDLES OF TABLECLOTHS manufactured by J. P. Stevens are dumped into the hall after they were stripped from tables in the convention meeting room of the Missouri AFL-CIO Ladies Auxiliary in Kansas City. The state labor federation, meeting concurrently with the Auxiliary, called for full support of the Clothing & Textile Workers in their struggle against the company.

Per Capita Hike Boosts Missouri COPE Effort

Kansas City—A per capita increase approved at the Missouri AFL-CIO convention here will finance stepped-up political action and education efforts at both the state and local levels.

Delegates to the state federation's annual convention voted to raise the quarterly per capita payment from 25 to 30 cents and to restructure the distribution of the added income. Three cents of the increase will be returned to local central bodies to help expand their political activities and the remaining 2 cents will raise the state COPE funding to 6 cents.

A convention mandate also called for a part of the new state COPE funds to go for statewide seminars to instruct union and central body representatives on political education techniques and technicalities of the state's new campaign law. That places severe limitations on labor's political activities.

President Vincent J. Van Camp and Sec.-Treas. Grover W. Field told delegates the increased emphasis on labor's political activities is needed to offset the expanded role of business groups in state politics. They noted that the Missouri Chamber of Commerce created dozens of new political action committees and that large corporations raised over $100,000 in St. Louis alone to support their candidates in primary elections.

Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) warned the delegates that voter registration and get-out-the-vote efforts are vital to combat voter apathy, which he said the Ford Administration is counting on to keep it in the White House.

President John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers and Lela Foreman, women's activities director of the Communications Workers, stressed similar themes in calling for labor to assure a victory for the Carter-Mondale ticket.

The convention pledged all-out support for the Democratic slate. In key state contests, delegates endorsed former Gov. Warren Hearnes (D) for the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by Stuart Symington and Joseph Teasdale, the Democratic nominee for governor.

Vice President Eugene Britton of the Retail Clerks told the convention that so-called "right-to-work" forces are making a strong effort to spread their anti-union policies after a recent victory in Louisiana. He warned that Missouri could likely be the next target.

On an appeal from AFL-CIO Regional Director L. D. Porter, delegates gave $500 in voluntary contributions to help the campaign of a labor-led coalition in Arkansas to modify that state's anti-union law. The contribution was raised to $1,000 when the state labor council matched the delegate donations.

In other action, the convention revamped the COPE selection process so that it now provides for local candidates for the state legislature and for the state COPE organization to limit its endorsements to statewide offices.

The convention also voted to create a new state public employee committee, endorsed participation in the new Missouri Labor Press Association, and called for a freeze on postal rate increases and support for the J. P. Stevens boycott.

Jersey Labor Moves To Shore Up Finances

Atlantic City, N.J.—The New Jersey State AFL-CIO at its 15th annual convention here took steps to relieve the financial strain of rising operating costs brought on by inflation and the impact of high unemployment in the state.

Delegates to the three-day meeting approved a resolution temporarily eliminating the position of executive vice president and another calling for biennial conventions instead of annual conventions. At the same time, the terms of officers were set at four years rather than two years.

"We are experiencing reduced membership, shrinking organization income and facing uneasiness over the economic future," President Charles H. Marciante said in his report to the convention. "This comes at a time when we are engaged in more activities than at any other time in our history."

Marciante, who was re-elected, listed a number of legislative priorities facing the State AFL-CIO, including major revision of workers' compensation and unemployment insurance programs, correction of waterfront worker inequities, and protection for union-sponsored dental plans.

About 80 resolutions were adopted at the convention, including proposals urging congressional enactment of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, closing of tax loopholes for rich corporations and wealthy individuals, and the same protection for public workers that now exists for private employees under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

Delegates also adopted a resolution pledging labor support for a referendum on the ballot this fall to permit casino gambling in Atlantic City.

A dozen speakers addressed the convention, including Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), Joseph Keenan, president of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), and AFL-CIO Region VII Director Michael Mann.

In a panel discussion, three prominent economists spoke of the adverse effects of a no-growth economy on the nation and on New Jersey. They were Leon Keyserling, who chaired President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, and Professors Ernest Gross and Harry Starke of the Rutgers University Institute of Management & Labor Relations.

South Carolina Labor Elects James D. Adler

Columbia, S.C.—James D. Adler, state director of the Communications Workers since 1972, was elected president of the South Carolina AFL-CIO.

Adler defeated Sinway Young, who was seeking re-election to a new two-year term at the state labor council's convention here. Young has headed the state AFL-CIO for the past 21 years.

In other top leadership changes, the 300 convention delegates elected Melvin Burris of the Clothing & Textile Workers' as secretary-treasurer over incumbent Eddie Reeves, and two new vice presidents—James Johnson of ACTWU and Thomas Gibbons of the Teachers.

In drafting its legislative objectives for the next session of the state legislature, the convention gave top priority for the establishment of the right to negotiate the agency shop. South Carolina's "right-to-work" law, which has been in effect since the late 1940s, prohibits the agency shop as well as union shop contracts.

Delegates also pledged full support for the election of the Democratic ticket of Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale for President and Vice President and endorsed the re-election of four Democratic congressmen: Representatives Mendel J. Davis, Butler C. Derrick, Kenneth L. Holland and John W. Jenrette, Jr.

Major speakers at the three-day convention included national COPE Director Al Barkan, Lt. Gov. Brantley Harvey and Congressmen Jenrette and Holland.

Carter Attack On Ford Spurs Union Crowds

(Continued from Page 1)

economy.

Republicans, he charged, consider unemployment a means of keeping the economy from overheating.

By contrast, "we believe that if our people are working, our gross national product will rise, people will pay taxes, we could balance the budget and meet our people's needs," Carter said.

He advocated a comprehensive housing program to meet a backlog of demand and create more jobs.

Nixon-Ford economic policies have priced millions of families out of the housing market, Carter said. But for a relatively small cost, he added, the government could guarantee mortgages, provide supplements for housing payments and put construction workers back on the job.

"I can't think of any other industry that would be stimulated more by less money from the taxpayers than the housing industry," Carter told the convention.

Where They Stand

THERE IS NOTHING MURKY about the issues in this year's elections. They are crystal clear.

Jobs and prices, taxes and health care for all Americans, housing and education—these are the pivotal matters in which all working people have a stake.

And just as the issues themselves are clear, so are the differences between the candidates in approaching them.

Jimmy Carter supports job-creating programs, proposes reduction of unemployment within a few years to 4 percent or less, and puts forth programs to prevent any future high levels of joblessness such as we've experienced the last two years.

President Ford's attitude toward jobs programs was expressed in vetoes of four major job-creating measures passed by the Congress to combat unemployment. With four strokes of the pen, Ford vetoed creation of 2.25 million jobs directly and 1.5 million potential spin-off jobs at a time when some 10 million Americans were out of work.

Jimmy Carter believes in full employment for its own sake, and as a primary weapon against inflation, as well. To keep prices in line, he says, we need jobs. He points out that for every one percent we can cut from the level of unemployment, we create more than $16 billion in tax revenue for the federal Treasury and save an additional $2.5 billion in outlays from the Treasury—thus reducing inflationary pressures. Ford believes in "toughing it out." But "toughing it out" has kept unemployment high and failed to whip inflation.

Jimmy Carter believes in tax justice, in closing the major loopholes that favor big corporations and wealthy individuals. President Ford does not.

Jimmy Carter proposes a national health security system that would make the best possible care modern medicine can provide available to all Americans. President Ford has no adequate health care plan.

Jimmy Carter has programs to build new homes for low and middle income families, and to improve educational opportunities for their children. President Ford vetoes such programs. Under Ford, only half of the nation's housing needs are met.

And so the issues are drawn and the positions of the candidates known.

We have to achieve full employment and put America back to work. This is Jimmy Carter's goal.

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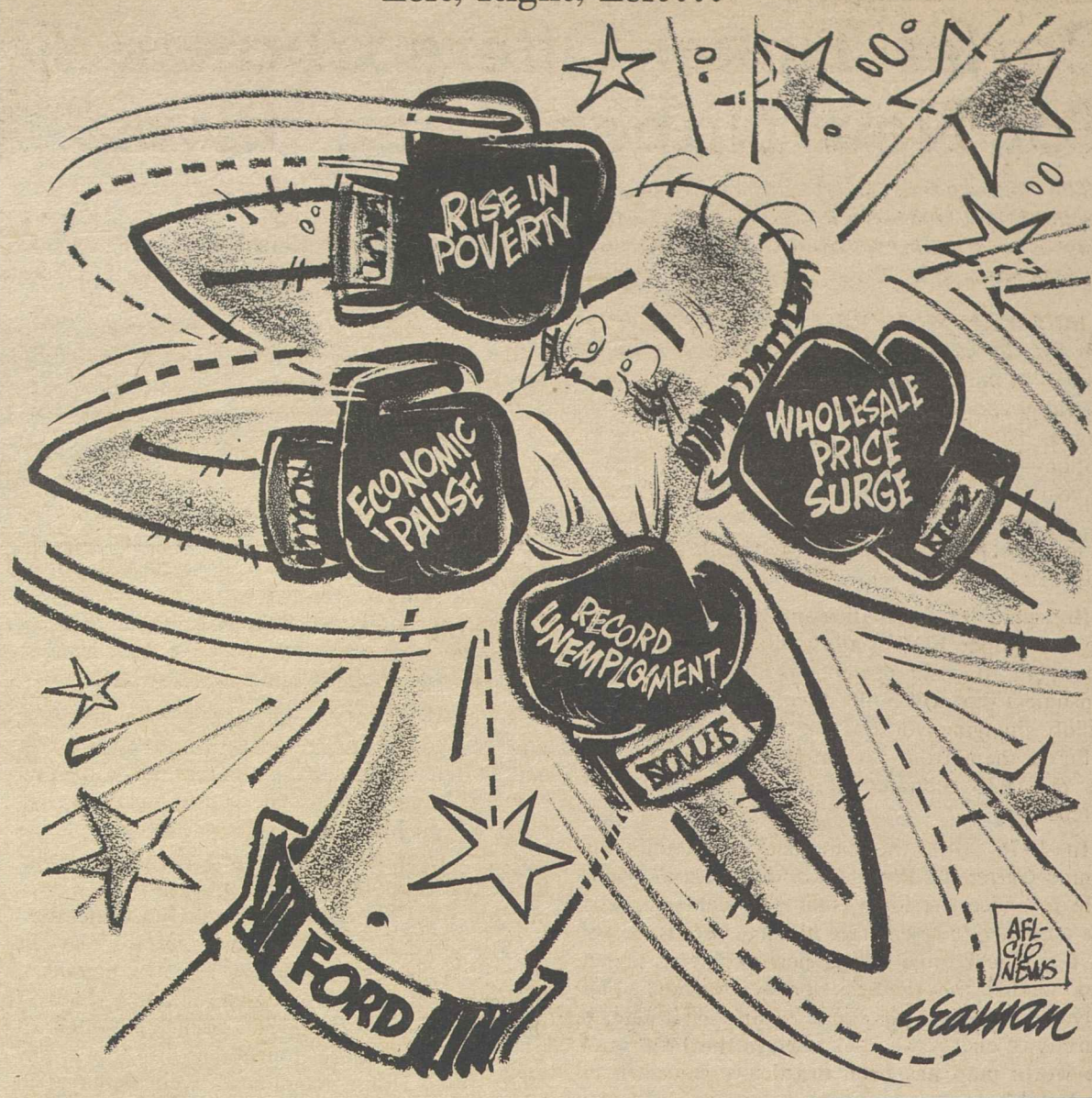
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'Left, Right, Left...'



Two Ghosts from the Past:

Maddox, McCarthy Shape Up As Ford's Secret Weapons

By Gus Tyler

TWO GHOSTS MAY play a role in the outcome of the presidential election this year. They are Lester Maddox, former governor of Georgia, and Eugene McCarthy, former senator from Minnesota. They are ghosts who haunt the campaign of Jimmy Carter.

They are ghosts because they are the shadowy remains of once vital bodies. Maddox is the dying echo of the Dixiecrat movement that started with South Carolina's Strom Thurmond in 1948 and rose to a crescendo with George Wallace in subsequent years.

It was this movement that turned the Solid South into an uncertain factor in Democratic Party calculations. In 1968, the southern rejection of Hubert Humphrey was the main—although not the sole—reason for the election of Nixon.

That movement of secession from the Democratic Party is no longer what it used to be, thanks largely to Carter's defeat of Wallace in southern primaries. But as the candidate of the American Independent Party, Maddox has the potential to take away votes from Carter in key states.

Although Maddox is at the "right" wing of the political spectrum together with Ford, the Maddox following is made up of people who traditionally voted Democratic.

They are populist in tone and tenet, with a feel for the little man and a distrust, even dislike, of the elite. Hence, the appeal of Maddox is to the old-fashioned conservative Southern Democrat in the tradition of Bilbo, and the earlier generations of Longs and Talmadges, with their red-neck radicalism.

Eugene McCarthy—another candidate for president—is an echo, the feeble aftertones of a movement that—like Thurmond's—also started in 1948 behind Henry Wallace. In more recent years, that same movement gathered around McCarthy to challenge the Vietnam policies of Johnson. The resultant clash at the Democratic Party convention in 1968 was the other contributing factor—in addition to the George Wallace candidacy—to destroy the Humphrey campaign that year.

This "left" wing of the Democrats had its last big fling in 1972 when it massed its militants to nominate George McGovern as the Democratic candidate. Since then that movement—like the Dixiecrats — is gone; the Republicans have wrapped their arms around the Soviet Union in an embrace of detente. Carter has won the official backing of all factions in his party, including George McGovern.

Yet a "leftist" ghost survives in the form of McCarthy's candidacy this year. This ghost, too, haunts Carter's campaign. McCarthy will pull no votes from Republicans. He may pile up some votes from Democrats—especially in swing states like New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and California.

If Carter had retained his initial lead over Ford, the candidacies of Maddox and McCarthy would be of little significance. But the closer we get to Election Day, the closer is the presidential race. In such a narrow contest, Maddox and McCarthy could become Ford's secret weapons.

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Ford's Claim Of 'Recovery'

At his fundraising dinner, Mr. Ford claimed our country was "recovering from recession." Well maybe things are fine for those who could afford to attend his fundraiser but they aren't for the great majority of Americans.

New signs of weakness are appearing almost every day. Our economy has stalled at unacceptable levels of inflation and unemployment.

There are now 500,000 more people out of work than in May. The unemployment rate is higher than it was at any time between the Great Depression and the inauguration of Gerald Ford.

There are fewer workers employed today in private nonfarm jobs than when Mr. Ford took office.

The American people know exactly whom to blame: the incumbent President who vetoed one job-creating bill after another . . . and who welcomes the economic slowdown as healthy.

—Jimmy Carter, Oct. 8, 1976

In FDR Tradition:

Carter Ticket Offers Chance For New National Initiatives

The following is excerpted from "The '76 Elections: A Chance for Progress" by Rex Hardesty in the October 1976 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

AMERICAN WORKERS have fared better in the 44 years since Franklin Roosevelt implanted in the Democratic Party a firm belief in a federal government that acts on behalf of working people. The march of progress that belief set in motion—from social security in 1935 to Medicare 30 years later—has taken root so firmly that even the nation's most conservative political elements no longer seriously attempt to dismantle programs like social security.

But what has been dismantled periodically in the years since FDR is the political consensus to move on, to build protections for workers and consumers that will buffer them as well in today's rapidly changing world as the New Deal programs buffered them from the unregulated vagaries of the pre-1930 economy of sweatshops and subsistence pay.

In 1976, with the candidacy of Democrats Jimmy Carter for President and Walter F. Mondale for Vice President, that political consensus has a chance to re-emerge. In some details, it will be a political force facing new problems and a new world: the rhetoric about government involvement in human affairs is different today, a scarcity of energy was unknown in the 1930s and the world map has been drastically re-drawn in the last 44 years.

But in other ways, the legacy from FDR to Carter is a story of the more things change, the more they stay the same. In 1976 America is again in need of the bold initiatives of Roosevelt's first 100 days. And some of the accomplishments that stemmed from that initiative—minimum wage, bargaining rights, or retirement security—are still the needs of 1976, even though some are in a later generation of development.

A national full employment policy, or the proper administration of the job safety law, are natural extensions of the goals of the New Deal and the logical next step from Lyndon Johnson's Great Society—the only time since FDR that the progressive momentum was recaptured, a result of the 1964 election.

If that consensus re-emerges in 1976 behind Carter and Mondale, it could produce a watershed from which future historians trace the "modern era." And like the pre-New Deal Hoover Administration, much of today's potential change is directly traceable to the failures of the Nixon-Ford Administration.

Recent polls show that only 21 percent of U.S. voters—one poll showed as low as 18 percent—still consider themselves Republicans after Nixon and Ford. Democratic registration has held even at about 40 percent and independent registration has surged to more than 30 percent. That inclination showed in the off-year 1974 elections when Democrats gained four seats in the Senate, 43 in the House and four governorships. A 1976 Gallup Poll says 67 percent of the voters intend to support Democrats in congressional races this year.

Party labels themselves are not as important as the progressive consensus those elections showed, for Republicans of the stripe of Senators Charles Mathias of Maryland and Jacob Javits of New York also were re-elected easily in 1974. This progressive inclination could enable Carter to halt the drift and provide leadership, in areas such as energy policy, where there is now a highly noticeable vacuum.

The 94th Congress that spent so much of its time locked in veto combat with Ford in 1975 and 1976 had a drastically different make-up from only a few years before. Going into the 1976 elections, 89 members of Congress were completing their first term, a high figure primarily attributable to the big Republican losses in the post-Watergate elections of 1974. And 76 more House members were completing their second term. Together those two classes represented 165 new members, 38 percent of the House, and a far bigger turnover than the classes totaling 38, 31 and 30 members who are in their third, fourth and fifth terms. For 1976, three House incumbents were defeated in their renomination bids in the primaries and 57 more were either retiring or seeking higher office.

IN ADDITION, the House revised some of its internal structures for the 94th Congress, deposing several chairmen. Also, the leaders of both the House and Senate—Speaker Carl Albert and Majority Leader Mike Mansfield—are retiring in 1976, opening the way to further change. In all, it sets up an overhaul of the Legislative Branch almost as pronounced as a Carter victory would bring to the Executive.

In political terms, none of the recent realignments has as much impact on the ability to win other elections within a state as the governorships. Democrats now hold a 36-13 advantage there, the reverse of the advantage Republicans held after their upsurge in 1966 and 1968.

Finally, the 1976 selection of a president will be the first election in which federal subsidies replace private money for the general election. Some freedom is left for wealthy individuals to spend independently of the candidate, but the presidential subsidy plus new ceilings and disclosure laws on elections for other federal offices should make the millions of dollars handed around in the Nixon re-election of 1972 a practice of the unlamented past.

Record as Governor Cited:

Carter Presidency Offers Hope Of Restoring Social Progress

AFL-CIO SOCIAL SECURITY Director Bert Seidman declared in a network radio interview that a Carter presidency holds "real hope" for the kind of social progress that marked the Kennedy-Johnson years.

Seidman said that as governor of Georgia, Jimmy Carter demonstrated deep concern for the problems and needs of low- and middle-income people and the disadvantaged. He said that kind of determination is spelled out in the Democratic platform and Carter's statements, while President Ford and the Republican platform propose "a constant spiral downward—in every respect—in meeting our economic needs, in restoring economic prosperity, and in meeting our social needs."

There is "a world of difference on issues" between the two presidential candidates, Seidman asserted on Labor News Conference. He said "President Ford has shown himself, both as a congressman and as President, to be extremely insensitive to social needs." He pointed out that as a congressman Ford voted against enactment of Medicare and as President has "proposed to cut back that program so that it would provide fewer benefits, and at greater cost, to the elderly and the disabled" who are covered by Medicare.

Last year, Seidman noted, Ford urged slashing the cost-of-living protection for social security beneficiaries—"the elderly, the disabled, widows and orphans"—and deep cuts in the food stamp program, "which provides decent meals and nutrition for poor people who otherwise would go hungry."

Seidman stressed that while comprehensive, universal national health insurance heads the AFL-CIO's agenda of social program needs, the "number one issue right now is the issue that is forced on us by the economic policies of the Nixon-Ford Administration—and that is jobs."

He said restoring people to jobs and rebuilding the economy are key elements in meeting the nation's social needs, because the elderly and the disadvantaged have been hurt most by "the disastrous economic policies" of the last eight years.



By Press Associates, Inc.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL consequences of the Nixon-Ford recessions will remain with the nation for some years to come. Several recent reports provide a pessimistic outlook for the near future.

Economic growth is central to the well-being of the nation. And yet in the past seven and a half years, the nation has lost $547 billion in goods and services which would have been produced had the economy been operating at nearly full employment—that is, with a jobless rate of 4 percent.

The Democratic majority on the congressional Joint Economic Committee has charged that the 1974-75 recession created "a mammoth gap" between actual and potential output. Still, it will take at least five years of strong growth, at about the 1961-65 pace, to recover, the JEC estimated.

Ford's great recession will cost the nation heavily through the 1970s. At the present sluggish growth rate of about 5 percent, the nation will lose $850 billion in the 1976-80 period. The Democrats want to see a more rapid growth of 7 percent in the near term, tapering off to 5 percent by 1980. This would cut the nation's loss to $600 billion.

It was the strong and steady economic growth of the 1960s that drastically reduced poverty in the United States.

The proportion of people living in poverty fell steadily, from 22.4 percent in 1959 to 12.1 percent in 1969. Then, reversing the downtrend of a decade, the Nixon-Ford policies increased the poverty population in three of the years since 1970.

The Census Bureau recently reported a shocking result of Ford's great recession. A total of 2.5 million people were pushed below the poverty income line—$5,500 a year for a four-person family—between 1974 and 1975. The reasons were a 2 percent decline in real gross national product, a rise in the jobless rate to 8.5 percent in 1975 and an increase in the number of those who exhausted their unemployment benefits, the Census Bureau said.

The rise in the poverty population from 23.4 million to 25.9 million was the largest single-year increase since poverty data became available in 1959. This Ford record will not be found in any campaign advertising.

JIMMY CARTER has expressed deep concern over the effect of high unemployment and poverty on family life. Carter noted that the unemployment rate for fathers of intact families with children under age six has climbed from 3.4 percent to 7.2 percent in 1975. Unemployment for mothers who head single-parent families jumped from 13.1 percent in 1974 to 19.6 percent in 1975.

There is evidence, Carter said, that unemployment is directly related to increases in family deterioration, alcoholism, suicide, child abuse, mental illness and infant mortality.

This points up the urgent need, Carter said, for a healthy economy and federal programs in health, taxes, urban renewal, welfare, education, crime control, housing and other areas to work for family stability and not against it.

But President Ford and his economists are paralyzed by a fear to act. Adhering to a belief of some economists, now under challenge, that federal action to drive down unemployment will drive up inflation, they have done nothing. They are baffled that the nation now has both.

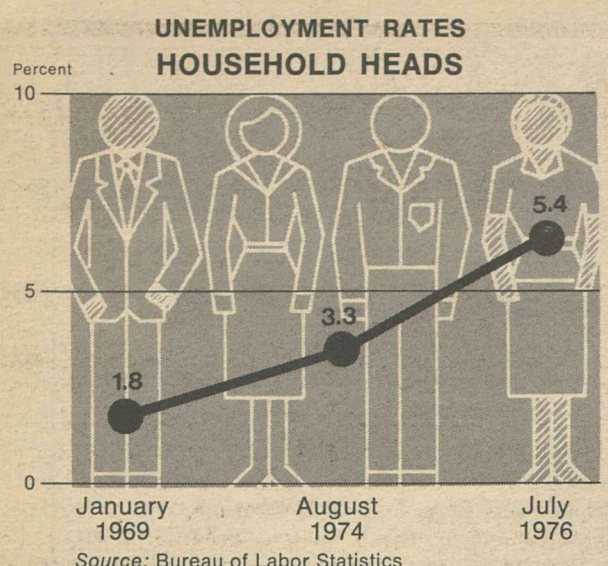
Gunnar Myrdal, Sweden's Nobel Prize-winning economist, has argued that economics is not neutral, that economic policy must be interrelated with other policies.

"There are, in reality, no economic problems, no psychological problems, no anthropological problems. There are just problems and all these problems are very complex," Myrdal said.

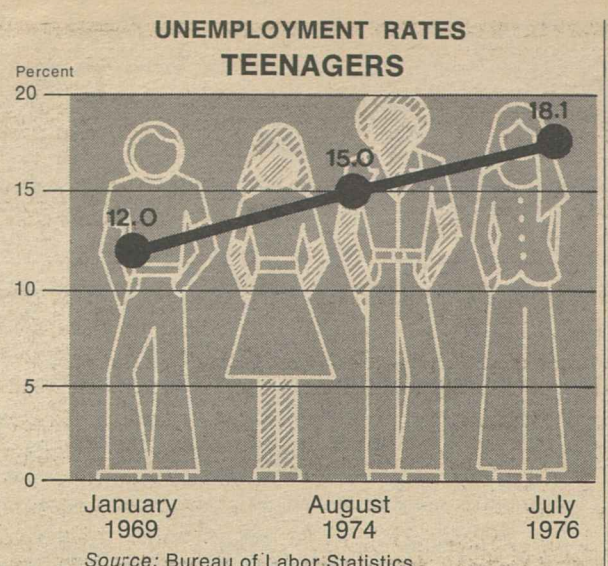
When Jimmy Carter pledges that his administration will act to work towards economic growth, full employment, health insurance, welfare reform, tax justice and leadership in foreign affairs, he is recognizing that there are, indeed, many problems.



CARTER PRESIDENCY holds hope for the kind of social progress made during the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Jerome Brazda, left, of the Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The AFL-CIO produced program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Iowa Corn Products Firm Shifts To Anti-Unionism After 40 Years

Clinton, Ia.—The biggest employer in this Mississippi River community of 35,000 has declared war on the unions it has bargained with for nearly 40 years.

Clinton Corn Processing Co., a division of the giant Standard Brands conglomerate, has already replaced its union construction crews with an open-shop contractor imported from South Carolina.

It has sought repeatedly to provoke the Grain Millers local that represents the nearly 900 production workers into a strike, and has refused to extend an expired contract while negotiations continue. The union said it is convinced the company is following a planned strategy to either destroy the local or reduce it to impotence.

Until two years ago, union-management relations at the plant were conducted in the customary give-and-take pattern. There were occasional strikes. But Mike Krajnovich, business manager of Local 6 of the Grain Millers, notes that "relations had never been so bad that problems couldn't be worked out."

The processing plant, which produces corn starch, corn syrup and corn oil, has always been a source of almost continuous employment for from 100 to nearly 300 union construction workers in the Clinton area. By the testimony of both groups, relations between the production workers represented by the Grain Millers and the construction workers whose unions are part of the Tri-City Building & Construction Trades Council have been and continue to be excellent.

The deterioration of union-management relations began in late 1974, several months after a two-year agreement had been reached between the Grain Millers and the company.

The union gives this account of the breakdown of relations:

Grievances began to pile up and disputes of a type that usually are resolved in an early stage moved towards lengthy and costly arbitration, and sometimes to court action to enforce an arbitration award.

A wildcat strike broke out; the company disciplined 170 workers who participated and fired 45 of them. The union had to go to court to force management to arbitrate the dismissals—and it was one year and seven months before the arbitration hearing was actually held. The company also filed a big civil damage suit against the union.

Meanwhile, Clinton Corn was putting the squeeze on the building trades unions demanding concession after concession and escalating its demands when concessions were made.

Thus, an offer by the building trades to agree that there would be no strikes affecting work at the plant was met by management insistence that a no-strike agreement be made applicable to the entire area served by the Building Trades Council. When a union committee, aided by a national building trades representative, sought to work out an agreement with contractor groups, Clinton Corn refused to participate.

Last April, the company abruptly cancelled all work involving union construction contractors, and the 250 building tradesmen who had been working on the projects were told to gather their personal belongings and leave.

The non-union southern firm was brought in, and out-of-state cars became common in the company parking area.

It was obvious, the building trades council said, that the shift to a non-union operation had been planned "well in advance . . . and there never was any actual intent to keep union building tradesmen in the plant."

Last August, when the two-year agreement with the Grain Millers ended, the company made what the union termed "a totally ridiculous offer."

Union negotiators were convinced that the company had expanded its non-union salaried staff and enlarged the number of non-union construction workers with the intent of maintaining operations and breaking the union.

When the union refused to rise to the bait and strike, the firm briefly locked out its union production workers but then allowed them to return without a contract, and without a union dues checkoff.

As it happened, the union-busting maneuver backfired and workers demonstrated their solidarity by—almost without exception—paying their union dues directly.

Lloyd Freilinger, international representative of the Grain Millers, said more than 95 percent of the production workers are continuing to pay dues despite the absence of a checkoff or a contract.

Meanwhile the Grain Millers and building trades unions are working to build a counter-pressure on the company and its parent Standard Brands operation. The Iowa State AFL-CIO is helping to put a national spotlight on the union-busting operations, and a council of unions in the wet corn milling industry is closely monitoring the dispute.

The Overriding Issue:

Joblessness to Affect 20 Million in '76

Excessively high unemployment remains a persistent problem for America in the 1970s, representing the overriding issue before the nation, AFL-CIO Economist Markley Roberts asserts in the current issue of the AFL-CIO's monthly publication, the American Federationist.

In 1975, as the United States was deep in its second recession of the decade, some 21 million workers, or one of every five persons in the work force, were jobless at some time during the year, Roberts notes. And, he adds, in 1976, unemployment will again directly affect more than 20 million people.

"To these people, unemployment is personal tragedy and family tragedy," Roberts observes. "It's much too easy to talk about the 'unemployment problem' and forget about people. But unemployment statistics represent people—workers and their families, men, women and young people without jobs."

The causes of joblessness have been many, Roberts notes, but the main reasons have been the deliberate slow-growth policies of the Nixon-Ford administration, backed up by the power of presidential vetoes and the tight-money, high-interest-rate policies of the Federal Reserve System's conservative chairman, Arthur F. Burns.

While all workers have been affected by the lagging economic growth of the '70s, those in certain occupations, industries, age groups, and minorities have suffered particularly heavy unemployment, Roberts observes.

"Blue-collar workers have been particularly hard hit by recession and by a lagging 'recovery' that fails to cut high unemployment to any significant degree," he points out. From 1973 to 1975 the jobless rate for blue-collar workers went up from 5.3 percent to 11.7 percent, and was still at 9.8 percent last month.

For factory workers and other semi-skilled "operative" workers, the jobless rate zoomed from 5.7 percent in 1973 to 14.7 percent in 1975. Unemployment for nonfarm laborers rose from 8.4 percent in 1973 to 15.6 percent in 1975.

By industry, the impact of joblessness has been uneven. Manufacturing and construction—goods-producing industries—were particularly hard-hit by the recession.

Women, black, and teenage workers have experienced more unemployment than other demographic groups in the labor force, Roberts observes. And the number of "discouraged workers"—those who give up looking for work—and the number of involuntary part-time workers were at much higher average levels between 1973-75 than in previous years.

Roberts takes issue with President Ford's economic advisers who asserted in the 1976 Economic Report that longer duration of joblessness has been due in part to wider coverage and longer duration of unemployment compensation.

"This is self-serving nonsense," Roberts charges. "All workers getting unemployment compensation benefits must be available for work and must actively search for work. Also, if they are on temporary layoff, they must go back to their jobs when recall notices go out.

"The reason for persistently high unemployment is a lack of jobs and lack of job-creating policies and programs—not a lack of willingness to work."

The official 1975 unemployment rate of 8.5 percent indicates that almost 8 million workers were jobless every month last year—and the September 1976 official unemployment rate of 7.8 percent indicates that about 7.5 million workers by the government's count were jobless in spite of the so-called 'recovery.'

Job-creating economic growth is essential to reduce high unemployment and meet the needs of a growing workforce, Roberts asserts. Until such growth is generated, the nation will continue to suffer terrible social and economic waste from high, persistent unemployment, he concludes.

Florida Labor Pushes All-Out Election Drive

Orlando, Fla.—The 300 delegates to the 20th annual Florida State AFL-CIO convention here pledged an all-out effort to put Florida in the column of Democratic winners on Nov. 2.

State AFL-CIO President Charlie Harris and Vice President Art Hallgren emphasized the need for political involvement by all segments of organized labor and urged each union local in Florida to work with COPE to get out the vote.

The delegates, who expressed strong support for the Democratic national ticket of Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale, endorsed Democratic candidates in eight of the state's 15 congressional district elections and in several state office contests.

Gov. Reubin Askew noted that Florida is one of the key states necessary for a Democratic victory next month. Pointing to the state's jobless rate of 11-percent plus, Askew urged passage of an amendment to secure tax-exempt bonds for use as mortgage money administered by a housing finance agency to build homes and assist the depressed construction industry.

Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) recited a list of failures by the Ford and Nixon Administrations over the past eight years, and called upon the American people to elect Carter and Mondale to restore the country's economic health.

To help in the effort to elect labor-endorsed candidates in the future, the delegates voted to transfer 3.5 cents from the monthly per capita to a COPE fund beginning Nov. 1. The funds will be used by the State AFL-CIO and local central bodies in registration and get-out-the-vote drives.

In other action, the convention approved resolutions supporting constitutional amendments on full financial disclosure of elected officials, merit selection and retention of judges, postcard registration and other changes in the state's election laws, the proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution, and improvements in collective bargaining laws for public employees.

The convention also voted support for the J. P. Stevens boycott and the Farm Workers' drive to organize field workers in Florida.



Connecticut Delegates Focus on Voter Drive

New Haven, Conn.—The 600 delegates to the Connecticut AFL-CIO's 20th annual convention here set as their top priority this year the election of Democrats Jimmy Carter and Sen. Walter F. Mondale as President and Vice President.

Mondale, who spoke on the final day of the three-day convention, drew cheers and applause when he pledged the Carter-Mondale team would pursue policies resulting in more jobs. He also recounted the Nixon-Ford Administration's record of economic misdeeds and failures.

Earlier, AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan urged delegates to step up their efforts to see that union members in the state registered to vote in the Nov. 2 election.

In other action, delegates approved the recommendation of the COPE committee, headed by state federation President John J. Driscoll, to withhold an endorsement in the U.S. Senate race between incumbent Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., and his Democratic challenger Gloria Schaffer, Connecticut's secretary of state.

The convention gave overwhelming backing to all six Democratic candidates for congressional seats in the fall elections.

Higher operating costs and expanded programs led delegates to vote a 7-cent increase in the monthly per capita payment, raising it to 20 cents. Of this amount, 15 cents is earmarked for general operating expenses, 5 cents for COPE activities.

Speakers included President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers and State Labor Commissioner Frank Santaguida. The convention adopted a legislative platform calling for improvements in workers' and unemployment compensation, and elimination of a 60-cent deduction from the minimum wage covering waiters and waitresses.

Other resolutions included support for the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill and the Kennedy-Corman National Health Security measure.

Much Left Undone:

Attempts to Spur Economy Hallmark of 94th Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

controls. On highly controversial legislation, the White House discovered that a presidential veto threat was as effective as a veto.

But the President, too, had to give ground. Before it adjourned, Congress insisted on both authorizing and funding major job-creating programs. It overrode Ford's veto in several instances to do so, and the White House backed down after Congress made clear that it could do so again.

On such issues as tax policy and election law changes, it ignored White House proposals and drafted its own programs. And it insisted on its own budget ceiling rather than the spending and revenue blueprint sent down by the President.

Despite Ford's professed admiration for the late Harry Truman, he obviously cannot run for re-election against what President Truman a generation ago used to call a "do-nothing" Congress. If anything, most members of Congress seeking re-election are in a better position to run against a "do-nothing President."

The strong point of this Congress was its concern for jobs and the unemployed.

It passed a series of emergency measures, almost all for programs more expansive and job-generating than those advocated by the White House.

When the Administration tried so prematurely to declare the recession over, Congress insisted on the need to provide jobs through public service and public works programs. And when it couldn't quite override a veto, it shaped the strongest bill that could become law and this time passed it over Ford's veto.

On tax legislation, Congress first enacted the emergency tax cut needed to stave off a full-scale depression and eventually coupled an extension of the tax cut with at least some modest steps towards tax reform.

It approved a major expansion of unemployment insurance coverage, but without the federal benefit standards labor has long sought.

Federal controls over toxic chemicals were strengthened, but an appropriations bill rider curtailed somewhat the coverage of the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

A foreign trade bill enacted in the first session lacked the safeguards against loss of American jobs that labor had sought, and no one was fully happy with the energy legislation enacted during the 94th Congress.

The antitrust laws were strengthened to help consumers, but bills passed by both the House and Senate to establish a consumer protection agency never came to a final vote in the face of a presidential veto threat.

A bill to improve health manpower programs was signed into law by President Ford after Congress adjourned. The President had some good words for its intent, but nevertheless complained that the program Congress sent him was too costly.

Congress refused to raise social security payroll taxes as Ford had requested, and it corrected some problems that had arisen under a 1973 law regulating health maintenance organizations.

It balked at Administration attempts to end completely conventional public housing programs and shaped a compromise that earmarked a portion of federal funds for new public housing construction.

After a presidential veto of a bill providing added federal funds to enable states to meet day care staffing standards, it shaped a compromise that increased available funds but put off implementation of the standards.

It went along with increases in defense spending close to the level sought by the Administration and sought with limited success to assure Congress greater review powers in such areas as U.S. arms sales.

In the final days of the session, Administration stalwarts in the Senate used parliamentary maneuvers to block final action on legislation to prohibit U.S. firms from complying with the Arab trade boycott against Israel.

For the record, the first session of the 94th Congress ran 340 days, a longer-than-average period, and the election-year second session ran 258 days, the shortest since 1960. Recesses are included in the length of the session. Thus the Senate this year actually met on only 142 days and the House met on 138 days.

Massachusetts Labor Focuses on Job Needs

Boston—The nearly 1,200 delegates to the 19th annual convention of the Massachusetts State Labor Council here focused their attention on the need to reduce the state's high unemployment rate.

At the State AFL-CIO's biennial COPE endorsement conference, held concurrently with the three-day convention, the delegates stressed plans to mobilize labor's all-out support for the Democratic presidential ticket of Jimmy Carter and Sen. Walter F. Mondale.

The delegates gave vigorous applause to an address by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) attacking the Ford Administration's economic policies.

"The dominant concern of this organization, the dominant concern of the Congress, and the dominant concern of this senator is putting the unemployed in Boston, in Massachusetts, and in America back to work," Kennedy declared.

The state's other senator, Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R), deplored the continuing high level of unemployment in the building and construction trades.

"National unemployment among construction workers stands at 17.1 percent, and it has not been below 15 percent for several years," he observed. "In Boston, as you well know, an estimated 38 percent of our construction workers are unemployed, and the rate is still higher in some trades — 60 percent among bricklayers and 40 percent among carpenters."

Other convention speakers included State Commissioner of Labor & Industries Nicholas C. Roussos; President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees; Howard D. Samuel, vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, and Franklin J. Murphy, AFL-CIO Region VIII director.

William DuChessi, executive vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, was the main speaker at the COPE conference at which he stressed the urgency for all union members to register to vote in the Nov. 2 election.

During the convention, 55 resolutions were acted upon, including a constitutional amendment to increase the number of council vice presidents from 32 to 34. Other resolutions called for social and economic improvements at both state and federal levels through legislation.

Scholarships totalling more than $27,000 were awarded to high-school seniors elected by competitions conducted earlier in the year by the State AFL-CIO's education department.

OSHA Inspections Decline In August

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration inspected 5,565 establishments in August, the Labor Dept. reported. The total was down substantially from the 9,170 inspections in the same month of 1975.

The August inspections resulted in 4,258 citations alleging 20,600 violations of job safety or health standards.

Proposed penalties for these violations totaled $872,659.



MAJOR ISSUES affecting workers in the United States and Greece are discussed by AFL-CIO President George Meany, President Nicholaos Papageorgiou, left, and Sec. Gen. Christos Karakitsos of the General Confederation of Greek Workers during a visit to Washington.

R-T-W Financing Aids Right-Wing Candidates

A political arm of the National Right to Work Committee has been raising money for ultra-conservative candidates for Congress.

Group Research Report, a newsletter that keeps tabs on right-wing fringe groups, recently spotlighted what it termed a shift of emphasis by the Right to Work Committee "from the propaganda and legislative fields into partisan politics."

The political arm is called the Employee Rights Campaign Committee and its first contributions were made in Republican Party primaries earlier this year. One of the beneficiaries was a long-time leader of the John Birch Society, John Schmitz, who was trying to regain a seat in Congress he had held for two years. With help from the R-T-W fund, Schmitz came within 147 votes of an upset victory.

In the legislative arena, the newsletter cites the massive—and massively financed—campaign the Right to Work Committee put on to persuade President Ford to go back on his word and veto the construction site picketing and bargaining bill.

Copies of the Group Research Report that contains an account of the National Right to Work Committee operations may be obtained from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, 815 16th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Hall Presses Program For Maritime Revival

San Diego, Calif.—A new "national vision and awareness" of the United States as a maritime power was called for by Seafarers President Paul Hall in a speech at the Propeller Club's convention here.

"Our national attitudes—our policies, or lack of them—have blocked development of an appropriate seapower concept," Hall said in his keynote address. "In a time when the importance of the oceans is increasing, our maritime strength continues to decrease in force and size."

The United States must move quickly to rebuild the country's maritime strength, Hall declared. He offered a three-point program to revive the concept of America as a leading maritime nation:

- A higher level of government coordination and concern to better marshal U.S. maritime assets. Hall called for creation of the post of maritime affairs assistant to the President.
- A renewed national commitment to revitalization of the country's shrunken merchant fleet. In the last 30 years, the U.S. merchant fleet has gone from No. 1 to No. 8 in the world, Hall observed.
- Adoption of a national cargo policy to assure that U.S.-flag ships carry a fair share of cargoes in all U.S. trade.

"In a shipping world increasingly dominated by the cargo reservation policies of other nations, and where the major new fleets are state-owned and not subject to the disciplines of market economics, America must have a cargo policy," said Hall, who is also president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

Hall called attention to the stepped-up efforts of the USSR to increase its maritime posture, noting that the Soviets are now engaged in the greatest shipbuilding program in their nation's history.

"While we were going from first to eight, the Russians have gone from 23rd to sixth place in merchant fleet tonnage," he said.

Court Upholds Convictions of Watergate Trio

(Continued from Page 1)

into the case. But the court rejected the claim by Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mitchell that their cases were prejudiced because Nixon did not testify.

It agreed with Judge Sirica, who conducted the original trial, that any testimony by Nixon would be "at best questionable" since the former President "was himself an unindicted co-conspirator."

The appellate court was either unanimous or divided 5-1 in rejecting the appeals of the conviction. Evidence produced at the 62-day trial—including tapes of White House conversations—bore out the charges of obstruction of justice, perjury and conspiracy to obstruct justice, the court noted.

Further appeals may be made to the Supreme Court before the convicted Nixon aides start serving their sentences.

The court ruling came as the Watergate Special Prosecutor's office continued to look into the role of President Ford—then the House Republican leader—in trying to head off an early House investigation of the Watergate break-in. Ford has denied acting on the instigation of the White House, but White House tapes have revealed that Nixon told an aide to "keep on Jerry Ford" to head off the probe.

Joblessness Sets Pre-Election Mark:

New Economic Stall Fuels Labor Demand for Change

(Continued from Page 1)

A close look at the official report on joblessness for September reveals some grim statistical indicators for workers and their families.

Nearly 600,000 workers have been out of work for more than a year. For the vast majority of them, unemployment insurance — their main source of income—has been exhausted. Another 1,191,000 workers have been without jobs half a year or more.

"America just can't afford this waste of manpower, productive capability and potential consumer spending," Meany declared. "If we had full employment during the two years of the Ford Administration, the country would have produced the equivalent of an additional $1,900 worth of goods and services for every man, woman, and child in America."

A recent analysis of state employment figures by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research shows that the number of employed wage and salary earners in many industries in a large number of states is still below the level of two years ago. Total employment declined in 24 states and the District of Columbia from July 1974 to July 1976, the study reveals.

In its latest report on employment trends in the country's major labor areas, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said that 115 of the 150 areas it surveys each month still had substantial unemployment—6% or more—in September.

Last month's national jobless rate of 7.8 percent was the highest the country has taken into a presidential election since 1940, when it was 14.6 percent. In October 1960, after eight years of President Eisenhower's Administration, the rate was 6.1 percent.

While the overall unemployment rate was "about the same" as in July and August, the Bureau of Labor Statistics noted "divergent movements" among several major labor force groups. The jobless rate for adult men rose to 6.1 percent from 5.9 percent in August, an increase that was also reflected in higher unemployment rates for married men and male household heads, as well as a substantial rise in joblessness of Vietnam-era veterans.

The jobless rate for married men increased from 4.2 to 4.6 percent over the month while the rate for male household heads rose from 4.5 to 5 percent. For Vietnam veterans, the unemployment rate jumped from 7.4 percent in August to 9.3 percent.

The teenage jobless rate fell from 19.7 to 18.6 percent in September, following a sharp rise in August. Joblessness among adult women declined from 7.7 percent to 7.5 percent over the month. The jobless rate for black workers fell to 12.7 percent from 13.6 percent in August while the rate for white workers remained at 7.1 percent for the third consecutive month.

The BLS report said that the number of people holding jobs declined 162,000 over the month to 87,819,000 while the labor force fell 284,000 to 95,203,000. As a result, unemployment dropped by 122,000 to 7,384,000.

In other highlights, BLS said that the number of persons working part-time because full-time jobs were not available increased by 300,000 to 3,348,000 in September, a return to the May level.

The number of "discouraged workers"—those who have stopped looking for work because they feel the economy has no jobs for them —declined by 88,000 to 817,000 from July to September. Employment data on this group of workers are published on a quarterly basis.

The government does not factor the number of discouraged or involuntary part-time workers into its official unemployment rate. The AFL-CIO, in setting true unemployment in September at 10.4 percent and 10 million jobless, included discouraged workers and one-half of the involuntary part-time workers in its calculations.

Rising Layoffs Confirm Dim Recovery Outlook

Layoffs, mainly in manufacturing, are increasing as the lull in the nation's so-called economic recovery lengthens, the Wall Street Journal reports.

"Unforeseen softness in demand has recently forced a spurt of layoffs," the newspaper observes. "Even where companies have so far resisted layoffs, doubts about its pace of recovery have caused many to hold down new hiring."

This clouded outlook is adding to the upward pressure on the national unemployment rate, which has risen from 7.3 percent in May to its current 7.8 percent. Between May and September, the Journal notes, the number of jobs in the economy rose only 122,000, to 87.8 million, compared with an increase of nearly 1.5 million between January and May.

Recent Labor Dept. reports showed that in August the layoff rate in manufacturing rose to a seasonally adjusted 1.5 layoffs per 100 workers from 1.1 in July, the biggest jump in this key economic indicator since the fall of 1974.

Another bad-news sign is the large number of initial unemployment-insurance claims filed by newly laid-off workers. Total initial claims hit 447,000 in the first week of September, the highest weekly level since October 1975. A month later, the Labor Dept. reported the number of initial claims had dropped only slightly to 434,000. The figures are adjusted for seasonal variations.

Besides softness in consumer demand, the current lull in the economy has been marked by a deferral of capital spending by manufacturing concerns. Capital-spending delays in the steel industry, for example, have begun to force worker layoffs, the Journal reported.

Job cuts in some non-manufacturing operations are also being blamed on the lag in capital spending. Consumer demand for goods is not as strong as had been expected, and this too has contributed to some layoffs.

A recent survey found that 28 percent of the families queried had plans to buy major appliances, down from 31 percent in June.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: AFL-CIO Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Federal Union Coalition Backs Carter, Hits Ford

An alliance of unions representing 1.5 million federal workers is actively working for the election of the Carter-Mondale ticket through voter registration programs, get-out-the-vote efforts and demonstrations at President Ford's campaign stops.

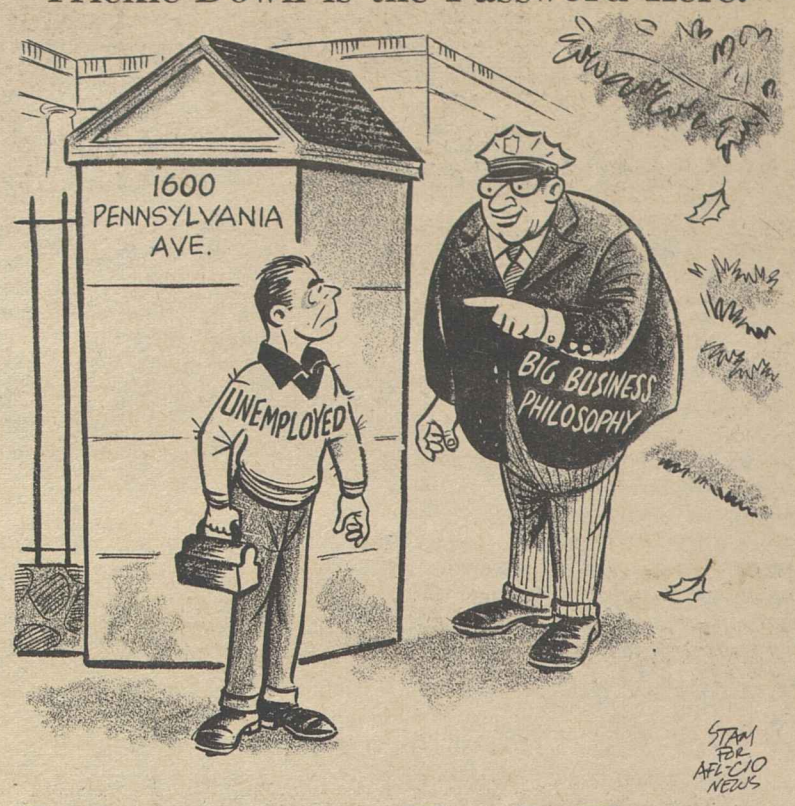
Calling itself the Federal Labor Coalition, the alliance is made up of AFL-CIO and unaffiliated unions in the federal sector whose members are disturbed by the Nixon-Ford Administration's continuing record of paring down comparability wage rates for government workers. President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the Government Employees is chairman of the coalition.

Blaylock said at a press conference announcing the formation of the unprecedented coalition that its activities are legal and nonpartisan and are financed through voluntary contributions of union members.

A major focus of the federal union coalition has been to dispatch "truth squads" on the Ford campaign trail to remind voters of his treatment of federal employees. The coalition is also preparing newspaper advertisements detailing the adverse impact of Nixon-Ford wage cutbacks on government workers.

AFL-CIO affiliates in the coalition are the AFGE, Fire Fighters, Laborers, Service Employees, Professional & Technical Engineers, Air Traffic Controllers, Plate Printers and the Public Employee Dept. The unaffiliated unions include the National Association of Government Employees, National Treasury Employees and the Association of Civilian Technicians.

'Trickle-Down is the Password Here!'



Community Task Forces Probing Nursing Homes

A nationwide study of conditions in nursing homes, mandated by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last winter, is under way with the goal of uncovering industry abuses, Director Leo Perlis of the federation's Dept. of Community Services announced.

The study, coordinated by the Community Services Dept., is based in part on unannounced spot inspections of nursing home facilities by representatives of community-oriented task forces.

AFL-CIO local central bodies, community service representatives, and local organizations have formed task forces in some 60 cities in over two dozen states and are beginning to file their reports, Perlis said.

At a recent meeting in Washington, Perlis added, representatives of the AFL-CIO, the Administration on Aging, and the National Council of Senior Citizens discussed ways of reaffirming government support for the effort and of providing for follow-through once the study is completed.

The AFL-CIO has developed a checklist for use in evaluating conditions in nursing homes and intermediate-care facilities for the elderly. If abuses are found, they will be reported to the local central body and to the AFL-CIO for correction through appropriate state and national legislative action, Perlis said.

In calling for the study of nursing homes, the Executive Council observed that while there are some facilities rendering very fine service to the elderly many others tolerate conditions that are a "scandal and a national disgrace."

"Unscrupulous nursing home operators, medical laboratories, clinics, doctors, medical appliance salesmen and insurance company executives are skimming their share off the top of the Medicare and Medicaid programs, reducing care for the elderly and subverting public support for these important programs," the council charged.

Generally, community organizations in a given area name representatives to a task force that visits selected elderly-care facilities and evaluates them against the checklist. The checklist, which is based on one prepared by the Health, Education & Welfare Dept., is broken down into different categories such as cleanliness, safety, social activities, medical and nursing services, attitudes and atmosphere, food, personnel, and patients' rights.

When the results of the nationwide study are in, they will be compiled into a report to Congress "in an attempt to stimulate action by official investigatory bodies," Perlis said. "We want a better life for all those in nursing homes and we are determined to get it."

AIW Board Votes Support of Carter

Milwaukee—The executive board of the Allied Industrial Workers, stressing a need for effective White House leadership to solve the nation's high unemployment and inflation, unanimously endorsed the Carter-Mondale ticket.

In calling on the 100,000 AIW members to support and vote for the Democratic standard bearers, the board said that the nation has suffered for the past eight years under the "corrupt leadership" of Richard Nixon and the "lack of leadership" of President Ford.

More than 40 AFL-CIO affiliates have endorsed the Carter-Mondale slate either through convention resolutions or by executive body action.

CBS Reneges On Broadcast Commitment

(Continued from Page 1)

totally undermined by the Supreme Court's decision in Buckley v. Valeo that independent speech on political issues is central to the First Amendment and therefore beyond the reach of legislative regulation. "Incidentally," Kirkland noted, "Walter Cronkite, top CBS newsman, has pleaded with his fellow citizens to learn the issues and then vote. But CBS denied Mr. Meany the right to do the same."

While announcing that the AFL-CIO will protest the network's action, Kirkland stressed that "time is of the essence."

"The importance of doing everything we can to get out the vote—and that's the purpose of Mr. Meany's broadcast — means we can't waste time now in an argument with CBS."

Kirkland urged the affiliates and central bodies "to do everything in your power to promote a good listening audience and to inform your members about the manner in which CBS denies freedom of speech to the AFL-CIO."

'Vote as You Please—But Please Vote'

AFL-CIO News

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Economic Slide Persists, Undercuts Ford's Claims

Meany Asks Big Turnout In Election

AFL-CIO President George Meany called on Americans of all political views to go to the polls Nov. 2 to exercise "the most precious of all rights."

His nonpartisan appeal, carried by two radio networks, stressed the theme: "Vote as you please, but please vote."

It was aimed at overcoming an apathy among potential voters that has been reflected in reports that a majority of eligible Americans may not bother to go to the polls.

"That would be a disaster," Meany said, "the worst calamity for American democracy in our 200 years." It would substitute "rule by the minority" for majority government, he warned.

Meany's plea to Americans not to throw away "the opportunity to decide their own future" was carried by the Mutual network on Oct. 21 and was scheduled to be broadcast over the NBC network on Oct. 25. The broadcast, paid for by the AFL-CIO at regular commercial rates, had been rejected by the CBS network which claimed it could be interpreted as supporting Carter because he carries labor's endorsement.

The AFL-CIO's message, "to all union members and their families and to all our fellow Americans," emphasized that this election does make a difference and there is "a clear choice" between the candidates.

Meany warned that "those who abandon their right and their duty as citizens will be letting someone else make their decision for them."

As labor sees it, he told the radio audience, vital election issues include jobs and the opportunity

(Continued on Page 2)

The AFL-CIO has asked the Federal Communications Commission to require the CBS network "to honor its agreement" to carry Federation President George Meany's speech, and to do so before Election Day.

Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland charged that the network's refusal to sell time for the speech violated its legal obligation to operate in the public interest and provide a forum for differing views "on issues of public importance."

His letter to the FCC stressed the First Amendment guarantee of free speech, affirmed that the nonpartisan broadcast was planned without consulation with any candidate or party, and said the network acted "arbitrarily and irresponsibly."



TRYING HER HAND at the sewing machine during a clothing factory tour in Brooklyn, N.Y., is Mrs. Walter F. Mondale as members of the Clothing & Textile Workers cheer her on. The wife of the Democratic vice presidential nominee was escorted on the tour by ACTWU President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman.

Real Wages Down, GNP Rise Slows

America's economy slowed to a standstill in the third quarter of 1976 as "real" gross national product rose at only a 4 percent annual rate, consumer prices continued to climb and workers suffered another decline in their buying power.

Economists consider a 4 percent rate of increase in real GNP —the total output of goods and services adjusted for inflation—just enough to generate the number of jobs needed to keep up with the normal growth of the labor force. To reduce the national jobless rate from its current 7.8 percent level, a greater rate of growth is required.

Democratic Presidential nominee Jimmy Carter said the Commerce Dept. report on economic growth from July to September put to rest President Ford's claims that a strong recovery from the 1973-75 recession is under way.

The continued economic slide "means a continuation of high unemployment, huge budget deficits, and poor prospects for any improvement in the standard of living of the average worker," Carter declared.

Meanwhile, the average worker in September found himself paying higher retail prices from a paycheck that shrunk further in value. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that its consumer price index rose four-tenths of 1 percent last month while real spendable earnings—take-home pay adjusted for inflation since 1967—moved down five-tenths of 1 percent.

A worker with three dependents in September drew real spendable weekly earnings of $90.93, com-

(Continued on Page 8)

Few Switches Seen:

GOP's Hopes Fade For Big House Gain

By David L. Perlman

Republican hopes of big House gains are fading as Election Day nears.

Reports from the nation's congressional districts indicate that Democrats will retain a large share of the party's 1974 election gains. The near-record 290-145 Democratic majority in the House may be trimmed somewhat, but not to the extent political precedent would indicate.

A "normal" swingback of the political pendulum would recoup nearly all of the 43 House seats the GOP lost in 1974 under the double impact of the Nixon scandals and a worsening economy. But a swing of that magnitude doesn't appear to be in the making. A Republican pickup of more than 20 seats would surprise political analysts; a range of 10 to 15 is most frequently mentioned.

Thus, if Jimmy Carter wins the presidency, he is likely to have a generally progressive Congress responsive to his programs. If President Ford were to be elected, his chief legislative weapon would continue to be vetoes and veto threats.

As of mid-October, nearly all of the freshmen Democrats seeking re-election were believed to be leading or at least on even terms.

With few exceptions, they appeared to have taken to heart lectures from old Washington hands about the importance of constituent service and keeping political fences mended back home. The Republicans will probably gain back a few

(Continued on Page 7)

Dues Penalty Spurs Drive For New Law

The AFL-CIO, responding quickly to the suspension of the dues checkoff for New York's United Federation of Teachers, pledged to make passage of a national collective bargaining law for public employees one of its top legislative priorities in the 95th Congress.

"It will be a major effort in the next Congress," Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told a press conference.

Declaring that the UFT has the "complete support" of the AFL-CIO, Kirkland said "we will strive for a national collective bargaining

(Continued on page 8)

Close Contests Mark Key Senate Elections

By Rex Hardesty

About half of the nation's 33 Senate races shape up as close contests that could be decided by voter turnout and how the presidential race goes in that state.

Or conversely, such volatile Senate matchups as those in the nation's two most populous states, California and New York, may influence the outcome of the presidential races.

Thus it may be no accident that the closest Senate races are in states where the polls show the presidential race to be very close.

In addition to the two biggest states, tight Senate races are shaping up in such other major presidential battlegrounds as Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio, middle-sized states like Indiana, Tennessee and Arizona and such small ones as Rhode Island, Hawaii and New Mexico.

To that list can be added Ne-

(Continued on Page 7)

Democrats Seen Holding Lead in Governorships

By James M. Shevis

Democrats appear certain to maintain their lopsided control of the nation's governorships in the Nov. 2 elections, with Republican candidates likely to narrow the margin by no more than three or four state houses.

Democrats now hold a 36 to 13 edge in governorships, and while some party switches are expected in this year's 14 contests, the net result could well be a standoff. Maine's governor is an independent who is not up for election this year.

The outlook as of mid-October showed Republican candidates with sizable leads in Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, and with good chances also in Delaware and Utah.

Democrats were clearly ahead in Arkansas, North Carolina, West Virginia and Rhode Island. Voters in Montana and North Dakota were

(Continued on Page 6)



CANADIAN WORKERS demonstrate outside a government building in Ottawa, calling for an end to unfair wage controls. More than 1 million workers left their jobs Oct. 14 to join in the national protest organized by the Canadian Labor Congress.

1 Million Canadians Protest Wage Controls

Ottawa—More than 1 million Canadians stopped work on Oct. 14 to join in a national Day of Protest organized by the Canadian Labor Congress against wage controls.

They marched, joined by pensioners and other victims of the federal government's program, in parades and demonstrations in more than 100 communities from coast to coast. They were undeterred by rain, snow, windstorms and temperatures that dipped far below normal in most of the nation.

The day chosen was the first anniversary of the imposition of wage controls by the government of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

At Toronto, CLC President Joe Morris hailed the nationwide demonstration as "a watershed in our history and the coming of age of the Canadian labor movement."

He and other speakers said the widespread participation in the rally gave the CLC a stronger hand in its dealings with the federal government. The "myth" of labor's impotence had been laid to rest, Morris declared.

The worker outrage was intensified because the Trudeau government had won re-election the previous year on a platform that opposed wage controls.

Imposition of controls resulted in rollbacks of hundreds of collective bargaining agreements, and the government has announced its intention of keeping controls for two more years.

Nearly half the membership of CLC affiliates took part in the protest, even though several large public employee unions chose not to participate.

The walkout shut down the basic steel industry in Ontario, auto production in major centers, mining, forestry and major construction throughout Canada.

Some mining and manufacturing communities were totally shut down, the CLC reported, with just about everyone joining the protest.

In most communities the day began with picket lines at work places, followed by parades and rallies. The demonstrations were generally good-humored and free of any violence.

At a news conference the following day, Morris sharply challenged newspaper allegations of "intimidation" and said the only intimidation of workers was by public employers such as an Ontario provincial government warning that any employee who took the day off would lose four days of pay.

The CLC had announced in advance that essential services would not be completely shut down, and most of the activity involved major private employers.

Morris stressed the day of protest doesn't mark the end of the CLC's campaign to end wage controls and he said the CLC executive council will meet soon to plan the next steps.

Meany Urges Big Turnout For Election

(Continued from Page 1)

to buy a decent home at an affordable price.

They include quality education, medical care at a cost people can meet, help for the aged and disadvantaged, survival of the cities, living costs, a decent income for farmers. Also, Meany summed up, there is the question of whether America will "move forward again."

Rejecting the contention that "there's not a dime's worth of difference" between the candidates, Meany declared:

"There are tremendous differences between the candidates and the things they stand for. Those differences, spelled out by the platforms and the records of the candidates, are clear cut."

Whatever the voters' decision, Meany urged, it is important that the entire nation take part in the choice of the President and Vice President, members of Congress and those state and local officials up for election. If apathy passes this responsibility to a minority of the electorate, he warned, then "the greatest democracy in history is in grave danger."

First Contract Gains $1.06 at Stover Candy

Lincoln, Neb.—The first collective bargaining agreement between the Bakery & Confectionery Workers and Russell Stover Candies, Inc., was unanimously ratified by the 700 workers at the Stover plant here. It provides an hourly wage benefit package valued at $1.06 over the two and one-half year contract period.

Hourly wages will be increased by a total of 85 cents during the life of the agreement, the B&C said. Immediate effect of the wage portion of the agreement saw an increase of 30 cents in hourly rates as of Oct. 18, as a result of a "cashing out" of a Christmas bonus retroactive to Dec. 1, 1975, and an hourly increase of five cents retroactive to Jan. 1, 1976. Additional pay increases are scheduled in April and October 1977 and April and October of 1978.

Health coverage was improved and the premium portion paid by workers with dependents is reduced by $10 per month in two equal installments of $5 each. The company agreed to pay all increased costs of hospital coverage and surgical coverage improvements.

An additional paid holiday was gained, and vacation improvements call for three weeks after 10 years of service, instead of 15, and four weeks after 25 years.

A grievance and arbitration procedure was also agreed upon, along with the checkoff of union dues and initiation fees.

Starting Apr. 1, 1977, the company will begin payments as a participant in the B&C Union & Industry International Pension Fund to provide basic monthly pension benefits of $100 at age 65 after 25 years of service.

The B&C negotiating team was led by Executive Vice President John DeConcini.

Negotiations at production plants in Marion, S.C., and Montrose, Colo., the Ward Paper Box Co. in Marion and the warehouse and distribution center in Allentown, Pa., are expected to get under way soon.

2 Unionists Named to Postal Panel

Two union officials have been named to the seven-member Commission on Postal Service, set up under a recently-enacted measure to study postal operations and recommend changes to Congress and the President.

David W. Johnson, executive vice president of the Postal Workers, was one of two members appointed by the Speaker of the House. The president pro tem of the Senate chose James H. Rademacher, retiring president of the Letter Carriers, as one of his appointees.

Delegates Endorse Talks:

Paperworkers Push Merger Discussions

Hollywood, Fla.—Delegates to the Paperworkers' convention here called for expanding merger discussions with other unions in the printing and paper industries while directing the executive board to continue negotiations toward uniting the UPIU and the Printing & Graphic Communications Union.

Merger discussions between the UPIU and the Pressmen are in an advanced stage, and the 2,000 UPIU delegates empowered the union's leadership to work out a tentative agreement.

But final approval will have to come from a special convention of the UPIU. The Pressmen's convention in September established provisions for the ratification of a merger agreement through a union-wide referendum.

Both UPIU President Joseph P. Tonelli and IPGCU President Sol Fishko have expressed a firm commitment to a consolidation of the two unions. Tonelli said discussions will also be held with at least four other unions in the coming months.

In other major action, the UPIU convention voted unanimously to endorse Jimmy Carter for President and Walter F. Mondale for Vice President.

The endorsement resolution, reaffirming earlier action of the union's executive board, assailed the economic failures and anti-worker policies of the Nixon-Ford Administration and hailed the Democratic presidential ticket's commitment to sound economic policies and full employment.

In an address to the delegates, Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, warned that the nation faces four more years of drift and trickle-down economics if Gerald Ford wins the Nov. 2 election.

The outcome will be determined by how hard union members work for the election of Carter and Mondale in the remaining weeks of the campaign, Donahue stressed.

He compared Ford's record of high unemployment, inflation and vetoes of vital legislation with an opportunity under a Carter-Mondale Administration for leadership, jobs and progress.

Tonelli, who has headed the UPIU since the 1972 merger of the Papermakers & Paperworkers and the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, was elected by acclamation to a new four-year term. Also re-elected without opposition were Sec.-Treas. Henry Segal and Vice President - at - Large, George H. O'Bea, Jr. The union's 14 area vice presidents were returned to office.

The convention approved an increase in annual salaries of the UPIU president from $40,000 to $60,000, the secretary-treasurer from $28,500 to $40,000 and the vice presidents from $25,000 to $33,000.

Future salary increases for officers, international representatives and the union's staff will be based on the average wage increase negotiated for UPIU members in collective bargaining agreements.

Convention proceedings were interrupted when it was discovered that tables were covered with tablecloths made by J. P. Stevens & Co., the anti-union textile firm.

Delegates stripped the tables clean and piled the cloths before the dais, reinforcing support voted earlier in the convention for the Clothing & Textile Workers in their battle with Stevens and their consumer boycott of the company's products.

The convention also pledged full support of UPIU Local 1776 in London, Ky., which is striking Kern Bakery Co. The convention urged all union members to honor the boycott of Kern products that has been sanctioned by the Kentucky AFL-CIO.

Other resolutions adopted by the five-day convention called for increasing the number of annual scholarships for children of UPIU members from 20 to 22 and for the Treasury to use union-made paper and union craftsmen in the printing of U.S. Savings Bonds.

Major speakers addressing delegates included Chairman Betty S. Murphy of the National Labor Relations Board; Sec.-Treas. Earl D. McDavid of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.).

Kroll to Succeed Dennis As Head of Rail Clerks

C. L. Dennis will step down as president of the Railway & Airline Clerks on Nov. 1, and the union's executive council has named Fred J. Kroll of Philadelphia to fill the remaining two-and-one-half years of the presidential term.

Dennis, 68, has headed BRAC since 1963 and he told the council that he felt new and younger leaders should conduct the forthcoming 1977 contract negotiations with the nation's railroads. Dennis has been troubled with a persistent leg injury which, he said, has forced him to limit his union activity.

Kroll, the president-designate of the 275,000-member union, is 40 and became an international vice president in 1975. Previously he headed BRAC's Conrail System Board, the largest in the union.

Dennis "will be remembered and highly regarded" for his service to the union and its members, Kroll said. He pledged to strive to meet the new challenges BRAC faces "in collective bargaining, in organizing, in the protection of the pension security of railroad workers."

Kroll comes from a union family; both his parents were members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE) at the Philco plant in Philadelphia. Kroll went to work for the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1953.

Dennis, a union member since the age of 20, was for many years chairman of the Chicago & Northwestern System Board. He was elected a vice president in 1959, president in 1963 and re-elected at all subsequent conventions. He has been an AFL-CIO vice president since 1969.



Kirkland Raps Ford Policies:

Cement Workers' Delegates Focus on Job Needs, Election

Philadelphia—The critical problems of joblessness, inflation and the need for new national leadership formed the dominant themes of the 18th convention of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers Union here.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, in a hard-hitting speech, denounced the policies of the Nixon-Ford Administrations and called for an outpouring of labor votes for the Carter-Mondale ticket. "In this election," Kirkland said, "we see the opportunity to end the frustration, the decaying, and stagnation of the last eight years. . . . This is the only chance we're going to get for another four years, and we cannot afford to stay home and sit on our hands and hope that everything will turn out all right."

Executive Vice President Shirley Carr of the Canadian Labor Congress reported that unemployment in Canada now affects one in 10 workers, compared to AFL-CIO estimates of 10.4 percent in the United States. She reported that an estimated 1.1 million workers—half the unionized workforce in Canada—had heeded the CLC's call for a "day of protest" Oct. 14 against the Trudeau government's wage control program.

CLGW President Thomas F. Miechur told the more than 300 delegates representing 310 locals in 44 states and nine Canadian provinces that "our wage controls in the states did not work. Wage controls cannot work in a democratic country." Miechur also observed that "we have leaders in both the U.S. and Canada who are reckless with the truth and eager with the big lie."

In his keynote address to the convention, Miechur cited the union's record since its last convention as "a report of progress in all areas of activity." He said significant contract improvements were gained with a minimum number of work stoppages, including the landmark three-year settlement reached last year with U.S. cement companies.

Miechur outlined a program of expanded activity for the union in every sphere: added organizers and service representatives, increased activity in the areas of safety and occupational health, intensified staff training, and greater educational and communications efforts for the union's 36,000 members. Financing these goals depends on convention approval of a change in computing dues to a precentage basis, and diversion of income to the general fund from the union's strike fund once the assets of the latter reach $4.5 million.

Along with every other speaker at the convention, Miechur urged the delegates to vote to turn out Gerald Ford and replace him with Jimmy Carter on election day.

Kirkland told the convention that Ford, in running against inflation, deficit spending, and "the record of the man who put him in the White House," is "like a hangman running on a platform that outlaws rope."

He pointed out that the federal budget deficit for the last eight years is $173 billion, three times what it was during the years of Kennedy and Johnson. It is higher, in fact, he said, than during the previous 25 years, which included three wars. Of that $173 billion deficit, $110 came under Ford in the last two years, Kirkland said.

"Gerald Ford, the crusader against deficit spending and poor economy in government, is out and away the biggest debt-monger in American history," Kirkland charged.

"Those deficits didn't come about because of any largeness or generosity on the part of the Administration, or any concern for the problems of the underprivileged. They were the direct result of the economic policy of massive unemployment which the Nixon-Ford Administration devised, contrived, and perpetuated in order to fight inflation by using fear and insecurity to repress workers."

Both Kirkland and Carr spoke of the losses caused by unemployment and in Canada, by the wage freeze, and what this means to both countries.

"Where is the money going?" Carr asked rhetorically. "Into the profits of giant corporations, and these profits in turn may go into investment, and quite possibly in foreign nations, into the low-wage countries. Now, we don't mind doing our share, the same as you, but we're not going to have the kind of situation happen, that replaces jobs in our country. . . ."



BROTHERHOOD AWARD of the National Conference of Christians & Jews is presented to President Robert A. Georgine, left, of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. Raymond R. Corbett, president of the New York AFL-CIO, made the presentation at a dinner in New York.

IUE Strikers Win Gains At White-Westinghouse

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers ended a three-month-long strike against the White-Westinghouse subsidiary of White Consolidated Industries Corp., after ratifying a new national contract providing substantial wage increases and fringe-benefit improvements.

The settlement, covering 3,200 workers at five plant locations, was reached Oct. 16 in Columbus, Ohio. Workers are being recalled by se- Workers are expected to be back on the job by the end of the month, the union said.

The IUE struck the company on July 12 when White refused to bargain on a national basis with the union. The company, which acquired five appliance plants from the Westinghouse Corp. in 1975, had agreed to take over the IUE-Westinghouse national contract covering the plants' workers.

When White refused to negotiate a new national contract, IUE members walked out. The union filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board, and a federal injunction was issued ordering the firm to bargain on a single-unit, nationwide basis.

Faced with continued striker solidarity, White agreed to enter into national negotiations on Sept. 22.

The IUE, which becomes the only union to have a national contract with White, reported only scattered votes in opposition to the new agreement at ratification meetings of Locals 401 and 491 in Edison, N.J.; Local 680, Miami-Fort Lauderdale; Local 711, Mansfield, Ohio; Local 714, Newark, Ohio, and Local 746, Columbus.

IUE President David Fitzmaurice, who participated in the contract talks, said the new agreement "reflects tremendous credit on our strikers," who he said "forced the company to the bargaining table."

The 41-month contract guarantees at least $1.49 an hour in wage increases; cost-of-living increases of between 15 and 19 cents an hour in October 1977 and an unlimited COL payment in October 1978, with the latter based on a 7 to 9 percent consumer price index "corridor," and immediate additional increases of 5 to 50 cents an hour for skilled-trades workers.

The contract also provides for a full union shop, an additional 75 cents per month per year of service in pension benefits for all classes of employees, a more liberal job transfer procedure, improved overtime pay, and improved hospitalization coverage.

The settlement provides for the dropping of all litigation except the NLRB case over the company's refusal to negotiate a new contract nationally.

Federal Judge Reduces NAACP Appeal Bond

Oxford, Miss.—The NAACP won't have to put up $1.6 million to appeal an unprecedentedly heavy penalty imposed by a county judge in a case that stems from the civil rights crusades of a decade ago.

A federal district judge slashed the appeal bond to $110,000 after a hearing here.

If the staggering appeals bond requirement had not been reduced, the AFL-CIO would have guaranteed up to half the amount. The $800,000 pledge was signed by the federation because, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland stressed, labor and the civil rights movement have fought together for social justice and "we do not abandon our friends."

Still ahead is what is expected to be a long legal battle to wipe out the verdict of a chancery court in Hinds County, Miss., that the NAACP must pay 12 merchants a total of $1.25 million for losses suffered when black residents boycotted their stores to protest employment discrimination and racial abuses.

The court held this violated a state law that forbids "conspiracies" to boycott businesses. Under Mississippi law, a bond of 125 percent of the judgment must be posted in order to file an appeal.

The NAACP, which is challenging the verdict and penalty on the ground that the civil rights boycott was protected under constitutional guarantees of free speech, said the bond requirement would have strained its resources beyond reason. It noted that it still faces heavy legal expenses in the case and the continuing threat of the $1.25 million penalty if it loses the appeal.

Labor's guarantee came when the NAACP reported it had been able to raise only about half the amount of the bond. The AFL-CIO commitment was further underwritten in part by the Industrial Union Dept. and the Auto Workers.

Construction Job Survey Refutes Ford's Claims

A new nationwide survey of building trades local unions refutes President Ford's claim of an economic upturn, and reveals unemployment in the construction industry is getting worse, the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. reported.

The study, carried out by the department in late August and September, shows joblessness among construction workers at 27.1 percent nationally. In contrast, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a 17.1 percent jobless rate for contract construction workers in August, and 15.8 percent in September.

"Our survey conclusively proves that the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics does not have an accurate method of determining unemployment in the construction industry," BCTD President Robert A. Georgine declared.

Georgine said the BCTD figures are "based on accurate health and welfare records of the local unions and on pension checkoff records."

The figures showed that joblessness among construction workers is running at 60 percent in the Northeast, 34.8 percent in the Mid-Atlantic states, 22.9 percent in the Midwest, 20.5 percent in the West, and 24.5 percent in the South. BCTD conducts the survey periodically.

"The U.S. Dept. of Labor monthly findings for the last two years consistently have been lower than the unemployment rates our surveys show," Georgine noted. He said he sees no change in the employment picture in the immediate future unless there is a change in national economic policy.

The survey, which sampled the jobs situation for various crafts in 54 selected communities in all regions of the country, found some cities with the bleakest employment outlook in their history, including the 1930s Depression, Georgine observed.

The BCTD sampling showed New York City with 67.5 percent of its building and construction workers out of jobs. In San Francisco, the jobless rate for workers in the industry was 30.3 percent. Chicago had a 30.5 percent rate; Tampa, 34.8 percent, and Philadelphia, 48.6 percent.

While the BCTD survey counted part-time workers as employed, which the BLS also does, it counted as unemployed so-called "discouraged workers," those who have given up searching for jobs because they believe none exists for them. BLS does not include discouraged workers — who currently total about 817,000 — in its jobless rate calculations.

Clifton Darling Dies, Led Train Dispatchers

Clearwater, Fla. — Clifton L. Darling, retired president of the Train Dispatchers, died at a Clearwater nursing home. He was 97.

Darling served as secretary-treasurer of the ATDA from its founding in 1917 until 1938, when he was elected president. He headed the union until his retirement in 1944.

Union Housing Projects Set For Elderly

The Housing & Urban Development Dept. has approved funds for construction of six more union-sponsored housing projects for the elderly.

The projects, part of 149 newly approved Section 202 projects, are in addition to one previous union-sponsored project approved last spring.

The new projects include:

- 100 units sponsored by the Laborers in Jacksonville, Ill.
- 100 units sponsored by the Laborers in Columbus, Ohio.
- 100 units in Owensboro, Ky., sponsored by the Greater Owensboro Senior Citizens and the Union Labor Housing Corp., a non-profit service organization composed of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO, the Owensboro Council of Labor, and the Owensboro Building & Construction Trades Council.
- A 250-unit rehabilitation project sponsored by the Kentucky State AFL-CIO in Louisville.
- 25 units sponsored by the Evergreen Union Retirement Association, Inc., in Eugene, Ore.
- 100 units sponsored by the Chicago Joint Board of the Clothing & Textile Workers.

Your Vote Counts

ON NOV. 2, the American people will choose the President and the Vice President of the United States for the next four years. They will elect the 435 members of the House of Representatives, one-third of the Senate as well as governors, state legislators, county and city officials and even judges.

No other people any place in the world at any time in history have had a greater opportunity to decide their own future.

To us in the labor movement, the right to vote is the most precious of all rights. Voting is not only the highest privilege but the highest responsibility of citizenship. Upon that right and that duty to vote rests the whole foundation of democratic freedom.

Because we feel so strongly about this principle of majority rule and democratic freedom, we are making this nonpartisan appeal to all union members and their families and to all our fellow Americans. It is a simple plea: Vote as you please, but please vote.

On Nov. 2, vital issues are going to be decided. Will you have a job or not; will you be able to purchase a decent home at a price you can afford or not; will your children get a decent chance for quality education or not; will those who become ill have a chance for good medical care at a price they can meet or not; will the poor, the aged, the disadvantaged have the help they need or not; will our cities have the money to provide protection against crime, the ability to fight fires, collect garbage, repair pot holes in the streets or not; will housewives be able to purchase food in supermarkets at prices they can afford or not; will farmers know their dawn-to-dark labor in the fields will bring them a decent, livable income or not; will America move forward again or not.

ALL OF THOSE who vote on Nov. 2—no matter how they vote—will be making that decision. Those who abandon their right and their duty as citizens, will be letting someone else make their decision for them.

Why would so many potential voters not vote?

Some say "one vote doesn't count," others say "there's not a dime's worth of difference" between the candidates.

Neither statement is true. One vote does make a difference. In every election, scores of contests are decided by a handful of votes, and many by one or two votes.

And there are tremendous differences between the candidates and the things they stand for. Those differences, spelled out by the platforms and the records of the candidates, are clear cut. This year, unlike some election years, there is a clear choice.

With the issues so critically important, with the differences so sharp and distinct, it is up to every American to have a hand and a voice in deciding America's future. That's why we are making this appeal to our fellow citizens.

We believe that nothing would be more fitting than to bring this bicentennial year to a climax with the greatest outpouring of voters in American history. If that happens, America will be safe.

If a minority makes the decisions, then the future of this land—the greatest democracy in history—is in grave danger.

So we in the labor movement counsel, urge, plead with our fellow citizens: Vote on Nov. 2. Vote as you please, but—for your country's sake—please vote.

—From a radio address by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

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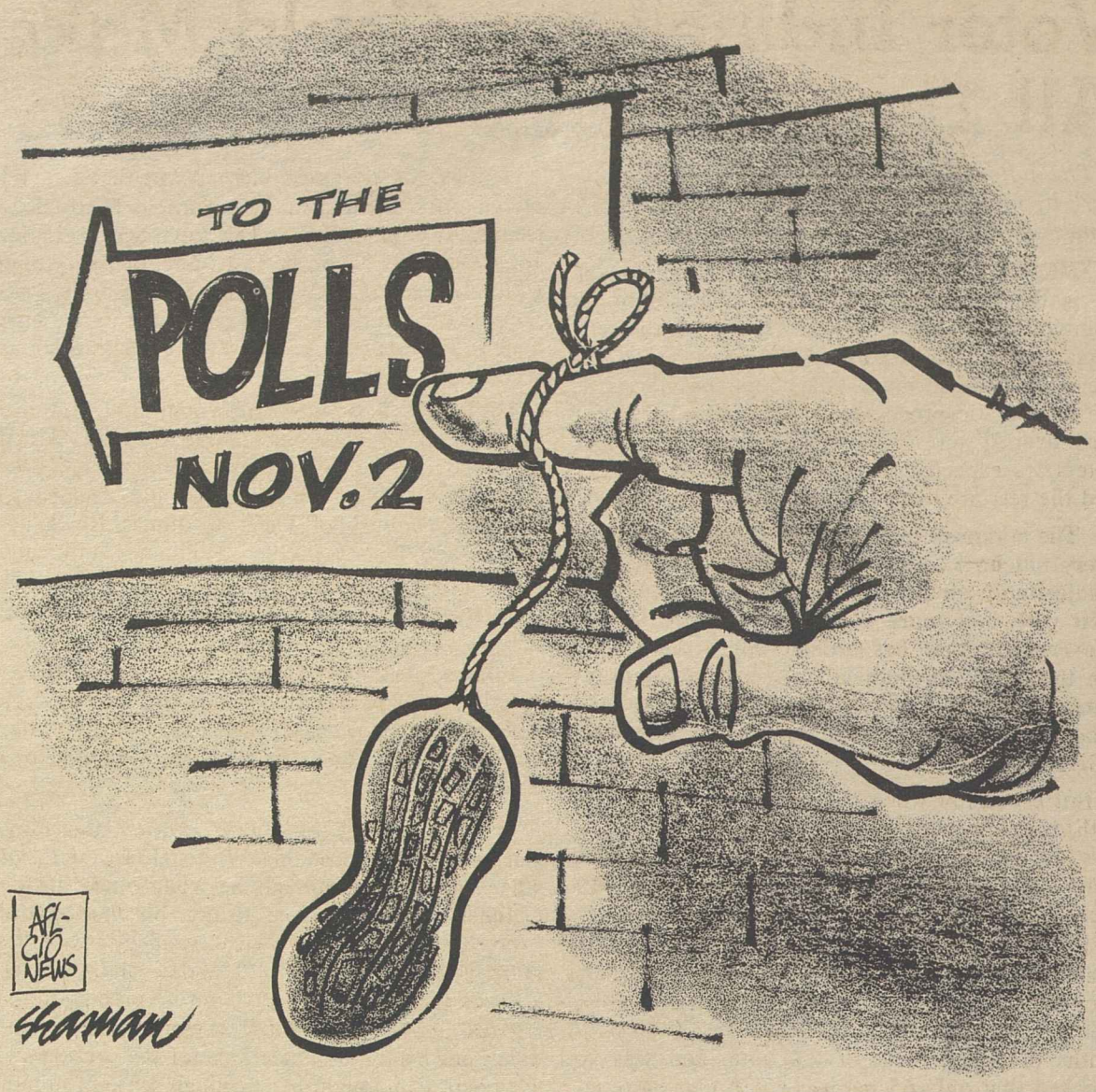
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Modern Mark on Overrides:

Ford's 'Forceful' Veto Record Stamps Him as a Big Loser

By Gus Tyler

PRESIDENT FORD has leaned heavily on his vetoes to prove that he is a strong leader. One of his commercials runs: "Forceful, as in his vetoes."

In the TV debate between the two major candidates, Carter charged that Ford had broken all records for vetoes. The Democratic nominee made the charge to prove that Ford was no man to run the government because, in his repeated efforts to block the congressional will by veto, Ford had brought the federal mechanism to a stall.

Ford denied the charge. He said that there were other Presidents who vetoed more bills than he did.

Actually, both Carter and Ford were right. There were Presidents, as Ford asserted, who had surpassed him in vetoes. But some of these Presidents were in office for a longer period.

What is more, they vetoed bills of another type; namely, private or local bills. These refer to legislation to admit some alien as a legal immigrant or to build a pier in some river, etc.

But in respect to major bills—the kind that appear in the voting records of the Americans for Constitutional Action, or the Americans for Democratic Action, for instance — Ford has used the veto more often than anyone in the relatively brief time he has served in office.

Why Ford denied this in the debate is not at all clear. Probably it was just one of those facts that his briefing staff had accumulated and he was out to prove that he had mastered his history lesson.

For, after denying his record-breaking veto power, he proceeded to make a virtue out of the fact that as President he had repeatedly forced Congress to behave itself; that is, to bow to the presidential will.

What did not come up in the debate and what is not so generally known is that Ford is—in the matter of vetoes—also setting a second record, a record of losses.

As David Rosenbaum reports it in The New York Times: "The 94th Congress . . . set a modern record for overriding presidential vetoes." The "forceful" President Ford has been upset over and over again. His most recent reversal was in connection with a $56.6 billion appropriation for Health, Education, Welfare and manpower programs—a sizable anti-recessionary move. The bill was some $4 billion more than Ford would allow: the extra funds were congressional adjustments to allow for inflation.

The "forceful" Ford vetoed the bill with a ringing denunciation of the Democratic Congress that, he charged, was just playing election-year politics. From his post above the petty fray, Ford forbade passage of the bill.

In the Congress, however, he was overriden by the necessary two-thirds in both Houses. He was beaten ignominiously only because he was not forceful enough to command the allegiance of the members of his own party.

In the Senate, the veto was overriden by 67 to 15 with 19 out of 38 Republicans voting against their own party's President; in the House, the veto was overriden by 312 to 93 with 65 out of 145 Republicans breaking with their own party leader.

No doubt, many of the GOP congressmen voted for the bill because of pressure from their constituents. But if the President of the United States does not speak for Congress nor for the people who elect Congress, for whom does he speak so "forcefully?"

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Bad Economics From the GOP

The Republicans have tried to convince us that we can solve inflation by causing unemployment. But while there has been no significant improvement in the unemployment rate this year, we see the inflation rate taking off once more.

I have said many times a policy which relies on keeping people out of work is morally and politically bankrupt. Now we see more evidence that it is bad economics too.

Powerful, non-competitive industries are exploiting their market power . . . confident that a President who listens to their lobbyists will let them get away with it.

—Jimmy Carter, Oct. 18, 1976

It Really Matters:

Voter Indifference Could Make All The Difference in Election

The following column, "Does It Really Matter?" by James Reston, appeared in the New York Times on Oct. 20, 1976.

THE REAL SCANDAL of this election so far is the indifference and even cynicism of so many of the American people. On the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, when there has been so much talk about the glories of the democratic process and the endless struggles for universal suffrage, less than half of the eligible voters are expected to go to the polls on Nov. 2, and the rest are asking: Does it really matter?

The argument in this corner is that it matters very much. As noted before, it matters if the majority of our people, now 28 and under, are left with four more years of the same stodgy government that has eroded their confidence in the American political system. It matters a great deal if the South is rejected once more for the highest office in the land—and this for Gerald Ford!

But especially when the voters are dissatisfied with both presidential candidates, it also matters—in fact it may be decisive in the next four years—how the presidential power of appointment is exercised and by whom.

The presidential elections of 1960 and 1968 dramatize just how much it matters when a sizable proportion of the eligible voters stay home. John Kennedy won over Richard Nixon in '60 by two-tenths of one percent of the vote, and was so shocked that only 65 percent voted that he organized an inquiry to explain the non-voters.

In 1968, Mr. Nixon defeated Hubert Humphrey by seven-tenths of one percent of the popular vote—510,645 out of a total of 73 million, with 55 percent voting. So there is an enduring and increasing 15-year trend of indifference here, the consequences of which seem to have been forgotten.

Did it really matter that Richard Nixon, rather than Hubert Humphrey, was in position to choose Spiro Agnew as his Vice President, John Mitchell as his Attorney General, Maurice Stans as his Secretary of Commerce, Earl Butz as his Secretary of Agriculture, and Messrs. Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Dean and the rest of that gang to staff the White House?

Does it matter that the balance of the Supreme Court has changed in the last seven years of Nixon and Ford appointments from five Democrats and four Republicans to seven Republicans and two Democrats in 1976, and that Mr. Ford, if elected, would have a fairly good chance to appoint two or three more in the coming four years?

This is not to say he has not appointed or retained some good men, for example Henry Kissinger, Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi, Sec. of Labor John Dunlop—whom he lost—Sec. of Everything Elliot L. Richardson, and Mr. Justice John Paul Stevens of Illinois, his only appointee to the high bench. But it is a spotty and even capricious record.

He had at least three able young potential vice presidential nominees in George Bush of Texas, Donald Rumsfeld of Illinois, and William Ruckelshaus of Indiana, but he suddenly decided to fire his Secretary of Defense, James R. Schlesinger, and his CIA chief, William Colby, and put Rumsfeld and Bush in their jobs where they were unavailable for the vice presidential nomination.

Finally, he allowed the Reagan conservatives to talk him out of Ruckelshaus in favor of Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, whose qualifications for the Senate, let alone the presidency, are wholly imaginary.

WE DO NOT, of course, know how Gov. Carter would choose his White House staff, or what sort of appointments he would make to the Cabinet or the Supreme Court, but his careful procedure for choosing a vice presidential running mate is reassuring. Fritz Mondale may not be everybody's favorite senator, but if you could take a private poll of how the 100 senators view Mondale's and Dole's qualifications for the presidency, even Sen. Dole might have enough sense of humor to vote against himself.

In this situation, the surprising thing is not that the Republicans are hoping for a low turnout on Election Day—that is their main hope of victory—but that the Democrats, and particularly so many Democratic liberals, are sitting on the side, as they did in '68, complaining that Carter is no Roosevelt.

Even Roosevelt was no Roosevelt in 1932, and somehow Harry Truman managed to overcome the hostility of his own divided party in 1948, but then, as now, the one proposition that cannot be defended is that the choice makes no difference.

"Don't blame me—I'm against both of them," is the latest bumper sticker, and in a way, Ford and Carter have asked for it by ignoring the issues and trying to throw it away on turnovers. But the vote is not merely for a man but for a government—four more years of the same or four of at least something newer, younger and different—and voter indifference could make all the difference.

Social Progress Stymied:

Carter's Leadership Needed To End Government Stalemate

STRONG LEADERSHIP from the White House on a sound legislative program is the only way to break the stalemated government that has blocked economic recovery and stymied social progress, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said on Labor News Conference.

Biemiller charged that President Ford compounded his refusal to lead with an "excessive number of vetoes and the constant threat of vetoes" that killed or diluted "good, solid legislation" on jobs, tax reform, health insurance and housing. He said the best efforts of the 94th Congress to shape the bipartisan coalitions it takes to pass major bills were repeatedly turned back or put off by "lack of leadership from the White House."

"We're going to have this kind of mess" as long as we have a President "who doesn't want to see any social and economic progress and a Congress that does," Biemiller warned. He said that breaking the "stagnation" of the last eight years hinges on "putting Gov. Carter in the White House," and an Administration that will work with Congress—"take the lead in promoting a sound legislative program."

Biemiller said that the most urgent business facing the next Congress is "a comprehensive program of fighting unemployment in every way that one can dream up, coming from the White House and acted upon by the Congress." He said that effort has to tie together "the various instrumentalities of government in one united fight." He said that Ford distorts the realities of continuing massive unemployment when he boasts that "there are more people at work today than at any earlier time" and ignores the fact that "there are a lot more people in America today than at any earlier time, too."

He pointed out that while the size of the workforce has been expanding, the chances of finding a job have been shrinking, with some 2.2 million fewer jobs today in manufacturing and construction alone than there were three years ago. He laid much of the blame on the "crazy ideas of economics" held by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns, a top Ford adviser and policy-shaper, whom he described as "a disciple of high interest rates."

Biemiller was questioned on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, by Neil MacNeil of Time magazine and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



By Press Associates, Inc.

THE MEDIA CHRONICLE that Gerald Ford's "Unholy Three"— Treasury Sec. William Simon, Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Alan Greenspan and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns—think the American economy is in a "pause" again.

The three are plodding about the country seeking out groups to whom to give reassurances. The banker and business audiences to whom the three address themselves applaud and nod their heads when they are told that inflation is the devil.

The nation's 10 million unemployed would have difficulty cashing in Ford Administration promissory notes at the local grocery store.

Here are some of those promissory notes:

Simon said recently: "The underlying trend in the economy is that we are in the middle of a healthy and balanced expansion that compares very favorably with the four expansions since the end of World War II."

Burns said recently: "The economic expansion that is now under way is entering its second year. Business activity began to pick up in the spring of 1975 and it has gathered momentum since then."

Greenspan said recently: "The performance of the economy in the first half of the year has exceeded most earlier expectations, including our own. . . . Not only has the recovery gained momentum but the underlying elements in it have become progressively more solid. The recovery has been well balanced, surprisingly so in view of its rapid pace."

BACK IN JANUARY, Ford, as he is required to do, sent his Economic Report to the Congress. The report estimated, among other things, that Ford policies would produce real gross national product growth this year of 6-6.5 percent. It hasn't happened.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, said in the midyear report of his committee:

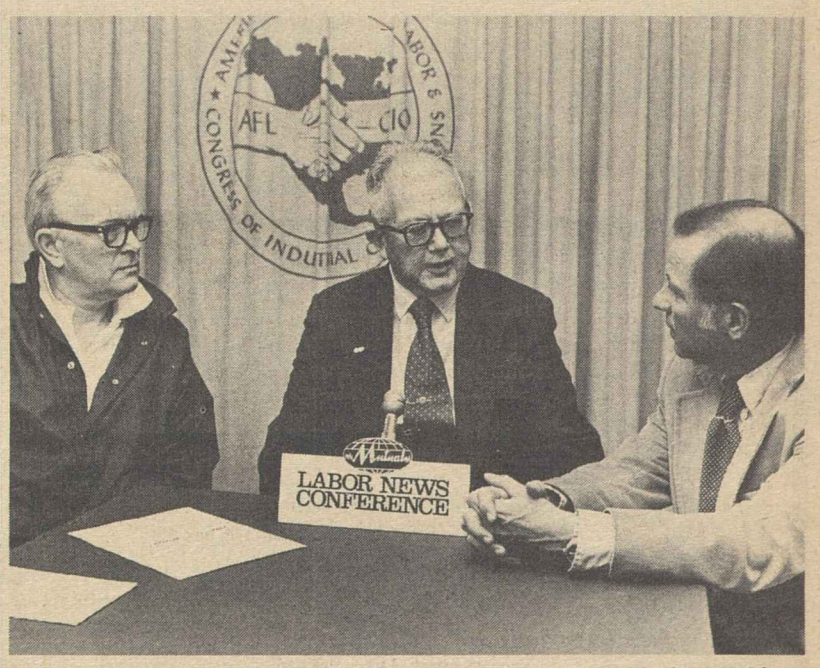
"If economic growth continues in the 4 to 5 percent range which now seems likely for next year, it will simply not be sufficient to bring down unemployment rapidly. Unemployment will still be above 7 percent at the end of this year and could be between 6.5 and 7 percent at the end of next year."

Humphrey added: "The recent weakening of the recovery is more than just a 'pause.' It is a definite departure from the growth path that is essential if we are to regain reasonably full employment by 1980."

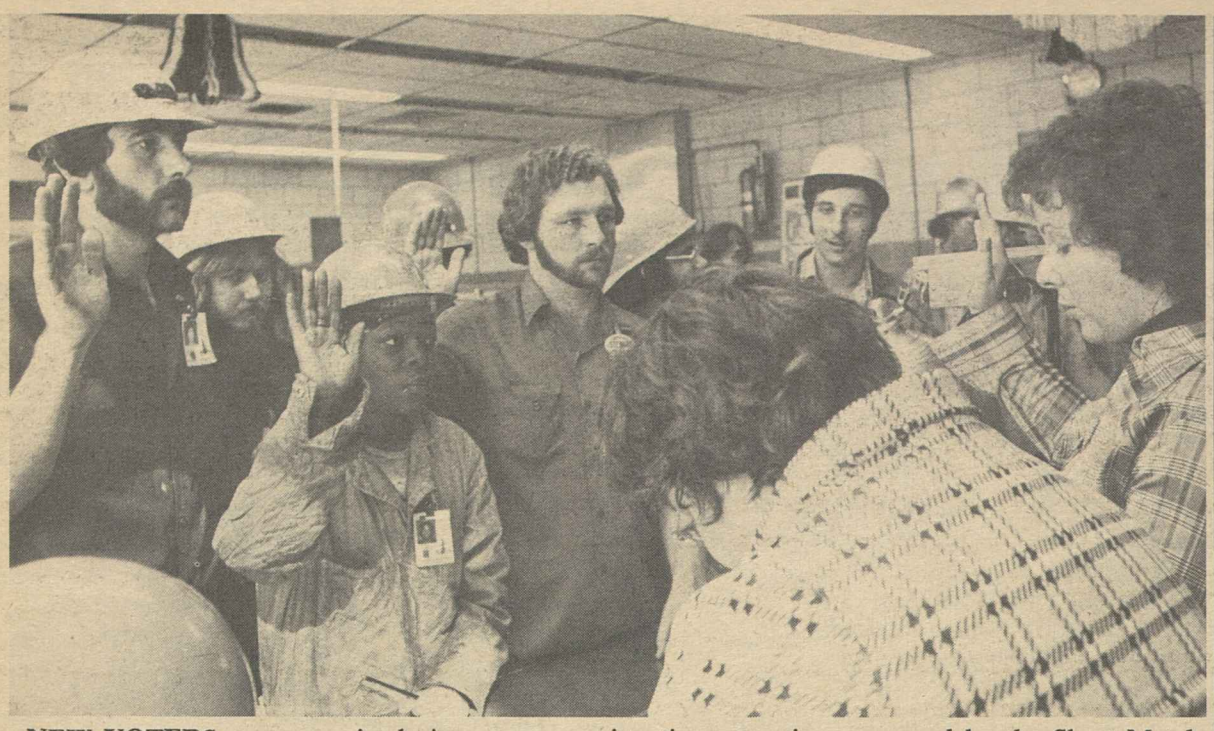
Simon, Greenspan and Burns, even while having to admit that the nation is "pausing," like to add quickly that "recovery is still on the track."

In recent weeks, the government's own leading economic indicators fell by 1.5 percent, the sharpest drop in 18 months. Wholesale prices rose sharply, foreshadowing increases in retail prices in the months ahead. Unemployment has hovered just below 8 percent. Housing starts and construction generally remain in a slump.

Meanwhile, the 94th Congress has gone home and there isn't much the people can do about the economic 'pauses' of Simon, Greenspan and Burns until Nov. 2, 1976.



A CARTER ADMINISTRATION would give the kind of White House leadership needed to shape and implement a sound legislative program, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Biemiller charged that President Ford's "excessive" vetoes of needed job-creating legislation have thwarted the intent of Congress. Questioning him were Neil MacNeil, left, of Time magazine and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.



NEW VOTERS are sworn in during a voter registration campaign sponsored by the Sheet Metal Trades Council at the General Dynamics Electric Boat Division in Groton, Conn. More than 400 workers were registered in a four-hour period at the plant.

Democrats Seen Retaining Lead In Control of State Governorships

(Continued from Page 1)

seen as leaning toward the Democratic candidates. No clear favorites were apparent in the remaining contests in New Hampshire, Vermont and Washington.

The 1976 races also give women an opportunity to gain two more governorships. Ella Grasso of Connecticut is now the nation's only woman governor, but women are involved in close contests for the state houses of Vermont and Washington.

The state-by-state situation:

Arkansas—Gov. David Pryor, a Democrat who won his first term in 1974 with 65.6 percent of the vote, appears a shoo-in for re-election. His Republican opponent, Leon Griffith, is a plumber and homebuilder with little political experience.

Delaware — The state's voters, who have re-elected sitting governors only three times in this century, seem to lean toward the Republican candidate, U.S. Rep. Pierre S. du Pont IV, scion of the du Pont industrial family. Incumbent Gov. Sherman W. Tribbitt won the governor's seat for the first time in 1972 with 51.3 percent of the vote.

Illinois—Sec. of State Michael J. Howlett defeated incumbent Gov. Daniel Walker in the Democratic primary election, but the polls show him trailing his Republican opponent, James R. Thompson. Thompson, a former U.S. attorney, made headlines for prosecuting a number of Chicago aldermen and other political figures.

Indiana — Republican Otis L. Bowen is seeking to become the state's first governor to succeed himself. He won a first term in 1972 with 56.8 percent of the vote. Running against him is Sec. of State Larry Conrad, who drew more than 64 percent of the vote against two rivals in the Democratic gubernatorial primary. Bowen, a small-town doctor, was speaker of the Indiana House before he became governor.

Missouri — Republican Christopher S. Bond, the state's first GOP governor since 1940, is seeking a second term. He appears to have a strong lead over his Democratic opponent, Joseph P. Teasdale, a Kansas City attorney.

Montana — Democratic Gov. Thomas L. Judge is rated a slight favorite in a close contest with the Republican candidate, Atty. Gen. Robert Woodahl, who is presently under a contempt citation from the Montana Supreme Court for making public remarks about pending cases.

New Hampshire — The contest between Republican Gov. Meldrim Thomson, Jr., an ultra-conservative, and Democratic Harry V. Spanos is rated a tossup. Thomson, who is seeking a third term, is campaigning on a pledge to veto any state sales tax or income tax. New Hampshire is the only state in the union that has neither. Spanos, a former state senator, has refused to make such a promise.

New Hampshire, once a Republican bastion, in recent years has been shifting toward the Democrats. They now hold both U.S. Senate seats and one of the state's two seats in the House.

North Carolina—The state house is almost certain to revert to Democratic control after four years in Republican hands. Lt. Gov. James B. Hunt, Jr., a Democrat, is the clear front runner in his contest with Republican David T. Flaherty, former state secretary of human resources.

The current governor, James E. Holshouser, Jr., became the state's first Republican governor in over 70 years in 1972, but is statutorily ineligible to succeed himself.

North Dakota—Democratic Gov. Arthur A. Link is given the advantage over his GOP opponent, Richard Elkin, who is chairman of the state public service commission, although Elkin has mounted a serious challenge.

Rhode Island—A recent Gallup poll gave Democratic Lt. Gov. J. Joseph Garrahy an edge of nearly 2 to 1 in his contest with Republican challenger James L. Taft, Jr. Taft is the mayor of Cranston. Garrahy has been lieutenant governor for eight years. The incumbent governor, Democrat Philip W. Noel, decided to run for a U.S. Senate seat rather than seek re-election, but lost in the primary.

Utah—The Republican nominee, Attorney General Vernon B. Romney, appears to have the edge over Scott M. Matheson, a Salt Lake City attorney, to succeed three-term Democratic Gov. Calvin L. Rampton. Romney is a cousin of former Michigan Gov. George Romney.

Vermont—The Democratic nominee, State Treas. Stella B. Hackel, is opposed by State Rep. Richard A. Snelling, a sports equipment millionaire who is now majority leader of the state House. Most observers rate the contest very close. The Democratic incumbent, Thomas P. Salmon, is running for the U.S. Senate.

West Virginia—John D. Rockefeller IV is the Democratic favorite against former Republican Gov. Cecil H. Underwood. Incumbent Gov. Arch A. Moore, a Republican, is ineligible for a third term.

Washington — The race between King County Executive John Spellman, the Republican, and Democratic candidate Dixy Lee Ray, former chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, could go down to the wire. Ray's popularity gave her just enough strength to defeat Seattle Mayor Wes Uhlman in the Democratic primary.

2 District Leaders Of Steel Union Die

Pittsburgh — The Steelworkers are mourning the deaths of two district directors, William Moran and James E. Ward, within three days.

Ward, 59, who headed USWA District 37 with headquarters in Houston since 1965, died unexpectedly Oct. 14 in El Paso, Tex., while preparing for a meeting.

Moran suffered a heart attack at the Philadelphia airport Oct. 17 while waiting to board an airliner for Houston to attend services for Ward. Moran, 63, a candidate for secretary in the USWA elections to be held next February, was director of USWA District 9.

Nuclear Power Curbs:

State Ballots Include Job-Related Issues

Voters in at least a dozen states will consider vital referendum issues on Nov. 2 that directly or indirectly affect jobs.

The ballot initiatives cover a wide range of propositions, but of major concern to organized labor are questions dealing with restrictions on the construction of nuclear power facilities, the rights of farm workers and proposals to curb the use of nonreturnable beverage containers.

Also high on labor's list are questions before voters in Colorado and Massachusetts on women's rights amendments to the state constitutions.

And in Arkansas a labor-backed coalition is seeking to modify the state "right-to-work" law to permit the negotiation of the union shop. **(Story, Page 7.)**

Opponents of nuclear power developments have succeeded in getting proposals placed on ballots in seven states — Arizona, Colorado, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Oregon and Washington.

Despite the overwhelming defeat of the nuclear power issue in California in the June primary, anti-nuclear forces are mounting vigorous campaigns in Washington, Oregon and Colorado. The California measure was overturned with the strong backing of labor by a 2-1 margin.

Regional surveys indicate that proponents of nuclear development have the edge in rejecting the proposals in Arizona, Montana, Missouri and Ohio.

Typical of the proposals is the one before Colorado voters which would require approval by two-thirds of each house of the state legislature prior to the construction or modification of a nuclear power facility. And prior to any vote in the general assembly, extensive hearings would be required throughout the state.

Dozens of proposed nuclear plants now in the planning stage throughout the West would not be built should the proposals in key states be approved, utility firms have warned.

There are now 64 nuclear power plants operational across the country. However, government studies foresee a need for at least 125 atomic installations generating electricity by 1985 to help meet the nation's power needs.

Another issue that places labor and industry on one side and hard-line environmentalists on the other is the continuing battle over "throwaway" bottles and cans. The measure will be before voters in Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts and Michigan.

Basically, the proposals would provide for consumers to pay a refundable deposit on beverage containers, which when returned would be recycled or refilled.

Unions with large numbers of members employed in the container industry have repeatedly warned that banning disposable cans and bottles would be paid for in lost jobs and the "human pollution of unemployment" would far outweigh any benefit to the environment.

California's Proposition 14, a measure to write into the constitution the state's Agricultural Labor Relations Act, has commanded interest far beyond the state. It is being watched closely for its political ramifications and impact on farm labor policies in other states.

The California AFL-CIO is actively working with the United Farm Workers for passage of the measure, while the state Farm Bureau Federation and agribusiness interests are attempting to block it.

Issues on women's rights in Massachusetts and Colorado deal with amendments to the state constitutions, not the federal Equal Rights Amendment. A "yes" vote in Massachusetts would ratify the state ERA, but approval of the ballot issue in Colorado would repeal the state ERA that voters adopted by a 2-1 margin in 1972.

Other state issues that will have varying impact on workers include:

Alaska—A straw poll of voters on whether to create a one-house legislature and a proposal to select one of three sites for the state capital.

Massachusetts—Initiatives to ban handguns in the state, establish uniform electricity rates for all users and creation of a public power authority.

Michigan—Creation of a graduated income tax, with the effect of lowering taxes for low and middle-income groups, raising taxes for the wealthy.

Missouri — Elimination of the sales tax on food and medicine in addition to ending tax credits to corporations for their federal taxes.

Montana—A proposal to freeze state expenditures at current levels for five years.

New Mexico—Proposals to lower state excise taxes and allow elected officials to serve two consecutive terms.

North Dakota — Limitations on state general fund expenditures.

Oklahoma — Legalization of the sale of liquor by the drink in restaurants and clubs.

South Dakota—Rewriting of the Bill of Rights in the state constitution.

Utah—Authority for voters to recall elected officials.

Hungary's Freedom Fight Hailed on Anniversary

AFL-CIO President George Meany paid tribute to Hungarian freedom fighters on the 20th anniversary of their heroic but unsuccessful attempt to throw off Soviet tyranny.

In a message to a dinner in Washington sponsored by the Committee to Commemorate the American and Hungarian Revolutions (1776, 1956), Meany scorned President Ford's recent claim that "there is no Soviet domination of Eastern Europe."

"Soviet armed forces ensure the maintenance of the puppet regimes in Eastern Europe," Meany charged. "In those nations behind the Iron Curtain, a reality ignored by the practitioners of detente, people are subjected to the denial of human rights in violation of the United Nations Charter and Declaration of Human Rights to which they are party.

"People in Eastern Europe are not free nor do democratic institutions exist," Meany added. "Total control over every living soul is decreed by the local despots, guided and guarded by instructions from Moscow.

"The millions of Americans whose East European ethnic and cultural heritage enrich our land are joined by all other Americans to condemn the occupation of these captive nations so glibly and tragically betrayed at Helsinki and more recently in San Francisco.

"American labor salutes the brave Hungarian people on the 20th anniversary of that nation's heroic attempt to prevent subjugation by Soviet military might."

Few Switches Seen:

Outlook for House Dashes GOP Hopes for Comeback

(Continued from Page 1)

of these lost districts, but not nearly as many as they once hoped. The only freshman Democrat clearly trailing for re-election was a Utah congressman tarred by a sex solicitation conviction.

More volatile are some of the "open" districts, where incumbents of both parties are retiring, running for other offices or were defeated in primaries. These are likely to bring some switches both ways.

For example, two Missouri districts that were safely Democratic are now up for grabs without incumbents James W. Symington and William L. Hungate on the ballot. But the Pennsylvania districts of John Heinz III and Edward G. Beister, Jr., are no longer certain Republican seats with a different set of candidates this year.

The two Pennsylvania districts also point up the pitfalls in the common political shorthand of identifying congressional Democrats with progressive viewpoints and Republicans as conservatives. Any post-election analysis has to take into account the individuals elected or replaced.

Both the Pennsylvania Republicans giving up their House seats had substantially more "right" than "wrong" votes by AFL-CIO standards. Election of Democrats to replace them would be a modest plus for liberal legislation. But the Republicans nominated in their districts are both hard-line conservatives so that GOP victories would amount to a conservative pickup rather than merely maintain the status quo.

Geographically, Democrats have to defend 1974 House gains in all regions of the nation.

In the Midwest, Democrats had ousted Republicans in five Indiana districts, three in Illinois, two in Iowa and two in Michigan—just to list the multiseat pickups.

Four of the Indiana Democrats are seeking a second term. Three are clearly favored, the fourth is given an even chance, and a district without an incumbent is also rated a tossup.

Both Michigan congressmen who ousted Republicans two years ago are reported ahead. Elsewhere in the President's home state, Democrats are given a chance to take up to three districts now held by Republicans while one Democratic seat is considered in danger.

Republicans have a chance of winning back two of the three Illinois districts they lost two years ago, but apparently less of a chance of recouping their two-seat Iowa loss.

In Kansas, the lone Democratic seat that Martha Keys won last year is somewhat shaky as a result of her divorce and remarriage this year to an Indiana congressman. But she is still given an even chance, and Democrats have hopes of denying an eighth term to Republican Garner Shriver in a Wichita district.

In the East, the big Democratic gains in 1974 were four seats in New Jersey and five in New York.

Reports from New Jersey rate all four first-term Democrats ahead in their re-election campaigns. But a close race is shaping up in a district where a popular Democratic incumbent, Henry Helstoski, has been hurt by an indictment in a bribery case that has not yet come to trial.

In New York, Republicans see a chance of recapturing two of the five seats they lost in the last election. But the Democrats are given an even chance of picking up the Republican seat left open when Peter A. Peyser tried unsuccessfully to stop Conservative James L. Buckley in the GOP Senate primary.

In the South, Democrats will seek to protect two-seat gains in both Tennessee and Virginia.

Tennessee's two new Democrats seem clearly ahead, including Harold E. Ford, the state's first black representative. A two-term Republican, Robin Beard, Jr., is being challenged this year by liberal Democrat Ross Bass, who formerly served in both the House and Senate.

Virginia two years ago ousted two conservative Republicans and replaced them with liberal Democrats who are given the edge for re-election despite strong and heavily financed opposition. Both districts include large portions of Washington, D.C., suburbs.

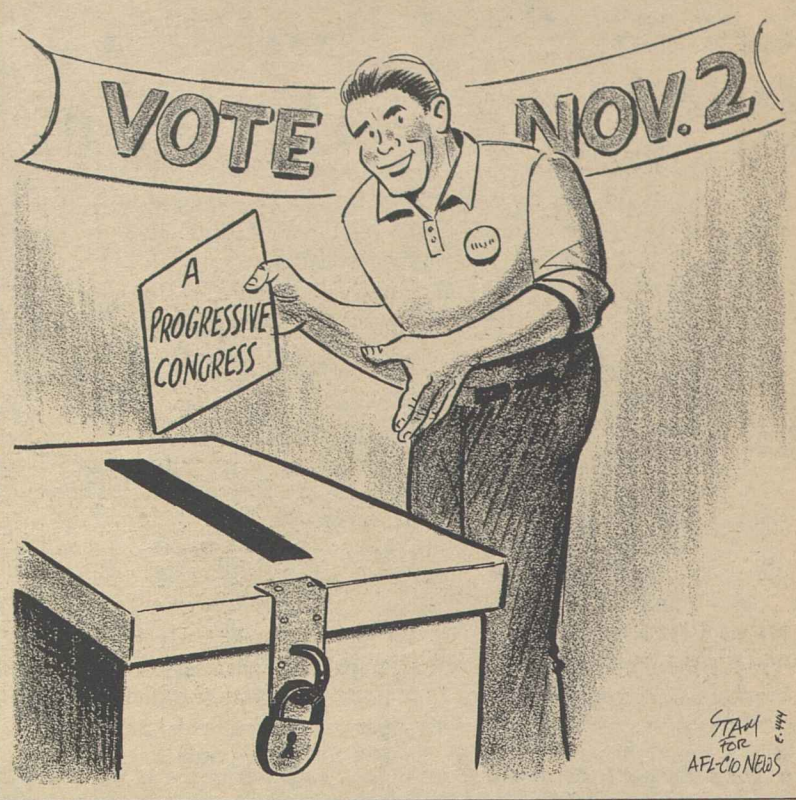
On the West Coast, volatile California remains a battleground with Democrats expecting to retain the four-seat gain of 1974 and possibly add to it. The most vulnerable Republican seats are the 27th District, opened up by the retirement of popular Alphonzo Bell, and the 16th district, where Republican Burt Talcott is having problems winning an eighth term. His opponent is Leon E. Panetta, a former Republican who in 1970 quit as director of the Office of Civil Rights in HEW with a charge that then-President Nixon was sacrificing school desegregation as part of a southern political strategy.

Before 1974, the last big Democratic House gain was in the presidential year of 1964 when Lyndon Johnson was overwhelming Barry Goldwater. There seemed no question that the Johnson coattails carried the Democratic strength in the House to its highest level since the heyday of the Franklin Roosevelt era.

But ticket-splitting has become so pervasive that most political observers now give only minimal credence to presidential carrying power. And Nixon's 1972 landslide victory was accompanied by only a 13-seat Republican pickup in the House.

If this year's presidential vote is reasonably close, contestants for House seats in most cases will stand or fall on their own.

'We're Counting on You'



Arkansas R-T-W Group Opens Election 'Blitz'

Little Rock, Ark—A massive "big lie" campaign to keep the Arkansas "right-to-work" law intact has been launched on the eve of an election referendum showdown.

The "big lie" charge was made by Arkansans for Progress, a citizens' group that is supporting labor's effort to change the state's 32-year-old ban on union shop agreements.

More than 147,000 Arkansas voters—nearly three times the required number—petitioned for a "rights of labor" amendment to the state constitution, and it will be on the Nov. 2 ballot.

It would authorize, subject to agreement by the employer and secret-ballot approval of a majority of workers in a bargaining unit, negotiation of either a union shop or an agency shop requirement.

The amendment is being fought by an assortment of groups allied with the National Right to Work Committee. And as Election Day nears, a so-called Freedom to Work Committee has unleashed a radio, television and billboard "blitz."

The scare tactic of the commercials, prepared by the state's biggest public relations firm, is to convey an impression that everyone will be forced to join a union if the labor-supported amendment carries.

A united labor movement is working the other side of the street, stressing the price in substandard wages that Arkansas has paid for its attempt to keep unions weak.

J. Bill Becker, president of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO, tried to get the campaign away from a dollar competition to buy radio and television commercial time.

He challenged the "right-to-work" supporters to a public debate on the issue.

But the "Freedom to Work" Committee refused. And the National Right to Work Committee called on its supporters in other states for emergency contributions for the Arkansas campaign.

A typical letter sent to an Ohio businessman appealed for "funds for ads in the news media . . . television, radio, magazines and newspapers."

It complained that "the union bosses" have "apparently duped the State Council of Churches, the president of the state Jaycees and the bishop of the Catholic Diocese in Little Rock into backing their efforts."

The letter declared that "saving right-to-work in Arkansas is our first priority" and expressed the opinion that corporate contributions "are probably tax deductible."

The Arkansas labor movement and its allies see the last minute flood of anti-union propaganda as the fruit of this and similar right-wing fund drives.

Size of Voter Turnout Could Decide Tight Senate Races in Pivotal States

(Continued from Page 1)

braska, New Mexico, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming for a total of at least 16 with hotly contested Senate races. A 17th that is not so close, in Maryland, is still a major newsmaker since it is the challenger, Democratic Rep. Paul Sarbanes, who has the substantial lead.

Labor has endorsed Democrats in 28 of the 33 states, with no endorsement made in Connecticut, Delaware and Vermont, which have Republican incumbents, and in Mississippi and Florida, which have Democrats seeking re-election.

Because of the much higher number of Senate seats the Democrats have to defend, 21 to only 11 for the Republicans with one held by an independent, the pre-1976 reckoning was that Democrats would be hard-pressed to hold their losses to a handful.

But as the campaigns entered the final stages, that arithmetic hasn't held up, with a standoff or even a slight Democratic gain a more likely outcome.

For one thing, Democrats are faring better than originally thought in the eight races with no incumbents. Four had retirements by Republicans and four by Democrats.

In the previously Republican seats, all four Democratic challengers are running strong races or are slightly ahead. They are COPE-endorsed challengers Rep. William Green in Pennsylvania, Dennis De Concini in Arizona, Edward Zorinsky in Nebraska, and Rep. Spark Matsunaga in Hawaii.

The four Democratic retirements are in Missouri, Rhode Island, Michigan and Montana, and Republicans are given a good chance to switch two of those. In Missouri, Democratic primary winner Jerry Litton died in a plane crash and former Gov. Warren Hearnes started late, running behind Republican John C. Danforth. In Rhode Island newcomer Richard Lorber upset Gov. Philip Noel in a razor-thin primary and has an uphill climb against former Army Sec. John Chafee.

But the other two Democratic nominees, Representatives Donald Riegle in Michigan and John Melcher in Montana, have a solid chance of holding the seats vacated by Philip Hart and Mike Mansfield, respectively.

Thus in the eight races without incumbents, Republicans must win four just to hold their own—and the reckoning is that's the very best they will do.

So to improve on the current Senate lineup of 67 Democrats, 32 Republicans and one independent, the GOP has to hold all its own seats and dislodge some Democratic incumbents.

And 10 of the Democratic incumbents appear to have a solid hold on their seats. They are Edmund Muskie, Edward M. Kennedy, Hubert Humphrey, Howard Cannon, Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Lloyd Bentsen, Henry Jackson, William Proxmire, Quentin Burdick and Robert C. Byrd, who has no Republican opponent.

Elsewhere, the GOP has mounted effective campaigns against five Democratic incumbents — Vance Hartke in Indiana, Joseph Montoya in New Mexico, John Tunney in California, Gale McGee in Wyoming and Frank Moss in Utah.

For labor, nowhere in the 1976 elections are the stakes higher than in the races of those five embattled Democratic incumbents, who have an aggregate voting record of almost 90 percent "right" on labor's scorecard—526 right votes out of 621.

Even a sweep of those five—which isn't likely, since only Hartke is decisively behind in the public opinion polls—would not net an overall gain for Republicans unless they can protect all of their own threatened incumbents.

Those total four, with Sarbanes the farthest ahead but with very strong challenges being mounted by Daniel P. Moynihan against James L. Buckley in New York, James Sasser against William E. Brock III in Tennessee and Howard Metzenbaum against Robert A. Taft in Ohio.

Moynihan, 49, won national fame as U.S. Ambassador to the UN, and polls indicate he is overcoming the scars from a close primary fight.

Sarbanes, 43, also became a national figure from his performance on the House Judiciary hearings on the impeachment of Nixon.

Sasser, 45, was architect, as a state chairman, of a party which has recently given increasing hope to progressive candidates and has the added momentum of Carter's popularity in the state.

Metzenbaum, 59, is a well-known veteran of statewide races, who lost by only 70,000 votes to Taft in 1970.

In the one race with an incumbent who calls himself an independent, conservative Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., in Virginia, the Democrats have nominated retired Adm. Elmo Zumwalt.

Shoe Workers' Leader Russell J. Taylor Dies

St. Louis—Russell J. Taylor, former president of the United Shoe Workers and a vice president of the union from 1959 until his retirement earlier this year, died Aug. 6. He was 70 years old.

Taylor served on the USWA executive board and as the union's legislative representative during the 1940s. He headed the union from 1952 to 1956. Taylor was on the AFL-CIO field staff during the 1950s.

Real Wages Down:

Economic Standstill Refutes Ford Claims

(Continued from Page 1)

pared with $91.41 in August. A year earlier, the figure was $91.63. Last month's real wages were actually 39 cents less than the average for calendar year 1965.

Carter noted that real weekly earnings today are 2 percent below what they were before Ford took office, and declared:

"This is the bottom line of the disastrous economic policies followed by this Republican administration. The average worker has been on a treadmill for the last two years, and is sliding backward fast in the midst of what Mr. Ford calls a recovery."

The slowing growth rate and continued inflation were among a spate of indicators that emerged in the past week pointing to a soft and shaky overall economy. Other statistics indicating a possible new downturn even before the country has fully recovered from the second Nixon-Ford recession included the following:

- A sharp decline in the average number of hours worked per week in September. BLS reported a six-tenths of 1 percent drop over the month.
- A leveling-off in industrial production. The Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial production in September failed to rise for the first time in 18 months.
- Factory activity is still running far below normal levels. The Fed reported a national manufacturing capacity utilization rate of 73.6 percent in the July-September period, virtually the same as the second-quarter rate of 73 percent.
- A negligible rise of one-tenth of 1 percent in retail sales last month. The Commerce Dept. also announced that the August level had been sharply revised to 1.4 percent from the 2.2 percent originally reported.

On the employment front, there has been little gain in payroll jobs since President Ford has been in office.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, analyzing the most recent BLS report on employment, observed that the goods-producing sectors of the economy are still in a depression.

Construction employment is down 860,000, or more than 20 percent, from the levels of two years ago. Manufacturing employment is down 1,237,000, reflecting a decline in each of the major manufacturing sectors except petroleum and coal products.

In separate reports, BLS said that unemployment increased 425,000 over the third quarter, raising the jobless rate to 7.8 percent from 7.4 percent in the previous quarter.

The Commrece Dept. report on the nation's output revealed that economic performance over the last six months was the weakest since the beginning of 1975.

The 4 percent rise in real GNP was less than a revised 4.5 percent gain in the April-June quarter, and considerably under the 9.2 percent increase in the first quarter of the year.

John Kendrick, the Commerce Dept.'s chief economist, said the third-quarter rate of growth "certainly means we're not making any progress. We'll need somewhat stronger increases to whittle down unemployment."

The government's report on consumer prices showed a 5.8 percent annual rate of inflation for the three months ended in September. The CPI stood at 172.6 percent of its 1967 base last month, meaning that a market basket of goods and services costing $100 in 1967 now costs $172.60.

Other economic reports included government announcements of a half-percent drop in FHA-insured home mortgage interest rates to 8 percent, and an increase in September housing starts.

Henry Schechter, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs, noted the timing of the Ford Administration's lowering of interest rates: "They apparently became convinced that interest rates had to be reduced two to three weeks before the elections."

Politics also had something to do with the rise in housing starts, judging from actions by the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development. In late August, HUD Sec. Carla Hills sent HUD administrators a telegram urging them to convert a backlog of FHA applications into starts for both subsidized and nonsubsidized apartment projects.

"I expect all projects which can move to start of construction by Sept. 30, 1976, will do so," she said in a telegram marked "highest priority." Many of these starts were counted in the September total.

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LABOR SUPPORT for the United Federation of Teachers of New York was pledged at a press conference in Washington called by, left to right, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland; Albert Shanker, president of both the American Federation of Teachers and its affiliate, the UFT; Hal C. Davis, vice president of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employees, and William H. McClennan, president of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. The UFT has been deprived by New York state of its payroll dues checkoff in retaliation for a five-day strike last year.

Labor Assails Checkoff Penalty Imposed for N.Y. Teacher Strike

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law for public employees that will treat them as first-class citizens."

Revocation of the dues checkoff was imposed on the UFT by the New York State Public Employment Relations Board in retaliation for a five-day strike by the teachers in September 1975. The state's Taylor Law prohibits strikes by public employees.

Kirkland described the state's action as "vindictive" and warned that it will "severely hamper establishment of sound labor relations in the public sector."

"It makes public-sector collective bargaining under the Taylor Law a sham and an exercise in futility," he said. "The employer, using the power of the state, can compel public employees to work under conditions that are unacceptable and even intolerable."

Albert Shanker, president of both the UFT and its parent body, the American Federation of Teachers, called the PERB action suspending the checkoff for two years or more "vengeful." He accused the board of using UFT to set an "example" for other New York City public employee unions. Shanker pointed out that no other city union in New York ever has lost its dues checkoff right, but that this is the second time the UFT has been deprived.

"We suspect the PERB, by hitting us so hard, is attempting to set an example — an example in which we are the scapegoats," he charged.

William H. McClennan, president of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., said the penalty is "unrealistic, and smacks of union-busting at its worst. The city teachers are being singled out to bear the guilt of New York's financial problems, and they must stand firm in the face of this all-out attack to break their union."

The PERB ruling provides for restoration of the checkoff after 14 months if the UFT abandons its claim of the right to strike, but this did not appear even a possibility as Shanker pledged to fight the harsh ruling.

"We are confident that unity and strength will prevail in this situation and that the Taylor Law penalties will rally support around the union as never before," he said.

Directors of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employees, following a meeting in Washington, pledged "total solidarity" with the UFT. The CPE board called the suspension of the union's dues checkoff "an example of flagrant union-busting under an unjust law."

Musicians President Hal C. Davis, a vice president of the CPE, told the news conference that the state board's attempt to get UFT to give up its no contract-no strike position was "unbelievable."

Kirkland added that "to say that a group of workers can't strike is to say they're not entitled to representation."

Also taking part in the press conference and expressing support for the UFT were Rodney A. Bower, president of the Professional & Technical Engineers; Edward M. Lynch, president of the Broadcast Employees & Technicians; Donald Grody, executive secretary of Actors' Equity; Joseph Pollack, president of the Insurance Workers; Harold F. Chadwick, secretary-treasurer of the Theatrical Stage Employees, and J. Martin Emerson, secretary-treasurer of the Musicians. All are CPE board members.

Shanker told newsmen the UFT may lose up to 20 percent of its $11.5 million annual dues as a result of the loss of the dues checkoff. When the union's checkoff rights were suspended in 1967 for 22 months, it lost some $1 million in uncollected dues and $750,000 in additional administrative costs required by the individual collection of dues.

Shanker said UFT attorneys are studying a possible appeal of the PERB ruling, either through the judicial system or the state legislature. Meanwhile, he said, "we have in motion procedures in each of the city's 950 school buildings to collect dues" from individual teachers.

"We did that previously and we're doing that now," he said. Shanker also reported that UFT leaders would meet with other New York City public employee unions in the next few weeks to map strategy on the course of future action.

Chemical Workers Press Program To Improve Job Safety Protection

Hollywood, Fla.—Delegates to the Chemical Workers convention here mandated a stepped-up union program to protect the health and safety of members employed in high-hazard industries.

Concern over occupational health hazards was demonstrated when delegates kept a special session that featured a panel of health and safety experts going for nearly five hours—well beyond the time set aside on the program.

Other convention highlights included a strong endorsement of the Carter-Mondale ticket, reelection of the union's top officers, and approval of the per capita increase urged by the executive board.

President Frank Martino was elected unanimously and Sec.-Treas. J. A. Thomas by a one-sided margin to full four-year terms. Both had been appointed to their posts last year by the executive board following the retirement of President Thomas E. Boyle because of ill health.

Eight incumbent vice presidents were elected without opposition, and a Canadian region caucus chose Stewart Netherton, a staff representative, as vice president over two opponents.

The 491 delegates voted overwhelmingly to raise the per capita tax by 50 cents a month, and restore an automatic link to the average hourly wage in the chemical industry. The automatic adjustment had fallen behind schedule because of a 25-cent-per-year ceiling that had previously been in the per capita formula. The new per capita is $5.35 a month.

Martino said the strong support for the increase demonstrated that the delegates want "a strong union" and maintenance of "basic trade union services in collective bargaining and other areas."

The continuing recession in the United States and Canada has whittled down the union's paid membership by 8 percent over the past two years to 73,500 as of last spring, the officers reported.

The convention voted unanimously, as the ICWU's executive board had done earlier, to support actively the Carter-Mondale ticket.

Comments by delegates during the panel session on health and safety indicated continued concern over the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Assistant Sec. of Labor Morton Corn, in charge of OSHA, was one of the panelists and promised to check out charges made by delegates that company officials have received advance warnings of visits by OSHA inspectors. The inspections are supposed to be made without notification to the company.

The union's health and safety director, Lawrence J. Ahern, moderated the panel. Participants included Dr. Irving Selikoff of the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine in New York, Dr. James Dahlgren of Los Angeles, Deputy Director E. J. Baier of the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health, Dr. Andrew Breidenbach of the Environmental Protection Agency and Edward Waddell of the Ontario Federation of Labor.

Other convention sessions included major addresses by Steelworkers President I. W. Abel, Director James F. Scearce of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, and Canadian Labor Congress Sec.-Treas. Donald Montgomery.

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Giant Labor Rally Sparks Carter Campaign Wind-up

Pay Gains Not Cause Of Inflation

The average first-year wage increase provided by major collective-bargaining agreements negotiated in the first nine months of 1976 was 8.9 percent, compared with 10.2 percent in all 1975 settlements, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

BLS said that major settlements reached during the January-September period of 1976 provided for annual pay boosts averaging 7 percent over the life of the contract, compared with 7.8 percent last year. The measures do not include possible gains under cost-of-living escalator clauses.

The BLS report supported the position of most economists that wages have not brought about inflationary pressures on the economy this year. This was underscored by another BLS report showing a leveling off in unit labor costs, which rose only 3.4 percent in the third quarter. In the manufacturing sector unit labor costs actually declined by 1 percent, following a 1.3 percent drop in the previous quarter.

BLS also reported that productivity, or output per hour of work, in the total private economy rose at a 3.8 percent seasonally adjusted annual rate in the third quarter, the same as in the second quarter but well below the 7.4 percent pace of the first quarter.

In its collective bargaining survey, BLS defines major contracts as those covering 1,000 or more workers. Six-hundred and twenty-four such contracts, covering 2.7 million workers, were negotiated in the first nine months of 1976, BLS said. Most of the workers covered were in the construction, trucking, apparel, electrical equipment, and

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BIGGEST CROWD of Jimmy Carter's election campaign greeted the Democratic presidential candidate and his wife Rosalynn in New York at the traditional street rally sponsored by the Ladies' Garment Workers. The group closest to Carter includes ILGWU President Sol C. Chaikin, Democratic senatorial candidate Daniel P. Moynihan, New York Gov. Hugh Carey and Mayor Abraham Beame. More than 100,000 workers filled garment district streets for blocks around.

Conservative Myths Refuted:

2.7 Million Jobless Run Out of Benefits

The recession never ended for many of America's workers who lost their jobs, Labor Dept. studies indicate.

During 1975 and the first half of 1976, more than 2.7 million persons exhausted all unemployment insurance without finding work. That amounted to more than one-third of those who received unemployment compensation, even though Congress had passed emergency legislation that extended benefits for up to 65 weeks for the majority of workers.

There is no government-wide figure as to what happened to these people. But two sample surveys indicate that most of them were still actively — and unsuccessfully — looking for work months later.

Both surveys, one by the Labor Dept. and the other by a private research group, clearly refuted conservative assertions that unemployment compensation is a "disincentive" for people to look for work and that those who use up benefits either quickly get jobs or drop out of the labor market.

The Labor Dept. study found that 80 percent of a four-state sampling of persons who had exhausted their benefits were still in the labor force two months later. The largest group of those who had dropped out was made up of older workers, those who had passed 65.

Only 16 percent of those responding to the survey had found employment in the two months after their benefits had run out; 63 percent of the group were still unemployed—and looking.

The survey indicated that despite a federal law banning age discrimination in employment, most of those in the sample who were still unemployed when their benefits ran out were 45 or older.

A separate survey, based on interviews in four cities conducted by a private research group, found that young white males had the highest rates of re-employment

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OSHA Sets Standard for Coke Ovens

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration has issued a long-awaited standard to reduce hazardous emissions that affect more than 22,000 coke oven workers.

The new rule, which would go into effect Jan. 20, provides for specific engineering and work practice controls that would cut down workers' exposure to the cancer-causing emissions.

Basically, the standard sets a permissible exposure level of 0.15 milligrams of benzene-soluble particulate matter per cubic meter of air over an eight-hour period. Under current informal standards for the steel industry, the limit has been 0.2 milligrams of coal tar-pitch volatiles.

Within hours after the standard was issued, the steel industry filed suit in federal court to challenge its implementation. The Steelworkers, who have been pressing the Labor Dept. for the standard since 1971, filed a motion to intervene.

Coke is essential to the making of iron and steel. It is used as a fuel and reducing agent in blast furnaces and foundries. But many of the byproducts of the coke-making process, including gases and particles, have been found responsible for a high rate of cancer among long-time coke oven workers.

Neither the USWA, which represents about 90 percent of the nation's coke oven workers, nor the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers,

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Final Swing Focuses On Key States

By Rex Hardesty

New York—Organized labor's all-out effort for Jimmy Carter drew the "largest demonstration of the 1976 campaign" to New York's garment district as the Democratic candidate embarked on the final critical week of his drive for the presidency.

The Ladies' Garment Workers' traditional rally drew a crowd estimated at 100,000 as Carter started a final swing through Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. Those five states total 136 electoral votes, more than half the 270 needed to win.

And throughout, Carter blended labor's themes of putting America back to work with his personal pledges of trust and reorganization in government that brought him from obscurity to the Democratic nomination.

After the garment district rally, which Press Secretary Jody Powell said was the biggest event the Carter team had seen in its 22 months of campaigning, Carter attended a brief session with union leaders from New York and New Jersey—one of a series of such sessions during the campaign.

His remaining schedule called for campaign events with Teachers, Longshoremen and Steelworkers before the campaign winds up in Texas and California.

"Starting Jan. 20 next year, we're going to put our people back to work—and you can count on it," Carter told the rally. He told the state federations' meeting he

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Big Voter Turnout 'Key to Victory'

AFL-CIO President George Meany called on the federation's state and local central bodies to "do everything we can to get union families to the polls" on Election Day.

That's "the key to victory," Meany stressed.

"Election of the Carter-Mondale ticket and a progressive Congress is essential to putting America to work. America needs leadership, not four more years of Nixon-Ford policies. If we do our job," he said, "Jimmy Carter wins and America wins. None of us dare relax until every union family votes."

Cost Study Strengthens Health Security Case

An actuarial study of national health insurance proposals, commissioned by the Health, Education & Welfare Dept., shows that Health Security is not the most expensive national health insurance plan, though it offers the widest benefits.

The Health Security bill, sponsored by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.) and backed strongly by organized labor, would cost an estimated $200.2 billion—$20 billion more than annual expenditures for health care under the present system but still less than the price tag of a plan endorsed by the American Hospital Association, the study found.

The report by the Gordon R. Trapnell consulting actuaries analyzes the projected costs of five national health insurance plans, plus a proposal by Democratic Senators Russell Long of Louisiana and Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut for covering "catastrophic" health

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Utah Urged To Vote Down Budget Freeze

Salt Lake City—The Utah AFL-CIO has called for the defeat of a voter referendum that would freeze the state budget for five years and prohibit use of federal funds for state programs.

Delegates to the state federation's 20th annual convention here warned that the proposed spending limitation would severely cripple education, social services and the construction of needed facilities and highways throughout Utah.

The ban on the use of federal funds in the state would also trigger a surge in property taxes for homeowners, the convention declared.

The 300 delegates endorsed Democratic Sen. Frank E. Moss, who is seeking his fourth term in a tight race against Republican Orrin G. Hatch and two other minor party candidates.

Democratic gubernatorial candidate Scott M. Matheson won endorsement over Republican Vernon B. Romney. Incumbent Gov. Calvin L. Rampton (D) is retiring.

The convention endorsed Rep. Gunn McKay (D) for re-election in the first congressional district, but made no endorsement for the second congressional district where incumbent Rep. Allan T. Howe (D) is seeking re-election.

Delegates also hailed the AFL-CIO endorsement of Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale for President and Vice President.

The convention called for a renewed effort in the next session of the state legislature for the enactment of a measure to premit negotiation of agency shop contracts in the state. Utah has been operating since 1955 under a "right-to-work" law, which has been blamed for causing per capita income to plunge from 26th to 42nd among all the states.



ECONOMIC MISMANAGEMENT by President Ford that gave the nation a $110 billion deficit in the last two years, higher unemployment and inflation is assailed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland in an address to the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers convention in Philadelphia. CLGW Vice President Joseph J. Knapik is at left.

Labor Dept. Criticized On Farm Job Services

Agricultural workers still aren't getting the range of services that state employment offices provide to other job-seekers and the Labor Dept. hasn't kept its promise to correct deficiencies, a court-appointed panel reported.

Establishment of a special panel to monitor the Labor Dept.'s performance was provided in the 1974 settlement of a lawsuit that had been brought by a coalition of organizations concerned with farm worker rights.

The suit alleged that state job placement services for migrant and seasonal farm workers were oriented to provide low-wage labor to employers. It asserted that farm workers who registered for jobs weren't getting such manpower services as counselling, testing and referral to training. And it claimed that the Labor Dept., which has the power to withhold funds from the state offices in order to enforce standards, wasn't living up to its legal obligations.

The department admitted deficiencies and agreed to the order issued by U.S. District Judge Charles R. Richey to correct them.

To check on compliance, Judge Richey named a special review committee with three representatives of the groups that brought the suit, three members named by the Dept. of Labor, and an impartial chairman chosen by the others—Washington attorney Ronald L. Goldfarb.

On key issues, a majority composed of Goldfarb, the three farm workers representatives and sometimes one of the three Labor Dept. members, found that not enough had been done to remedy deficiencies.

Thus, by a 5-2 vote, it reported that the Labor Dept. "has not taken all necessary and appropriate action" to remedy discrimination against farm workers in services provided.

It found some areas of improvement, but concluded that in the important areas of job counselling, testing and training the disparity between farm workers and other job seekers has grown even wider.

The review committee also found that the Labor Dept. had failed to get states to improve their employment office staffs in areas serving farm workers.

In general, it declared, the Dept. of Labor has continued to refuse "to pursue an aggressive enforcement program within the states, even those states which are farthest from compliance."

In a frank appraisal of the review committee itself, the report agrees that this particular body has "served out its usefulness" and that tensions among its members have increased to the point that "all members agree" it should not continue in present form. But five of the seven members urged a continuing monitoring of the Dept. of Labor's compliance with the original court order and urged Judge Richey to appoint an independent monitor for an additional year.

Pilots Strike Continental As Deadlock Persists

The Air Line Pilots struck Continental Airlines over a contract dispute, forcing the carrier to cancel all flights.

Continental's 1,086 pilots went on strike Oct. 23 after union negotiators rejected the airline's "final" offer. The union threw up picket lines in Los Angeles, Denver, Seattle, and Dallas.

While the pilots seek a catch-up wage increase, pay is not the main issue in the dispute. The principal obstacle to a settlement is the scheduling of pilots' on-duty hours, the union said.

Negotiations began about 16 months ago. The pilots' old two-year contract, which was reached during the Nixon wage-and-price controls period, expired on Nov. 1, 1975.

The two sides had been bargaining with the aid of the National Mediation Board and under the Railway Labor Act which governs airline industry talks. No negotiations were scheduled, although the pilots said they were ready to resume talks with the carrier at any time.

Continental, which serves 30 cities in the West, Southwest, and Midwest, will receive financial aid under the industry's so-called Mutual Assistance Pact at the rate of $716,500 a day for every day the strike continues during its first two weeks.

If the walkout continues into a third week, the carrier would receive $644,900 a day from the 15 major airlines that are signatories to the aid agreement. In the fourth week, the airline would recieve $573,200 a day and, after that, $501,600 a day until the strike ended.

Meanwhile, ALPA pilots volunteered to fly two of the three weekly Continental flights to isolated South Pacific islands for humanitarian reasons.

The pilots said they would turn over their pay to an escrow fund, which will go to a charity for residents of the Micronesian Islands. The flights constitute the lifeline of the islands, carrying passengers, needed medical supplies, cargo, and life-support items to that region of the world.

Officers Move Up In Transit Union

John W. Roland, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Transit Union for the past two years, succeeded Edward W. Oliver as executive vice president, and Raymond Wallace moved up to the secretary-treasurer's post.

Oliver, who became an ATU vice president in 1946 and served on the executive board since 1948, retired recently. He had held the post of executive vice president for the past 12 years.

Before becoming secretary-treasurer in 1974, Roland served as a vice president and a member of the executive board. Wallace had been an ATU vice president for the past 11 years.

Convention Action Unanimous:

Cement Union Votes Carter Endorsement

Philadelphia—Unanimous support of the national Democratic ticket of Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale was voted by delegates to the Cement, Lime, & Gypsum Workers' 18th convention.

Declaring that "America can ill afford the continuation of the disastrous trickle-down economics of the past seven Nixon-Ford years," delegates made the second presidential endorsement in the 37-year history of the union.

"The choice the electorate has to make this election year is one based strictly on economics," the convention agreed. It said "a Carter-Mondale Administration will not be hostile to the needs of working people and the unemployed . . . and will not sweep problems under the rug."

CLGW President Thomas F. Miechur assailed President Ford's "lackluster" record in Congress, charging "there's not one law in the United States" that bears Ford's name as sponsor or co-sponsor.

The delegates resolved that "America needs a Carter-Mondale Administration," and "that the present occupant of the White House must be sent to the unemployment lines."

The Cement Workers' delegates also took stands supporting the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, national standards for workers' and unemployment compensation, tax justice and a national Health Security system.

The union also reaffirmed its dedication to coordinated bargaining, as developed by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Delegates approved resolutions condemning wage controls in Canada and supporting the Canadian Labor Congress's demand for a greater voice in Canadian affairs, urged active support of the New Democratic Party in Canada, and asked that the union's Canadian members contribute to and send students to the Labor College of Canada.

In its resolution on wage controls, the union condemned "the anti-democratic actions of the ruling Liberal Party for running on a platform of no wage controls and then instituting wage controls, and we urge the defeat of the Liberal Party at the ballot box."

In other action, the delegates—representing workers hard-hit by the depression in the housing industry—urged Congress and the Administration to make 6-percent mortgage loans available for purchasers of middle-income housing, to apply selective credit regulation during periods of high interest rates so funds would be available for housing, and to reactivate programs under the Housing & Community Development Act of 1974.

They also resolved to continue the union's active campaign for full implementation of the Occupational Safety & Health Act and to secure first-class health and safety citizenship for the union's members caught in a jurisdictional conflict between OSHA and the Mine Enforcement and Safety Administration.

The convention re-emphasized the union's concern with equal employment in the workplace, urged members to work for the Equal Rights Amendment in those states where it has not been passed, and resolved to rewrite union documents with "neutral" language that does not refer to one sex alone.

Delegates voted down a resolution calling for a four-year convention, chose Dallas as the convention site for the 1978 meeting and re-elected all international officers, including Miechur and Sec.-Treas. Richard Northrip.

Major speakers included IUD Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman; CLC legislative director Ronald Lang; Union Label Sec.-Treas. Earl McDavid; Richard Egan of the City of Hope; and Stan Williams, editor of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO News, who led the union's first workshop for local editors.

Other convention activities included a labor history presentation by Prof. Owen Tapper of the University of West Virginia, the AFL-CIO film of an address by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, and a slide and tape presentation of the union's participation in the Festival of American Folklife this summer in Washington.

Alaska Unions Boost State COPE Funding

Anchorage—Delegates to the Alaska AFL-CIO convention voted unanimously to raise contributions to the state federation's political action fund from 60 cents to $2 a year per member in an effort to offset heavy campaign outlays by anti-labor forces in the state.

Dwayne Carlson, president of the state federation, called the financing measure as essential to the effective operation of the Alaska AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

The convention also approved an increase in per capita payments from 35 to 40 cents a month, the first increase since 1972.

On key ballot initiatives facing state voters Nov. 2, the convention urged defeat of a proposal to create a one-house state legislature; supported the establishment of a permanent fund from royalties on minerals and petroleum which would allow the spending of only interest gains, and backed the use of student loans in private education.

The 95 delegates also voted unanimous support for the AFL-CIO endorsement of the Carter-Mondale presidential ticket.

Carlson, who has headed the state federation for the past decade, was re-elected without opposition to a new four-year term. Also re-elected to a fourth two-year term was Sec.-Treas. Henry Hedberg.

Five new vice presidents were elected. They are Roberto Garza of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; David McDonald, Laborers; Ben Humphries, Painters; Lee Metcalf, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, and Ruth Callan, Hotel & Restaurant Employees.

Seminars conducted in conjunction with the convention focused on several key issues affecting workers throughout the state. The topics included taxation of industry, unicameral legislatures, state fishing rights and the impact of the trans-Alaska pipeline.

For First Year:

8.9% Average Gain In '76 Settlements

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rubber product industries.

Settlements containing COL escalator clauses tended to provide lower flat increases over the life of the contract than pacts without such provisions, BLS said.

Agreements with escalators concluded during the first nine months of 1976 provided average annual wage-rate adjustments of 6.7 percent over the life of the contract, compared with 7.3 percent under contracts without COL clauses. In 1975, pacts with COL escalator clauses provided over-term raises averaging 7.1 percent annually, compared with 8.3 percent under contracts without such clauses.

COL escalator clauses were introduced this year for the first time in 41 major settlements covering 233,000 workers, primarily in the rubber and apparel industries, BLS said. They were dropped in five agreements covering 77,000 workers.

About 47 percent of workers covered by pacts negotiated through September are covered by escalator clauses, BLS reported. Escalator clauses now cover approximately 60 percent, or 6 million, of all workers in major bargaining units.

Other highlights of major settlements during the first nine months of 1976:

- Key agreements—those covering 5,000 workers or more—provided combined increases in wages and benefits averaging 9.4 percent in the first year and 7.2 percent annually when measured over the life of the contract. The increases compare with 11.4 and 8.1 percent, respectively, in 1975.
- Contracts had an average duration of 31.3 months, compared with 28.9 months when the same parties previously negotiated. Generally, the size of wage increases tended to be larger as contract duration grew, BLS said.
- First-year increases in manufacturing industries were higher on the average than those negotiated last year. Some one million manufacturing workers will receive first-year pay boosts averaging 11 percent, compared with 9.8 percent in 1975. Over-term raises, however, were down from 8 percent annually in 1975 to 7.5 percent this year.
- In non-manufacturing industries, wage gains averaged 7.6 percent in the first year and 6.7 percent annually over the life of the contract, compared with 10.4 and 7.8 percent, respectively, in 1975.

As in 1975, average increases negotiated in the construction industry "had a moderating effect on the all-industries and non-manufacturing measures" in the first nine months of the year, BLS said. Construction contracts provided average wage increases of 6.2 percent both in the first year and annually over the life of the pact, compared with 8 and 7.5 percent, respectively, in 1975.

BLS also reported that 4.4 million workers under major agreements actually received wage boosts averaging 4.5 percent in the July-September quarter of 1976.

During the current quarter, 134 major agreements covering 409,000 workers are due to expire or permit reopening of wage provisions, BLS noted. Key agreements are in the food store, services, and electrical-equipment industries.

Also, at least 824,000 workers will receive deferred wage increases averaging 4.3 percent during the current quarter under existing major agreements, BLS said. In addition, 1.8 million workers are scheduled for COL escalator reviews, mostly in the steel, mining, and electrical-equipment industries.

Studies Refute Conservatives On Jobless Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

after their initial benefits had been exhausted.

Its findings also tended to refute the assertions that benefits reduce the incentive to work. It found re-employment increasing gradually, not in a spurt after benefits end.

For those whose benefits ran out, the survey found, assets that could be cashed in "decreased substantially" in the first four months, with the rate of depletion highest for blacks and other minorities. Most persons questioned also reported loss of health insurance coverage and "getting behind on regular bills."

Those who found other jobs earned an average of $19 a week less than on their previous job, although a large part of the cut came from a reduction in hours worked.

AFTRA Assails Grant To Film Plays Abroad

New York—U.S. tax dollars will help finance an all-British production of Shakespeare's 36 plays for showing over public television stations in the United States.

AFTRA—the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists—is protesting vehemently.

With talented Shakespearean actors in the United States available and job-hunting, AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff sees no excuse for using tax dollars to finance a runaway production.

The plays are to be made over a six-year period by the British Broadcasting Corp. and Time, Inc., with additional financing from Exxon and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The Corporation for Public Broadcasting has committed $1.2 million in federal funds to the programs.

Wolff said CPB representatives indicated they would encourage the BBC to produce some of the programs in the United States, but would not insist on it.

By contrast, Wolff said, the BBC rigidly limits the use of American films over its stations and requires that at least 86 percent of its programs be produced in Britain. That quota kept the Adams Chronicles series off BBC, Wolff said.

His statement of protest accused the CPB of showing "monumental insensitivity to what public broadcasting in the United States is all about."

He termed it also a "betrayal" of American performers "whose taxes are used to export their jobs and whose talents are unhesitatingly exploited by public television stations when they seek to solicit contributions from the public."



BLOOD BANK AGREEMENT guaranteeing a supply of blood to all Michigan AFL-CIO members, retirees and their families is signed by state labor officials and the Red Cross. Seated from left are President Thomas Turner of the Metropolitan Detroit AFL-CIO; President William C. Marshall of the State AFL-CIO; Dr. William Shafer, director of the Red Cross Southeastern Michigan Blood Center, and Sec.-Treas. Walter Campbell of the State AFL-CIO. Standing are Red Cross labor liaison representatives A. B. Smith and Evelyn Thomas.

Merger of Clothing, Textile Unions Acclaimed at Histadrut Sessions

New York—The recent merger that brought together 600,000 clothing and textile workers into the new Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union will prove of tremendous benefit to unorganized workers in the industry and to the national economy.

That message was brought to the annual convention of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut during a special convention session set aside to honor the merger and the new union.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, in greetings to the council and the 53rd annual convention of the National Committee for Labor Israel, commended the tribute to the new union "whose merger strengthens and combines two long-standing traditions of uncompromising defense of freedom and justice for all workers at home and abroad."

Meany told the delegates, "We are well aware that no organization and no nation can preserve its own freedom unless freedom is defended around the world. For that reason we stand, as we have always stood, at the side of Israel, her labor movement and her people."

The convention, largest in the organization's history, pointed out in a resolution that the ACTWU has had "strong ties to Israel and Histadrut (the Israeli Federation of Labor) for over 50 years; when Israel was in dire straits, the ACWA and TWUA were always ready to rally to the support of the embryonic Jewish state."

Financial and organizational reports to the convention showed that American labor's support of Histadrut, the only free labor movement in the Middle East, has steadily grown over the past half-century for Histadrut's diversified union activities, its education and job-training programs for immigrants, health and medical services, and other work.

The council now has 45 state and Canadian council affiliates, Executive Director Greg Bardacke reported, the most recent in Alaska.

Histadrut's continuing need for financial support from the free world was explained by Histadrut Treas. Israel Kessar and others who pointed out that 40 percent of Israel's budget is necessarily devoted to military defense and an additional 20 percent to payments on debts and obligations.

Yaacov Cohen, Histadrut representative in the U.S., told the delegates that all Israel hopes that Americans are not missing the lesson of Lebanon in terms of what the Arab-backed PLO (the terrorist Palestine Liberation Organization) has threatened for Israel.

"Lebanon has been torn apart by two years of war," said Cohen, "a war in which 41,000 Arabs have killed each other and devastated the land. Forty-one thousands Arabs killed in Lebanon are more than all the Arab casualties in all the Arab wars against Israel. This is what the PLO has intended, and still intends, for Israel."

The ACWA and TWUA merger was seen by President Sol Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers as enhancing the prospects for a more encompassing unity and joint action among all unions in the clothing and textile industries.

"The ILGWU," Chaikin said, "will want to be a cooperative partner for broad economic programs and also short-range goals.

We have got to pool our common resources to defeat such anti-union employers as J. P. Stevens, Cannon and Milliken.

"When this new union, the ACTWU, wins its victory, it will be our victory, too, in the ILGWU. It will be a victory for the entire AFL-CIO. It will be a benefit for the economy of the entire country. And it will strengthen our support of Israel."

Matthew Schoenwald, chairman of the American Trade Union Council, and Bardacke were re-elected to office.

Pension Law's Benefits Seen Outweighing Flaws

Minneapolis—The pension reform law has caused a number of problems that are yet to be resolved, but the advantages for workers coming from the two-year-old legislation far outweigh the disadvantages, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman declared.

Addressing the Midwest Pension Conference here, Seidman said some of the shortcomings could be corrected through administrative changes and others through congressional action.

A key part of the problem is the need to clear up the jurisdictional split of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, which divides the responsibility for administration between the Labor Dept. and the Internal Revenue Service, he observed.

Seidman told the conference of pension administrators, employers, bankers and insurance representatives that needed regulations have been delayed because of the dual administration.

Continued Labor Dept.-IRS bickering could even intensify before disputes are settled, he warned.

Organized labor is deeply concerned over the situation, Seidman said, "because trustees and administrators are at risk, uncertain of their obligations until decisions are made."

He warned that a number of lawsuits may result—"not immediately from administrative officials, but by disgruntled participants."

The impact of ERISA will be profound on private pension plans, Seidman observed, with the isssuance of final regulations, administrative interpretations and eventual court rulings.

He pointed out that the prime objective of ERISA was to curb past abuses and to assure that pension plans are administered in the best interests of participants and beneficiaries.

But a major problem has arisen with the law's prohibition of certain kinds of transactions that pension and welfare plans have traditionally engaged in.

"A number of multi-employer plans have found that the prohibited transactions provisions of the statute are being interpreted to prohibit, or call into question, a great many legitimate and necessary practices for the benefit of plan participants and beneficiaries," Seidman said.

Legal problems are compounded by the inability of the agencies administering ERISA to deal with the statutory exemption procedure, he noted in calling for legislation to replace the "cumbersome dual jurisdictional machinery and general catch-call prohibitions."

Despite the problems, Seidman said, the AFL-CIO supports the basic provisions of ERISA and still feels it is beneficial to workers and their families.

The Choice on Nov. 2

ON NOV. 2 American voters decide what kind of country we are going to have for the next four years.

Are we going to start developing the millions of new jobs America needs, or are we going to have four more years of high unemployment? Are we going to start putting people on payrolls or keep them to welfare rolls?

Are we going to make a start toward tax justice or are we going to keep shifting the tax burden to middle-income taxpayers and away from the rich and the corporations?

Are we going to make a start toward National Health Security or are we going to continuously witness higher and higher doctor bills and hospital bills and less and less care for those who need it most?

Are we going to see better services and stronger governments in the states and cities or four more years of neglect and deterioration?

Are we going to build the housing America needs or are we going to see rents and mortgage payments keep climbing out of sight?

Are we going to see better schools and more opportunity for our children to go to college or are we going to see more overcrowded classrooms, more unemployed teachers, more dropouts?

Are we going to see America restored to her rightful place as a defender of freedom and democracy around the world or are we going to see more concessions to Russia, more knuckling under to Arab boycotters, more abdication of responsibility and loss of respect among the nations of the world?

All of these things depend on whether Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale are given a mandate to turn America around or Jerry Ford and Bob Dole are given a license to continue the destructive policies that Richard Nixon began in 1969.

We in the labor movement choose Carter and Mondale. We choose them not because of their party label—we don't care about that—but because they share our goals and priorities. They share our vision of what America can be and must be. They believe, as we do, in liberty for all, justice for all, opportunity for all, not merely for the privileged few.

In this election we see the opportunity to end the frustration, decay and stagnation of the last eight years, an opportunity to bring leadership, a sense of direction and purpose and renewed progress to our national life.

This is the only chance we will get for another four years, and we can't afford to blow it. We can't afford to stay home, sit on our hands and hope everything will turn out all right. The Nixon-Ford Administration has been telling us for eight years that everything will turn out all right, and we know better.

There have been some disturbing predictions that as many as half of America's qualified voters will not vote this year. What that means is that labor is going to have to work harder than ever. Because this is our fight. Our members and their families have suffered too long, paid too high a price for us to stand on the sidelines. We cannot risk four more years of Nixon-Ford-Burns policies.

So we have to do everything in our power to see that every union member in the land understands the Ford record and the Carter platform. Let us do everything we can to bring our members and their families to the polls in record numbers.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers convention.

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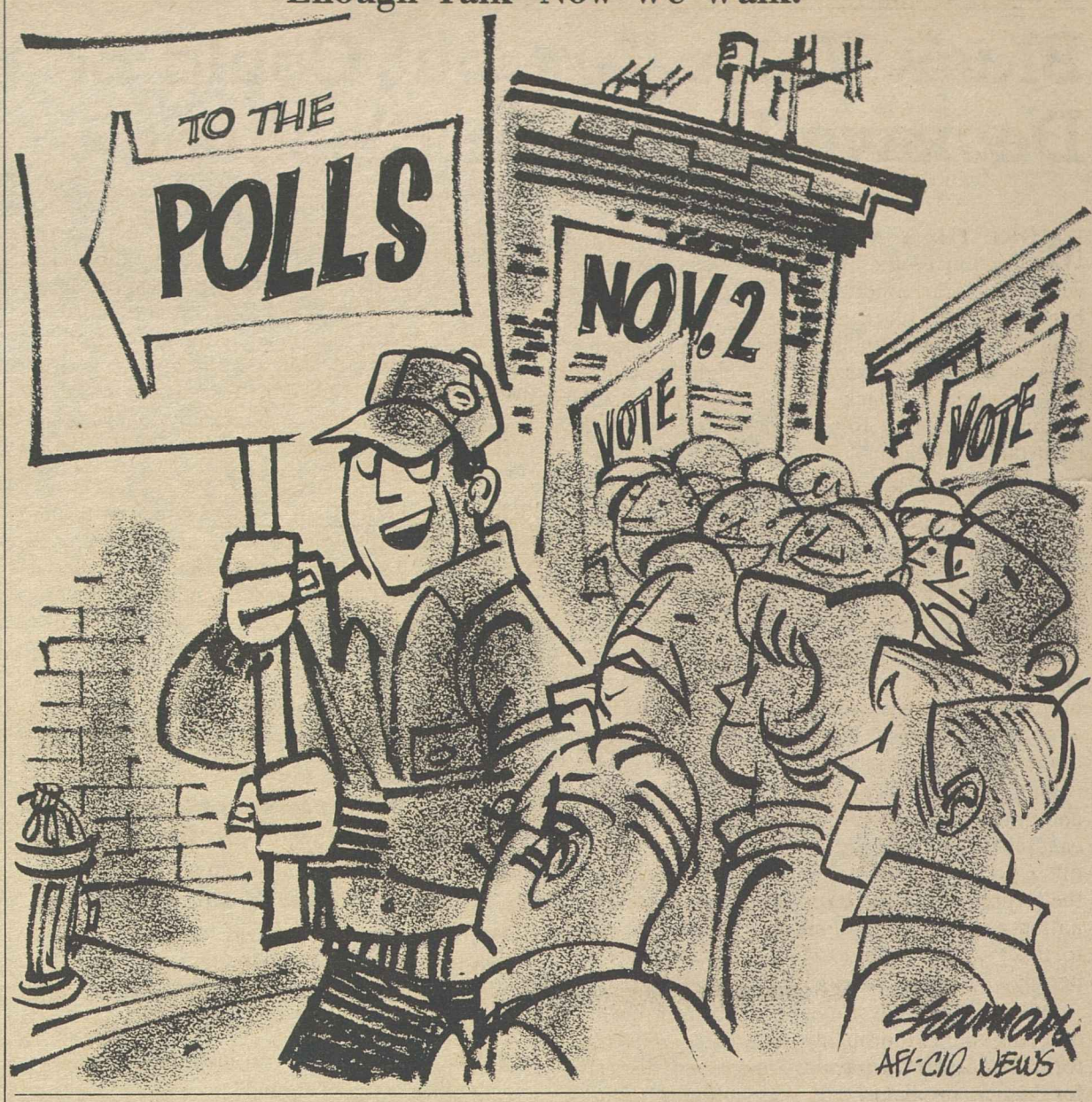
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'Enough Talk—Now We Walk!'



'Extra Round' in Debate:

Ford Uses 'Press Conference' For Crude Onslaught on Carter

By Gus Tyler

THERE WERE SUPPOSED to be three rounds in the TV debate between Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford. Then, without warning, Ford decided to add a fourth round—without consulting Carter, the League of Women Voters, or even the Federal Election Commission that rules on the legality of certain campaign practices.

Ford's motives, of course, were totally transparent. He had suffered a traumatic experience just a few days before. Prior to the second debate, Ford had been closing in on Carter; after the encounter, Ford fell back disastrously.

So, unilaterally, Ford arranged an extra round to fall in between the second and third debates. Ford laid down the rules: he could hit Carter as often and as unfairly as he pleased without Carter's being allowed to strike back.

Ford called this round a "press conference." For those who have been following Ford's reluctance to meet the press under circumstances where his ability to think on his feet is put to the test, the announcement came as a surprise, since the President has not held such a public dialogue since February of this year.

My guess was that Ford had something unusual to say over the air, like the safety of the swine flu shot. That would be an appropriate thing for the President to do in his role as President. He might gain some votes in the process but such a reassurance to the nation about the inoculation would not be crass campaigning.

Instead, on Oct. 14, the nation was exposed to a crude onslaught by Ford on Carter—in Carter's absence. When Ford was asked whether he liked the format of the TV debates, he turned his reply into an attack on Carter for the Democrat's failure to answer questions.

Carter was not there to recall his answers on measures to restore employment, to balance the budget with the added income drawn from a revived economy, to tax the untaxed millionaires, etc.

When Ford was asked about his gaffe on Eastern Europe, he turned his reply into a long assault on Carter, charging that in the same debate the Democrat has been guilty of "14 misrepresentations." Carter, of course, was not there to set the record straight.

Ford charged that Carter's program would cost the American people another $100 billion or $200 billion. In Carter's absence, Ford could double or triple the sum with rhetorical impunity. The Democrat was not there to recall that the biggest deficits in the last 16 years have been under Nixon and Ford, not under Kennedy and Johnson, and that Carter proposes to balance outgo with the expanded income of a full-employment economy.

Ford proclaimed over and over that his policy has been to cut taxes. Carter was not there to recall that shortly after Ford came into office he called for a tax increase, that he repeated the demand for a further tax increase a few months later, that he vetoed a tax cut passed by the Democratic Congress.

Ford pointed with pride to the revival of our economy. Carter was not there to point out that unemployment hovers around 8 percent, that the average family in America has lost real income in the last year, and that the number and percentage of people living in poverty have gone up this last year.

Ford was real relaxed in this performance. He could indulge his fantasy without restraint; jab, cut, bite, kick, and occasionally throw a blow beneath the belt. There was nobody to call foul, unless—of course—the American people should decide to do so on Election Day.

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The Tragic Gap In Health Care

There is a tragic gap between what our national health should be and could be, and what it is now.

We must have a comprehensive program of national health insurance. The coverage must be universal and mandatory. We must lower the present barriers in insurance policy coverage to preventive and primary care, and thus reduce the need for hospitalization. We must have strong cost and quality controls, and the rates for institutional care and physician services should be set in advance.

—Jimmy Carter, Oct. 19, 1976.

'Can't Afford to Stay Home':

Black Voter Turnout Could Be Decisive Factor in Elections

By Bayard Rustin

MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE, it is the election of the President which determines whether black Americans will go forward or backward. The black struggle for equality, after making impressive gains during the 1960s has been at a standstill for the past eight years. But this November, black Americans will have a unique opportunity to get things moving in the right direction again.

The problem is that even many of the victims of present policy—the teenager who can't find his first job, the worker who has been laid off—are saying it doesn't make any difference who is elected.

This cynicism is understandable after eight years during which government policy has seemed only to make things worse, but it couldn't be more wrong. For without the right kind of president, things will continue to get worse.

In a race that is extremely close there are clear and unmistakable differences between presidential candidates Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter. They differ not merely in style and personality, but in their approach to the basic issues confronting the nation. On every important issue—from the cities to taxes to health care—Carter is obviously superior.

President Ford is running on a record which deserves to be thoroughly repudiated. His platform flaunts an ultra-conservatism and disregard for human problems that was outdated when it was the creed of Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover.

Ford's election would mean the continuation of policies initiated under Richard Nixon that have been disastrous for all working Americans and especially blacks. Nearly eight million Americans are unemployed, two-and-a-half million more than when Ford assumed office. And there is little hope of improvement given present policies.

In the last year alone, the number of Americans living in poverty increased by more than two million. Since 1970, black unemployment has averaged more than 10 percent. Today nearly one out of seven black workers can't find a job. The gap between black and white income, which was narrowing in the Sixties, is growing again. The average black family is worse off than it was six years ago.

It would be bad enough if Ford had simply followed a wrong course of economic action. But what is worse is that he seems totally oblivious to the human and social cost of unemployment. Rather than being a leader in civil rights, Ford has attempted to exploit racial tensions for political advantage. Overall, his performance has been dismal. He has substituted obstructionism for program. He has shown no capacity for the imagination and vision needed to inspire and unite the American people.

IN CONTRAST to Ford's insensitivity and lack of sympathy for the poor and unemployed, Jimmy Carter offers compassion and understanding. Carter forged an admirable and courageous civil rights record as governor of Georgia. He promises to be a dynamic and aggressive President who can work effectively with Congress to pass much needed legislation.

On the issue of jobs, Carter differs most fundamentally with Ford. Rather than more of the same, Carter is committed to effective and vigorous action to reduce the jobless rate. He knows that unemployment is not just a statistic, but something that affects real people. He recognizes that while government has limits, it also has responsibilities which cannot be postponed or ignored. He has articulated the aspirations of the American people for a responsive and effective government as an instrument for forging a more just and equitable society.

Blacks have responded with enthusiasm to the candidacy of Jimmy Carter. He involved blacks in important positions in his campaign form its earliest days, not as tokenism but as a reflection of his basic commitment to racial justice. He has put forward a program that is responsive to the needs of black Americans.

The choice rarely has been clearer, but the outcome is uncertain. Black voters are potentially the decisive factor on Nov. 2. If blacks had voted in the same proportion as whites in 1968, Hubert Humphrey would have been elected President. With so much at stake, blacks cannot afford to stay at home this time. Political apathy which rewards our enemies and punishes our friends hurts black Americans most of all.

Jimmy Carter deserves our support on Nov. 2, because black Americans need a friend in the White House.

Sluggish Economic Growth:

Ford's Hoover-Like Policies Hit for Retarding Recovery

PRESIDENT FORD'S wait-and-see economic attitudes and policies are disturbingly reminiscent of Herbert Hoover's claim that "prosperity is just around the corner" during the Great Depression, AFL-CIO economist Rudolph Oswald warned.

"We've been waiting now for a full year," Oswald said, "but there has been no substantial improvement" in either unemployment or inflation, and there is little or nothing in the current rate of economic growth that promises improvement.

He said that the Ford Administration's deliberate action to "retard the growth of the private economy" has rolled up record deficits and swelled the unemployment rolls, and funding those deficits has continued high inflation rates.

Stable prices and low unemployment have been the tradition of our other postwar periods, he stressed, but mismanagement of the economy has blocked that kind of stability since the end of the Vietnam War. Oswald, who is the acting director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Oswald scored the Ford-Dole claim that the current 7.8 percent unemployment rate "isn't really all that bad" because large numbers of those unable to find jobs are women and younger workers. Women aren't entering the workforce to earn "luxury income," he said, pointing out that a great many women are the family breadwinners or are supplementing the family income to maintain decent living standards.

Oswald pointed out that there are as many men unemployed as women, even though the female jobless rate is higher. And looking at the overall jobless problem, he noted that 80 percent of the unemployed workers are adults.

The current standstill policies aren't enough to produce a solid recovery from the deepest recession since the Thirties, he asserted. He said that the policies and programs spelled out by the Carter-Mondale ticket and the Democratic platform—with primary emphasis on full employment through the private sector of the economy, spurred by government policies that stimulate the growth of the private economy—would produce the kind of turnaround needed to put Americans back to work and stabilize prices.

Those are "realistic . . . attainable goals" under a new Administration "that really wants to meet the problems of America," he declared.

Reporters questioning Oswald were Robert Dobkin of the Associated Press and Dale McFeatters of Scripps-Howard Newspapers.



By Press Associates, Inc.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE has been a live issue in American political life for 40 years. In 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security endorsed the idea in a report to Congress which laid the basis for the Social Security Act. FDR did not press the issue partly out of the fear that it might endanger passage of social security.

In 1949, President Harry Truman in his State of the Union address called for compulsory national health insurance, to be financed by a federal payroll tax.

Hearings were held in practically every Congress. Citizen groups, organized labor and liberal organizations fought for it. Organized medicine, insurance companies and business groups successfully opposed it.

The fight goes on, but a critical stage is at hand.

Health care as practiced in the United States is suffering from skyrocketing costs, inefficiency, waste, incompetence and corruption. The incoming 95th Congress is considered likely to act on a national health insurance plan; the chances for universal coverage are increasingly favorable.

The scandalous state of health care in America has been documented in a special report of the Democratic Study Group, which counts 225 members of the House in its ranks.

The DSG, pointing out that national health insurance will be a major issue of the incoming Congress, described the five major proposals considered by the last Congress, examined their relative costs and listed the pro and con arguments. It said:

"The average American family faces substantial health care problems. Medical care costs accelerate every year, hospital costs wipe out family savings, there are few physicians in low-income and rural areas, there are not enough family physicians, there is too much unnecessary surgery and unnecessary hospitalization and there are inadequate insurance plans."

The DSG study took each of these in turn:

● Costs of medical care have grown in the past 25 years from $78 to $547 per year per person, a 700 percent increase. Health care costs are rising twice as fast as overall inflation.

● Costs of hospital care have tripled in the past ten years, from $37 a day to $113. The cost of an average hospital stay has jumped in a decade from $286 to $885.

● The geographic distribution of physicians varies enormously. Doctors have left inner cities and rural areas for the suburbs and medical centers. Nine states, five in the South, have less than one physician for every 1,000 people.

● Specialization has accelerated. In 1949, 50 percent of the nation's doctors were in general practice compared to 21.8 percent by 1970. And 85 percent of the specialists have gravitated to the major cities.

● Unnecessary surgery is widespread. There are twice as many operations per capita in the U.S. as in England, apparently because there are too many surgeons here.

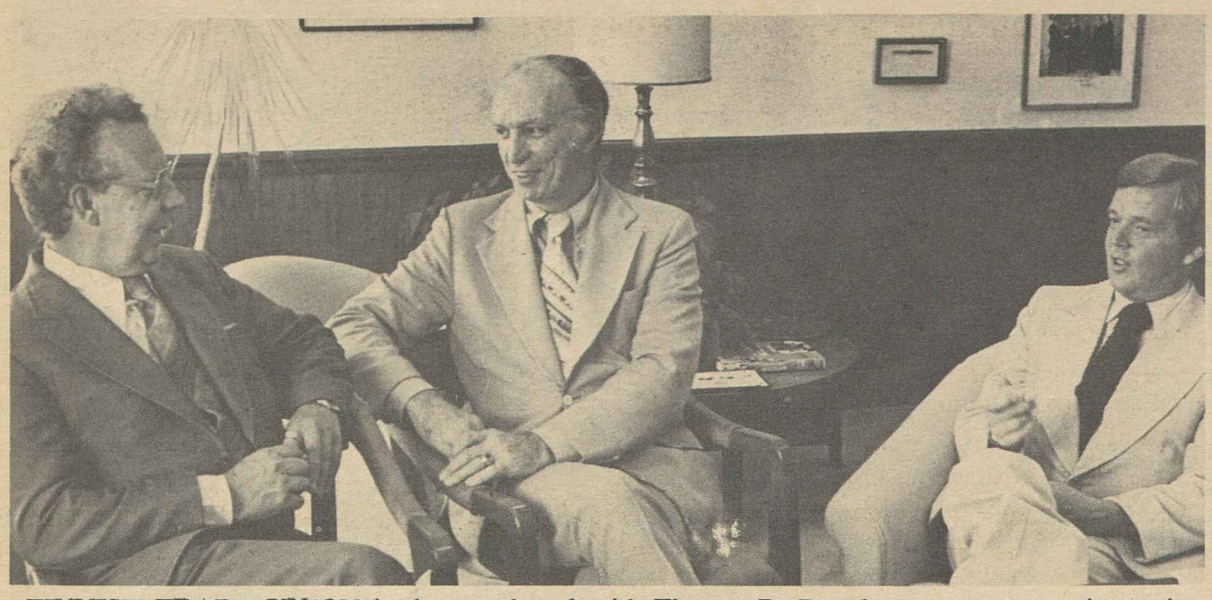
● Unnecessary hospitalization as well as surgery is encouraged by conventional insurance policies. They focus on costs of such care while ignoring preventive care such as immunizations, lab work, X-rays, well-baby care and physicals. Data show that those with conventional insurance are hospitalized more than persons with pre-paid, preventive coverage.

● Inadequate insurance coverage leaves millions without proper protection. In a recent year, private insurance covered only 78 percent of all hospital charges, less than 50 percent of doctors' bills and only 7 percent of other costs. Only one-fourth of low-income and poverty-level children are covered by hospital insurance.

The DSG study says the cost controversy is at the heart of the debate over national health insurance. While there would be a large increase in federal spending, there will be a sharp drop in private spending, the study says. Thus the alarmists who focus only on the public cost distort the issue.



CLAIMS OF ECONOMIC recovery by President Ford remind AFL-CIO economist Rudolph Oswald of Herbert Hoover's assertion during the depression that "prosperity is just around the corner." Oswald, center, was questioned on Labor News Conference by Robert Dobkin of the Associated Press, left, and by Dale McFeatters of Scripps-Howard Newspapers.



FINNISH TRADE UNION leaders conferred with Thomas R. Donahue, center, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, during a visit to Washington. Taking part in the discussions were Sulo Penttila, left, chairman of the Finnish Metal Workers Union, and Kaj Laxen, the union's international secretary.

Get-Out-the-Vote Call Spurs Wisconsin Labor

Eau Claire, Wis.—From the keynote speech of AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller to the closing comments of COPE Director Al Barkan, the emphasis at the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO convention was on getting out the vote for Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter.

"If Ford is elected we can expect four more years of the disastrous policies," Barkan said, noting that Ford has insisted he would not make any change in policies which have brought the highest unemployment since the 1930s depression and a 64 percent increase in inflation.

He urged Wisconsin labor leaders to fight voter apathy by writing each member pointing out how crucial the Nov. 2 election is to achieving the goals of workers.

Biemiller, a former Wisconsin congressman, urged the 700 delegates to drop everything else to work on the campaign.

"Nothing is more important than making sure people are registered and get out to vote," he said.

Citing the need for improvements in housing, education, occupational safety and health, national health legislation and changes in the tax structure, Biemiller declared:

"I don't care how good a Congress you've got, if you haven't got a person in the White House willing to lead in the right direction, you aren't going to get your programs moving."

He said Republicans had given the nation two presidents and three vice presidents in one election.

"None of them has given us the kind of leadership that we need which we know we could get from Jimmy Carter and his running mate, Fritz Mondale. . . ."

State AFL-CIO President John W. Schmitt pointed out that voting procedures had been simplified in Wisconsin and leave no excuse for a poor turnout at the polls. He expressed confidence that if the leadership got its members to register, they would vote.

President Albert Shanker of the Teachers warned the delegates that a Carter victory is by no means secure and pleaded for labor unity in support of the Democratic ticket.

Daniel J. Healey, director of the AFL-CIO's Region I. said Carter has a 50-50 chance to win in the six-state region that includes Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Michigan. "We have our work cut out for us," he stressed.

Carter got an enthusiastic ovation from the delegates and guests when he addressed the opening session.

He pledged to give priority to programs to generate jobs and bring down unemployment, to reduce inflation and to achieve genuine reform of the federal tax structure.

At business sessions of the convention, delegates adopted resolutions urging "early enactment" of National Health Security, opposing so-called "ban-the-can" legislation, urging ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, opposing residence requirements for public employees, asking mandatory price markings and backing the boycott of J. P. Stevens products.

The per capita tax to the state federation was raised two cents as of Jan. 1, 1977, and an additional two cents a year later. Salaries of the three top officers were increased 8 percent this year and next.

John W. Gibson Dies, Headed Michigan CIO

John W. Gibson, a former president of the Michigan CIO and an assistant secretary of labor during the late 1940s, died Oct. 22 after a heart attack in Bethany Beach, Del. He was 66.

Gibson was instrumental in the development of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service during his tenure with the Labor Dept. He later became a business and banking executive.

Union Women Pledge Aid on R-T-W Battle

Memphis, Tenn.—The Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW) pledged active support to the ballot effort to change the Arkansas "right-to-work" law and to the consumer boycott of J. P. Stevens & Co. products.

Some 60 members and alternates took part in the three-day session of CLUW's national executive board here. The board heard reports from task forces in areas that included full employment, national health security and ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. It also set plans for a recruitment drive to increase "the strength of our voice on behalf of America's women trade unionists."

The unanimously-adopted resolution supporting the "Rights of Labor" amendment on the Arkansas ballot stressed that a union contract is the best protection for working women.

It said amending the state constitution to allow negotiation of union shop agreements "will give our Arkansas brothers and sisters the tools needed to help Arkansas break out of the low-wage and job discrimination mold."

The Stevens boycott resolution cited the textile chain's "unprecedented record of illegal union-busting activities."

It termed victory for the Stevens workers "of vital importance" to the entire labor movement."

OSHA Issues Standard to Reduce Hazardous Coke Oven Emissions

(Continued from Page 1)

representing the remaining 10 percent, have completed their analysis of the complex 300-page standard.

The USWA said that although it moved to intervene in the industry's legal challenge, the action does not preclude a decision to oppose certain sections of the standard.

Some key elements that the unions sought were not included in the final standard.

Joseph Odorcich, USWA District 15 director and chairman of the union's coke oven conference, pointed out that the standard lacks a "rate retention" provision that was considered vital for workers suffering from coke oven diseases. The rate retention provision would allow workers, who have become ill from exposure to the coke oven emissions and are transferred to lesser paying jobs, to retain the higher wage rate until retirement.

While the standard goes into effect in three months, employers will have until 1980 to fully conform to its provisions—particularly the requirement for engineering controls.

Assistant Labor Sec. Morton Corn, head of OSHA, said that employers must work to reduce exposure levels with engineering controls as soon as possible. The companies must also supply workers with respirators to further reduce exposure.

If the worker exposure is still above allowable levels after specific engineering and work practice controls are implemented, Corn said, the employers would be required to develop additional controls to comply with the standard.

Currently, only one coke oven plant in the nation meets 0.15 exposure level, Corn noted. But the facility, operated by U.S. Steel Corp. in Jefferson County, Ala., often exceeds the level.

The standard calls for monitoring and measuring of emissions every three months, or whenever production processes or controls are changed.

Measurements will have to be made by monitoring the exposure level that is representative to each worker over an eight-hour period without regard to respiratory protection.

Respirators must be furnished by the employers whenever other controls don't sufficiently reduce exposure to the emissions. The wearing of respirators will be voluntary under certain conditions during the first year. After that they will be required whenever the permissible exposure level is exceeded.

Workers will also have the option of wearing a filter respirator or an air-powered purifying respirator. After January 1979, a special coke oven respirator approved by the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health will be required.

Other provisions call for periodic medical surveillance, special protective clothing, worker training programs, record-keeping and hygiene practices and facilities.

Revolution in Skills:

Job Training Needs Face Rapid Change

Vocational education must keep abreast of the demand for trained workers in a rapidly changing job market, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis warned.

Addressing the National Bicentennial Conference on Vocational Education in Minneapolis, Davis observed that half of the nation's workforce in 1985 will be engaged in jobs and skills that are yet to be invented and developed.

This becomes clear from current conditions as millions of American workers now hold dead-end jobs—"jobs which have no future and are rapidly disappearing," Davis said.

He said the U.S. labor movement is taking a serious look at the obsolescence of existing job skills because of the impact on union members.

Davis questioned the value of directing vocational training toward a specific occupation and called for a change in focus to "something that resembles a family of occupations—a cluster of jobs. We need to teach adaptive skills."

He said that everyone in the workforce, whether in production or non-production, needs to be retrained two to three times during an occupational lifetime.

"This is no less true for craftsmen in factories and shops than for doctors, lawyers and professors. The obsolescence of knowledge plays havoc with everyone."

More than ever before, Davis stressed, there needs to be closer collaboration among government, unions and the education community to ease the transition for the 1980s and '90s. He said that unions and industry can be valuable resources in the program because of their close ties with real world projections.

Davis suggested that planners in vocational education programs look beyond the local job market. Because of worker mobility, he said, the curriculums must be broad enough to cover national job projections.

Fuller attention should be also given to global economic trends because of their impact on jobs and careers in the United States, he observed.

The AFL-CIO emphasis on flexibility in career training was also detailed by Charles Bradford, executive director of the federation's Human Resources Development Institute, at a Commerce Dept. conference on youth programs in Washington.

Bradford said that HRDI's Vocational Exploration Program, developed with the cooperation of the National Alliance of Businessmen, focuses on the broad educational needs of youths who face high unemployment rates.

In conceiving the program, Bradford said, HRDI recognized the need that career education not be limited to "pure and simple job training, but education that is one part of the total process of preparing young people for the world of work."

He said, "We saw this program as an educational tool which would enable young people to briefly experience the spectrum of jobs on a first-hand basis," giving them the opportunity to analyze the jobs from the context of likes and dislikes.

Individual VEP programs are sponsored by an employer, union or trade organization for a nine-week summer session. Enrollees are paid at least the minimum wage and are oriented to the major job functions of the particular industry, while being exposed to the educational and skill requirements needed for the job.

Bradford stressed that flexibility is vital in the acceptance of VEP programs by both employers and youths. He also noted that programs operated more effectively when unions are involved in the planning stages.

Barrett Seeley of the federation's Dept. of Education warned at the Commerce Dept. conference that safeguards against employer abuses are essential in youth work-study programs.

The youths participating in such programs must not be forced to commit themselves to a specified career too early because of the problems stemming from dead-end jobs, Seeley said.

He also warned against programs that would promote subminimum wages for youth, the lowering of federal occupational safety and health standards, and reducing the age for compulsory school attendance.

He refuted the claims of some employers that there is a need for reducing standards to accommodate work-study programs to better prepare youth for jobs. In many cases, Seeley noted, employers are seeking nothing more than cheaper labor.

Seeley said the programs should be viewed as a way of exposing youth to career opportunities and should not interfere with their right to a broader education that would be valuable to their future careers.

Guild Election Won By Shirley Caldwell

Newspaper Guild members in the union's U.S. West Coast region elected Shirley L. Caldwell of Seattle to fill a vacancy as an international vice president. She edged out Gerald L. Schultz of San Diego by a 985-864 vote.

At Economic Conference:

Latin Unions Voice Concern At Multinational 'Runaways'

Union leaders from throughout the Western Hemisphere voiced concern over the "runaway shop" characteristics of multinational corporations during a three-day economic conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD).

In a welcoming address to conference participants from 25 nations, AFL-CIO President George Meany cited the damage to the United States economy by multinationals that have exported "jobs, technology and capital."

Meany warned that "the immoral and illegal practice of corporate bribery of foreign governments" stems from "a foreign trade and investment policy based on the exploitation of foreign wage rates and unacceptably low standards of living."

In conference discussions, it became evident that the nations of the Americas that have made the most economic and social progress have begun to experience "runaway" problems long familiar to unions in the United States.

Thus, jobs and plants have been shifted to less developed, lower-wage areas and countries. Managers of multinational operations have used the threat of plant closing to try to hold down wages and discourage unionization in various Latin American nations, just as has been done in parts of the United States.

The final day of the conference was held in New York at the Council of the Americas, where meetings had been arranged with officials of a number of multinational corporations operating in Latin America. Labor participants, who included several heads of national labor federations as well as officers of leading unions, frequently challenged with first-hand knowledge assertions made by the multinational executives.

During the two days of meetings in Washington, major addresses were given by Communications Workers President Glenn E. Watts and by Alejandro Orfila, secretary-general of the Organization of American States.

Watts said the initial wave of U.S. private investment in the less developed nations made sense "because industrial jobs and home-made consumer goods would constitute the foundation for a higher standard of living" abroad without harm to the U.S. economy.

But this goal was corrupted, he stressed, when multinationals began using less developed nations as a source of cheap labor to manufacture products for the U.S. market.

Because "the multinationals shop for the best wage bargain," Watts said, the jobs created abroad often "are only marginally better than no jobs at all." The workers can't afford to buy the goods they produce, which are intended for sale in the United States and other industrial nations "where prices are higher and profits are greater."

Watts said the "tragic results" are to set workers against workers.

The common goal of "jobs at good wages for everyone and an ample supply of food, clothing, housing and consumer goods" can be achieved only through "an economy of abundance . . . in a free society," he stressed. "To me, this means a strong, democratic trade union movement functioning in an environment that gives it freedom to operate."

To help assure such an environment, Watts promised support from U.S. trade unions to the "continuing struggle" in Latin America against "anti-labor dictatorships of both the left and the right."

The importance of economic development within a framework of human rights was stressed also by OAS Sec.-Gen. Orfila.

He cited the program shaped last year by the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, which included participation by union representatives as part of each nation's delegation.

Its recommendations, Orfila stressed, included measures to combat unemployment, to raise workers' living standards, and to assure more effective trade union participation in planning for economic development.

Staff experts from both the AFL-CIO International Affairs and Research Departments, from the AIFLD, and from unions including the Machinists and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers took part in panel discussions and the conference program. Julio Etcheverry, secretary-general of ORIT, the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, joined in welcoming the participants. AIFLD Executive Director William C. Doherty, Jr., presided at the opening session.



NEW PRESIDENT of the Railway & Airline Clerks, Fred J. Kroll, left, is congratulated by C. L. Dennis, who stepped down after 13 years as the head of the union. Kroll was the unanimous choice of the BRAC board for the post.

Raw Material Stocks Termed Vital to Nation

The AFL-CIO renewed its commitment to a comprehensive raw materials policy for the nation, and urged the government to take immediate steps to assure the American economy a steady flow of the ingredients necessary to industrial production.

In a statement to the National Commission on Supplies & Shortages, the federation declared that "without a reliable supply the United States economy can neither survive nor grow. Almost every industrial job in the U.S. is at stake as well as the nation's general economic well-being."

Drawing on the strong policy resolution adopted a year ago at the federation's biennial convention, the AFL-CIO urged programs such as the stockpiling of raw materials, bilateral commodities agreements between the U.S. and other countries which are suppliers of raw materials, development of new domestic sources of such materials, exploration of new raw commodities along with research; a renewed emphasis on recycling and other conservation methods, the building of standby plants to process certain raw materials when and if necessary, and strong antitrust surveillance of those corporations engaged in the supply of such materials.

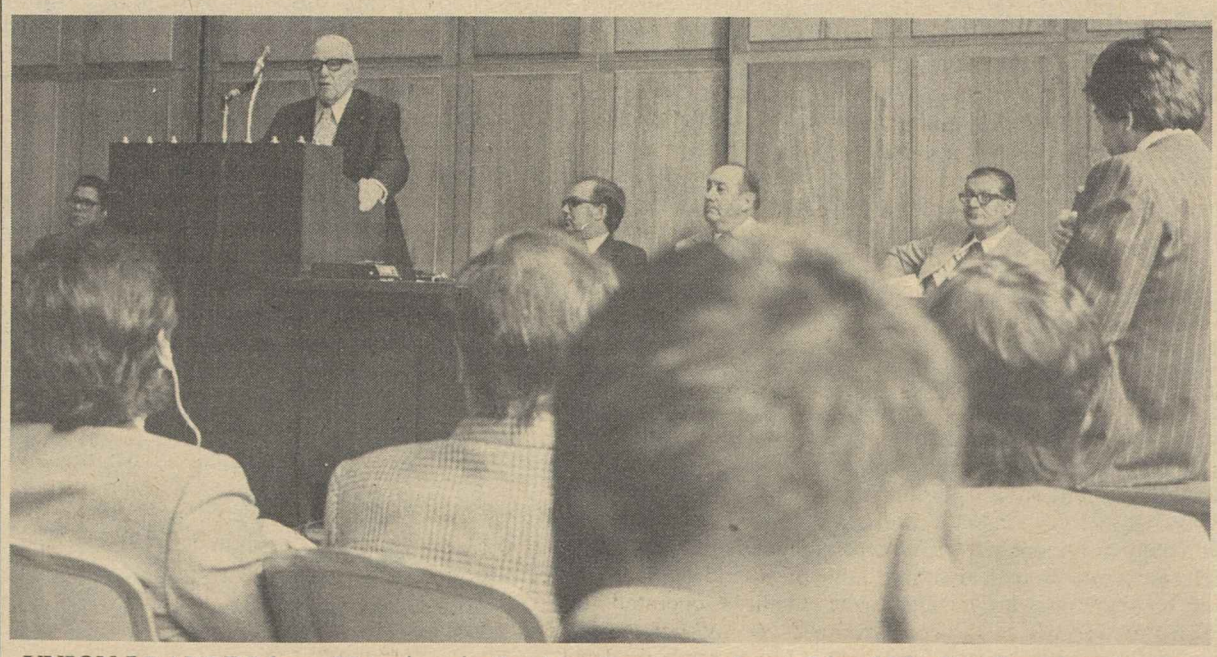
Threats of cartelization similar to that of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the world market domination by a few multinational corporations have raised serious questions about the continuing reliability and security of the nation's supply of raw materials, the AFL-CIO charged.

"Those who would attempt to blackmail the United States through embargoes of essential raw materials, such as oil, must know their actions will be met swiftly by similar economic measures on the part of this country," the federation declared.

The statement also noted that in grain dealings with Communist and other dictator countries, "bargaining on a government-to-government basis must protect the American economy and the American people against a repetition of the 1972 Russian grain deal" in which private grain-trading corporations put their own profits ahead of the welfare of the American people.

The National Commission on Supplies & Shortages was created by Congress two years ago to study the country's critical shortage of materials, and to make recommendations to assure that the United States has adequate supplies. Its recommendations are due by the end of this year.

The only labor representative on the 13-member commission is Nat Weinberg, a retired economist with the Auto Workers. Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are members of an advisory panel to the commission.



UNION LEADERS from 25 nations in the Americas are welcomed by AFL-CIO President George Meany to a conference that explored economic problems in the hemisphere and particularly the role of multinational corporations. The three-day meeting in Washington was sponsored jointly by the AFL-CIO and the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Cost Study Bolsters Health Security Case

(Continued from Page 1)

costs. The analysis discredits conservative charges that federally-financed health insurance would be costly and inefficient.

The Health Security program offers an unprecedented range of benefits for all Americans. It would establish a system of complete, comprehensive care, emphasizing preventive medicine and health maintenance. Administered by the federal government, the program would be financed jointly by payroll taxes and some contributions from general revenues.

The HEW actuarial study, which estimates costs under the various health insurance plans in fiscal year 1980, estimates that the Kennedy-Corman plan would cost only about 11 percent more than the present, fragmented system of health-care delivery.

Other proposals, notably the Long-Ribicoff plan, the Nixon Administration's proposal, and a health-insurance industry plan, are less costly but "tend to use a variety of cost-sharing mechanisms, limiting preventive services to children," the HEW report said. Health Security has no co-payment requirements.

Max W. Fine, executive director of the Committee for National Health Insurance, said that the new actuarial study "should hopefully still the myth-makers, clarify the facts about costs, and cause congressional opponents of national health insurance to re-examine their positions."

Health insurance problems are sure to be considered by the 95th Congress that will convene in January, and Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter has proposed a plan similar in principle to Health Security.

According to the HEW study, the most expensive plan would be the one offered by the American Hospital Association. This proposal would cost an estimated $200.4 billion and mandate limits and co-payments on hospital and nursing-home services, physician care, and appliances.

Measured in terms of 1976 dollars, the Long-Ribicoff proposal in fiscal year 1980 would cost $188.1 billion, or 4.4 percent more than current spending levels under present law. The costs of the Nixon Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan are projected at $189.3 billion, or 5 percent higher than present expenditures, in 1980.

A proposal by the Health Insurance Association of America would cost $189.1 billion, while the American Medical Association plan would cost $196.6 billion.

The Committee for National Health Insurance, while viewing the new study as useful, said it contained at least two methodologcial flaws. The first is the study's assumption of "exorbitant" induced costs in the first year of the Health Security program, CNHI said.

"It would be impossible for all the induced costs to occur at the outset since resources would not be in place and demand would not be instantaneous from groups previously denied access to health services," CNHI declared. It estimated a $25 billion error in overestimating initial costs of Health Security.

CNHI said the HEW report also fails to project five-year costs, and thus does not take account of yearly offsets in costs resulting from tight budgetary restrictions and cost-control mechanisms inherent in the Health Security approach.

California Approves Pregnancy Benefits

Women workers in California will be able to collect state disability insurance payments before and after childbirth, starting in January.

Under a labor-backed measure benefits will be paid for up to three weeks before childbrith and three weeks after delivery.

Final 5-State Swing:

Massive Labor Rally Sparks Carter Campaign Wind-up

(Continued from Page 1)

wanted to stress two topics: appreciation for "all of you who have already gone the second mile for me" and appeal for six more days of effort.

COPE Director Al Barkan described that effort as finishing up the distribution of millions of pieces of campaign literature, and the efforts of 100,000 volunteers working to get out the vote on Election Day.

Meanwhile, Vice Presidential Candidate Walter F. Mondale was criss-crossing much of the same five-state region, also with a heavy emphasis on union cooperation.

At almost every stop in his closing blitz, Carter contrasted Mondale with President Ford's selection, Sen. Robert J. Dole of Kansas. Dole's accusation about "Democrat wars" was described as a low-point of the closing days of the campaign.

"If you can't provide jobs, you can't handle the problems of America," Mondale told a party rally at Lorain, Ohio. And he and Carter repeatedly recited the figures on Gerald Ford's America:

- 2½ million more people out of work than when Ford took office in August 1974.
- 500,000 more Americans out of work in the last four months alone, a period when Ford's holdover economic advisers from the Nixon Administration were saying the economy was in a "pause."
- A 700 percent increase in unemployment compensation and a 200 percent increase in welfare in the eight years since the Nixon-Ford administration took office.

That point came through most poignantly at a McKeesport, Pa., breakfast with unemployed steelworkers at which Mondale was told that the Duquesne Works had 1,500 members of Local 1256 working out of a potential plant capacity of 5,000 jobs. As a result of the Nixon-Ford recession, workers with as high as 20-years seniority were laid off, they told Mondale.

The garment district rally was staged after a 12-block motorcade in which Carter and his wife Rosalynn stood up through a car's sun roof. There were some 60,000 people along the parade route and another crowd approaching that number at the 36th Street rally site.

ILGWU Pres. Sol C. Chaikin introduced Carter and New York Senate nominee Daniel Patrick Moynihan as candidates who would help New York and the depressed regions of the Northeast.

Carter called the New York turnout a proof that Americans share the same problems and hopes whether their families came to America "two years ago or 200 years ago."

Unity across state lines meant "we can have a great nation once again," Carter said before delivering an appeal for the Democratic ticket in Spanish, a language he said his entire family has been working on since trips to South America while he was governor of Georgia.

Mondale struck the same theme indirectly when he recalled for a Paramus, N.J., crowd what happened in 1960 when, as attorney general of Minnesota, he first greeted John F. Kennedy. In addition to putting an "R" on the end of Minnesota, Kennedy was a Catholic who didn't know much about dairy farming.

"But the people of Minnesota put aside their concerns over accent, religion and region," and voted for the person, Mondale said. He stressed how critical the Minnesota vote was in the narrow 1960 victory and recited similar figures—four-tenths of one percent, or less than 1 vote per precinct—in 1968 that "prevented this nation from having eight years of President Humphrey."

New Jersey was clearly a trouble spot drawing extra emphasis from both Democratic candidates, with polls showing Carter slightly ahead in Illinois and New York while Carter was campaigning there.

Ohio—which hasn't gone for any Democrat except Lyndon Johnson in the last five presidential elections—was rated as a possibility for the Democrats, but that was offset by a much closer race in Pennsylvania than Republicans are normally able to produce.

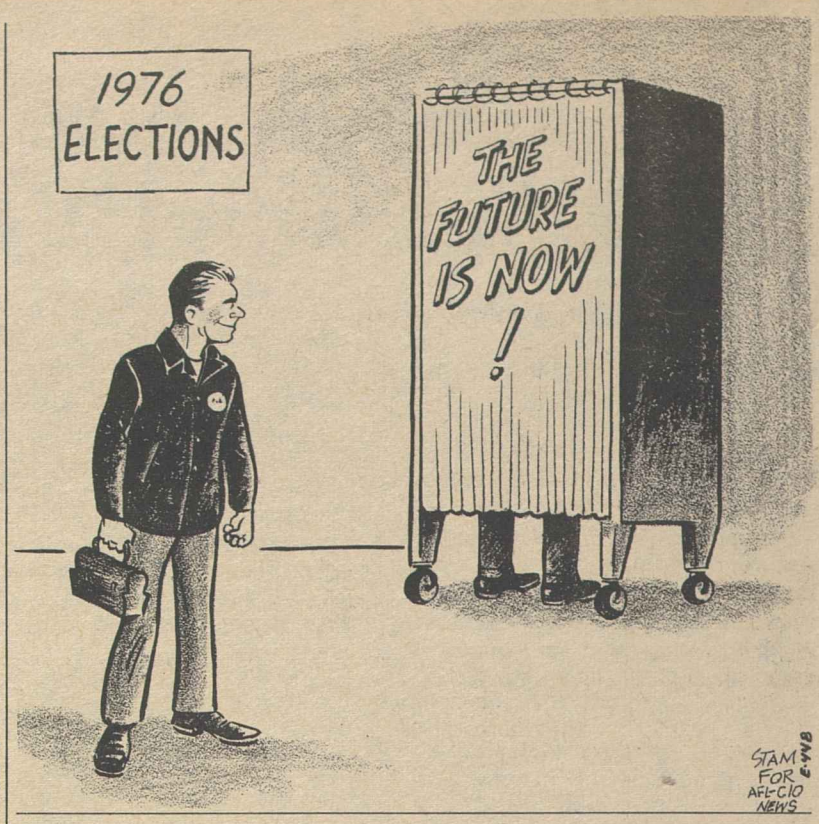
Michigan and Indiana were the only areas in the Great Lakes region not getting similar attention from Carter and Mondale.

The five states of the closing campaign effort exactly match the 130 electoral votes of the 11 states of the South, where Carter is expected to win a lion's share. But losing two of the five Great Lakes states would dictate that Carter-Mondale would have to win California or score heavily in lower New England and the border states to win.

Chadwick Appointed ERISA Administrator

William J. Chadwick has been named administrator of the Labor Dept.'s Pension & Welfare Benefit Programs. He succeeds James D. Hutchinson, who resigned Oct. 1.

Chadwick, who had served as Hutchinson's special assistant since May 1975, will be responsible for overseeing the Labor Dept.'s authority under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act.



Court Asked to Uphold Teachers' Agency Shop

The AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers have submitted a joint brief asking the Supreme Court to uphold a Michigan law that allows public employers to negotiate union shop agreements.

A suit financed by the legal fund of the National Right to Work Committee seeks to overturn both an agency shop contract negotiated with the Detroit Federation of Teachers and the provision of the Michigan Public Employees Relations Act that permits it.

Union attorneys contend that the "right-to-work" arguments have all been disposed of by previous Supreme Court decisions, and that the only point left at all open by these decisions has already been remedied by the Michigan Court of Appeals.

The state court ruling, which the union accepted, upholds the agency shop requirement that teachers who choose not to join the union must nevertheless help meet the expenses of union representation by paying a fee in place of dues. But it modifies the contract, in accordance with a Supreme Court decision involving the Railway Labor Act, so that a person who objects to specific political actions of a union can obtain a refund of the portion of dues used for such purposes.

Union attorneys note further that the Detroit Federation of Teachers has since amended its constitution to provide a rebate procedure even more liberal than that required by the courts. It allows persons paying agency shop fees a rebate for expenditures on controversial issues "only incidentally related to wages, hours and conditions of employment."

Thus, the AFL-CIO and UAW brief asserts, "the only issue" properly before the Supreme Court in this case "is whether a public employee may be required, as a condition of his employment, to pay a fee to defray the non-political expenditures of the union selected by the majority of his fellow employees."

The thrust of the union legal argument is that public jurisdictions can establish a collective bargaining framework of negotiate conditions of employment for government workers and that a state legislature does have the right to include as a proper matter of negotiations the issue of an agency shop.

The National Right to Work Committee's legal fund has also financed a number of harassment suits against unions in the private sector.

A group of 10 unions has accused the "right-to-work" outfit of violating a provision of the Landrum-Griffin Act that forbids interested employers from financing suits by workers against their unions. The suit, still pending in federal court, charges that the attacks on unions are largely financed by employer contributions in violation of the law.

Kistler Assails 'War' by Employers On Collective Bargaining Process

Denver—Efforts of some employers to frustrate and violate national policy promoting collective bargaining are grievous, persistent and pervasive, AFL-CIO Director of Organization & Field Services Alan Kistler told a National Labor Relations Board regional conference here.

"We are in the midst of a war against collective bargaining waged by a substantial segment of industries under the jurisdiction of the NLRB," Kistler declared. He called upon the board to fulfill its obligation to implement national policy and thwart attempts to violate it or render it ineffectual.

Opposition to collective bargaining in its initial stages—organizing—is now so institutionalized that "nearly all management is conversant with the myriad ways to avoid ever having to bargain with a labor union," Kistler said.

"There are those employers who commit wholesale violations of the National Labor Relations Act with the attitude that if there is no collective bargaining agreement — as often happens—they pay off," he said.

"Other employers are a little more sophisticated and don't resort to massive violations. They commit a few well-placed violations, or make borderline statements, and rely on the delay mechanism built into the act, as well as the way it is administered, to obtain their goal, which is to avoid collective bargaining."

Kistler cited a survey that the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. recently completed of unions that had won representation elections in 1970.

"Nearly 70 percent responded," he said. "In 20 percent of the units won, unions were not successful in obtaining a contract. Of the remaining 80 percent that were successful in reaching agreement on an initial contract, one out of five did not still have a contract by 1975.

"In other words, five years after NLRB certification, fully one-third of the units whose members voted for union representation did not have it."

Any party that engages in activities that improperly and unfairly attack the process of collective bargaining is attacking the mission of the NLRB, Kistler reminded his listeners. Attending the conference were all five board members, regional directors, regional attorneys, and assistant regional directors.

Suggesting ways in which NLRB regional representatives could more effectively assure that the goal of collective bargaining is not frustrated, Kistler noted that the most consistent complaint he has heard over the years is the tendency of NLRB agents to react to threats and pressures from management attorneys. These have the effect of delaying elections, he pointed out.

"With a little less inclination on your part to accept threats from management that they will delay matters for six months or a year, and with a little more willingness to get as tough with management as with union representatives, I believe you would solve some of the aggravating problems of delay," he said.

"It would also go a long way toward convincing union organizers, at least, that you are involved in the process of encouraging collective bargaining."

Steelworkers Gain 8-Cent COL Boost

Pittsburgh — A cost-of-living raise of 8 cents an hour will be added to the wages of some 400,000 Steelworkers in the basic steel industry and about 30,000 USWA members employed in the container industry, effective Nov. 1.

Earlier COL adjustments applied under the union's 1974 basic agreement totaled $1.05 an hour. The adjustments of 1 cent an hour for each increase of three-tenths of 1 percent in the government's Consumer Price Index are made quarterly.

More Unions Vote to Back Carter Ticket

The executive bodies of the Railroad Signalmen and the Woodworkers endorsed Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale for President and Vice President. The vote to endorse the Democratic ticket was unanimous in both cases.

After the meeting in Mount Prospect, Ill., President C. J. Chamberlain of the Signalmen urged the union's 15,000 members to support the Carter-Mondale slate, stressing, "We need a change in the White House." It was the first time the Signalmen have endorsed a presidential candidate.

From Portland, Ore., Woodworkers President Keith W. Johnson warned the union's 125,000 members in an open letter in the IWA newspaper that President Ford's camp has set up a "smokescreen of false issues." The real issues, Johnson declared, are jobs, tax justice, health care, housing, interest rates and education—all of which he said, have been ignored by the Nixon-Ford Administration in the past eight years.

More than 40 AFL-CIO unions have reaffirmed the endorsement of the Democratic slate by the federation's Executive Council and General Board either through convention or executive body action.

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Workers, Minorities Boost Carter, Mondale to Victory

Divided Government Ends:

Democrats Retain Grip on Congress

By David L. Perlman

Jimmy Carter will have a progressive, strongly Democratic Congress to work with for at least the first two years of his term as President. And for the first time in eight years, America will have a President and a congressional majority from the same party.

The 95th Congress was chosen in 435 House elections and in 33 Senate contests. When the ballots were tallied, here's how the congressional picture looked:

House

In party lineup and ideological divisions, the newly-elected House of Representatives is almost a carbon copy of the body that has battled the Ford Administration these past two years.

The political pendulum did not swing back and the Republicans were unable to recover even a portion of the 43 House seats lost two years ago in a backlash from the Nixon scandals.

Instead, the Democrats will hold and perhaps slightly enlarge their 2-1 majority in the House. Four districts were still in doubt as the AFL-CIO News went to press. If they split between the parties, the new lineup would be 292-143, a Democratic gain of two seats.

There will be scores of new faces in the 95th Congress. But most of the changes stem from voluntary retirements rather than election defeats. Nearly all of the big freshman class of Democrats won

(Continued on Page 2)

Senate

Democrats and Republicans traded a near-record number of Senate seats in a turbulent election that astonishingly left the party division unchanged.

Thirty-three of the Senate's 100 seats were up for election, and the GOP had hoped to whittle down the 62-38 Democratic majority.

Republicans did capture seven of the 22 Democratic seats up this year, defeating five incumbents and winning in two other states where Democratic incumbents had retired.

But the Democrats came back by winning seven of the 11 Republican seats at stake, defeating four incumbents in the process.

In other states, 16 incumbents won re-election and three Senate seats were retained by the party of the retiring senator.

There will be a vacancy when Walter F. Mondale resigns from the Senate to become Vice President.

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Hails Carter Win, Labor Turnout at Polls

AFL-CIO President George Meany made the following comment on the election:

We in the labor movement worked hard for the election of Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale because we believed America needed a change in the philosophy of government. It was obvious to us that the nation needed and wanted a government of compassion, whose primary concern would be the welfare of the American people.

We hope and believe the new leadership of Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale will provide that kind of government, put America back to work and end the economic mess that has caused great hardship in this nation.

President-elect Carter will be working with a liberal, progressive Congress, elected by a citizenry that clearly wanted an end to a government of stagnation and veto.

I can assure the President-elect that, as he sets forth to solve the problems facing America, he will have the full cooperation and assistance of the AFL-CIO.

Finally, I want to personally thank the thousands of union volunteers who worked tirelessly for this victory and for the large turnout of workers at the polls. I am proud of each and every one of them.



PRESIDENT-ELECT Jimmy Carter acknowledges the cheers of campaign workers and supporters at a victory rally in Atlanta shortly after unofficial returns pushed the Democratic nominee's electoral vote count over the 270 mark.

Job Trend Worsens:

Economic Indicators Drop for 2nd Month

The second consecutive monthly decline in the government's composite index of leading indicators shows "beyond the shadow of a doubt that America's economic mess is not being cleaned up," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

The index—the last major set of economic statistics released by the government before the Nov. 2 elections—tumbled seven-tenths of 1 percent in September after dropping a revised seven-tenths of 1 percent the month before. Changes in the index are widely viewed as an indication of the future direction of the economy.

Two of the indicators—the cut in the average workweek and the increase in the factory layoff rate—are especially important to workers, Meany observed, because "they point to still another increase in unemployment and more suffering for American families." He called for new leadership to avoid a "second Ford recession."

Meanwhile, higher retail prices appeared in the offing as the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the government's wholesale price index rose six-tenths of 1 percent last month, following a nine-tenths of 1 percent increase the month before.

While food prices declined in October, prices for industrial commodities increased 1 percent, the fifth consecutive month of relatively large industrial price advances. Changes in the latter are more significant since they make up three-fourths of BLS's monthly survey and are less volatile.

Another government report showed that factory layoffs in September increased to the highest level since November 1975 while new hire rates fell to their lowest point since last January. The Bureau of Labor Statistics report also showed a decline in the percentage of factory workers who quit their

(Continued on Page 8)

Vote Seen Clear Call For Change

By Rex Hardesty

Jimmy Carter will become the 39th President of the United States largely because two groups among the hardest hit by a declining economy — workers and minority group members—pooled their votes in the South and key industrial states.

In doing so, they provided Carter a popular vote plurality of almost 2 million and an electoral vote of 297—27 more than needed to elect.

And in the best tradition of political alliances, they shaped a coalition across state, class and religious lines that bodes well for the Carter Administration's ability to shake America out of the doldrums.

AFL-CIO President George Meany saluted Carter's victory as evidence that "the nation needed and wanted a government of compassion, whose primary concern would be the welfare of the American people."

For labor, the victory of Carter and his running mate, Minnesota Sen. Walter F. Mondale, culminated 15 weeks of intensive political activity since the AFL-CIO Executive Council endorsed the slate on July 19.

And for Carter, a one-term governor of Georgia who was unknown to much of the nation eight months ago, the restoration of the coalition among blacks, workers and liberals can give his Administration a potential for achievement unmatched since Franklin Delano

(Continued on page 8)

Governorship Margin Widened by Democrats

By James M. Shevis

Democrats increased their already wide margin of control over the nation's statehouses, winning nine of the 14 gubernatorial contests in the Nov. 2 elections for a net gain of one governorship.

As a result, the Democrats now hold governorships in 37 states, the Republicans in 12. Maine's governor, James Longley, is an independent who was not up for election this year. Highlights of the 1976 gubernatorial races:

- Nine new governors were elected, six Democrats and three Republicans.
- Of the seven incumbents who sought new terms, five were re-elected.
- Half of the states with governorships at stake opted for a change. The Democrats gave up three statehouses to Republicans while the GOP lost four to Democrats.
- Another woman governor, Democrat Dixy Lee Ray in Washington state, was elected. The nation's only other woman governor is Ella Grasso of Connecticut.

The elections also included a

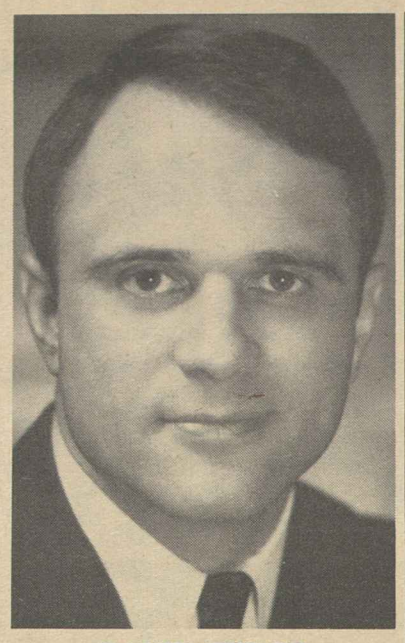
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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV



DIXY LEE RAY



DAVID PRYOR

Democrats Keep House Strength, Republicans Fail to Bounce Back

(Continued from Page 1)

re-election. Scattered Republican pickups were balanced out by new Democratic gains.

One of the retirees was House Speaker Carl Albert, who did not seek a 16th term from his Oklahoma constituents. He will be succeeded by Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill, a staunch liberal who has represented his Massachusetts district ever since the late John F. Kennedy gave up the seat to run successfully for the Senate. O'Neill's anticipated elevation has already touched off a scramble for Democratic caucus votes by aspirants for the majority leader post.

O'Neill saw the election of Carter as ending "eight frustrating years of vetoes" and he said congressional Democrats will be "eager to cooperate" with the new President.

A total of 50 House members from the 94th Congress were not on the ballot Nov. 2. In addition to 26 who retired, 21 gave up their seats to seek other offices and three were defeated for renomination in primaries.

Eighteen women won election to the House, one fewer than the record 19 who served in the 94th Congress. All 16 women incumbents who sought re-election won at the polls—11 Democrats and five Republicans. Three Democrats did not seek re-election: Bella Abzug of New York and Patsy Mink of Hawaii who gave up House seats to enter Senate primaries, and Leonor Sullivan of Missouri, who retired.

While a record 52 women sought House seats as major party candidates, the only new winners were Democrats Barbara Mikulski of Maryland and Mary Rose Oakar of Ohio.

The number of black House members remains at 17 plus the District of Columbia's non-voting delegate. All sought and won re-election.

Most House seats were either held by incumbents or filled by members of the same party.

Here's where the switches took place or where results were in doubt.

Arizona — The House seat that Republican Sam Steiger gave up to run for the Senate fell to a conservative Democrat, State Senate President Bob Stump. He was the only Democratic candidate in the state without COPE endorsement.

California—Only one of California's 43 House seats changed parties, and that was a Democratic pickup in the 16th District. The winner was Leon E. Panetta, a former Republican who quit a federal civil rights post in 1970 with an attack on President Nixon for sacrificing desegregation to a southern political strategy. Panetta beat seven-term Republican Burt Talcott who had 22 right and 113 wrong votes by COPE tally.

Colorado — Timothy E. Wirth, a liberal Democratic freshman, was leading conservative Republican Ed Scott in the 2nd District but the outcome was not certain at press time.

Illinois—When Democrat Tim Hall was elected from the staunchly Republican 15th District in 1974, it was tabbed a political "miracle." But Hall couldn't repeat and the seat was won by Tom Corcoran, a railroad executive. In the 10th District, the outcome was still uncertain in the district Democrat Abner J. Mikva narrowly carried two years ago. It is his third matchup with Republican Samuel H. Young, who won in 1972 but lost to Mikva in 1974.

Indiana—Since 1958, Democrat J. Edward Roush has been winning hair-thin victories in what should be a Republican district. This year, he lost to a wealthy Republican newspaper publisher, J. Danforth Quayle.

Iowa — While both of Iowa's freshman Democrats won, two-termer Edward Mezvinsky was edged out by James A. S. Leach, who campaigned as a moderate and said he could work well with a Jimmy Carter in the White House.

Kansas — Republican Garner E. Shriver, with a 25 right, 121 wrong COPE record in eight terms, was beaten by Democrat Dan Glickman, a businessman who heads the Wichita School Board. Other incumbents were re-elected, including Democrat Martha Keys whose marriage to an Indiana congressman had been seen as a handicap to her bid for another term.

Michigan—A standoff here. In the Ann Arbor district, Democrat Edward C. Pierce won the seat Republican Marvin L. Esch gave up when he ran unsuccessfully for the Senate. But in President Ford's hometown of Grand Rapids, Democrat Richard F. Vander Veen lost the seat he had won when Ford gave it up to become Vice President. Harold S. Sawyer recaptured it for the GOP.

Missouri—An open Democratic seat in the St. Louis suburbs was won by Republican Robert O. Snyder. He will succeed James W. Symington, who had lost out in a primary bid for the Democratic Senate nomination.

Montana—While Democrat John Melcher won election to the Senate, the House seat he gave up was taken by Republican Ron Marlenee.

Nebraska — An open seat in Omaha was won by State Sen. John J. Cavanaugh, the first Democratic winner in the 2nd District since 1948.

New Jersey—An indictment in a case not yet brought to trial proved too much of a political handicap for six-term Democrat Henry Helstoski. The winner was Harold C. Hollenbeck, considered a moderate in the context of Republican politics.

Ohio—Democrats took over two seats. In the 2nd District, including Cincinnati's western suburbs and part of the city, Republican Donald D. Clancy lost his bid for a ninth term. The winner was Thomas A. Luken, who once represented a neighboring district. In the 13th District, including Lorain, the retirement of moderate Republican Charles A. Mosher gave the Democrats an opportunity, and they took it. The winner was State Sen. Donald J. Pease, an Oberlin newspaper editor.

Pennsylvania — Democrats took over four seats and gave up only one in return to reverse the former party lineup of 14 Republicans and 11 Democrats in the House. Three of the Democratic gains came in districts where GOP incumbents retired or ran for other offices. Democrat Peter H. Kostmayer won the 8th District seat long held by Edward G. Biester, Jr.; Allen E. Ertel won the seat vacated by Herman T. Schneebeli; and the 18th District Pittsburgh seat of Sen.-elect H. John Heinz III was won by Doug Walgren. In the 23rd District, incumbent Republican Albert W. Johnson, 70, lost his bid for a seventh term to Democratic State Sen. Joseph S. Ammerman.

The lone Republican pickup was in the 24th District, including Erie, where six-term incumbent Joseph P. Vigorito was upset by Marc Marks.

Texas—A Dallas seat left open when Republican Alan Steelman made a futile race for the Senate was won by Democratic State Rep. Jim Mattox, who had strong labor and black support. In the 22nd District, the final result was still out. Incumbent Republican Ron Paul, who won a special election in April, again faces Democrat Bob Gammage.

Utah—As expected, the sex offense conviction of freshman Democrat Allan T. Howe made his Salt Lake City seat an easy pickup for conservative Republican Dan Marriott.

Virginia—Retirement of Democrat Thomas N. Downing after nine terms made his 1st District seat vulnerable and the winner was Republican Paul S. Trible, Jr.

Washington — The outcome was in doubt in the 2nd District where Democrat Lloyd Meeds, seeking a seventh term, was being challenged by John Nance Garner, a Republican although distantly related to Franklin D. Roosevelt's two-time vice president.

Democrats Widen Margin:

9 New Governors Reflect Party Shifts

(Continued from Page 1)

stunning upset of Missouri's incumbent Gov. Christopher S. Bond by Democrat Joseph P. Teasdale, and the election of two heirs to famous family fortunes, John D. Rockefeller IV in West Virginia and Pierre S. du Pont IV in Delaware.

All nine winning Democratic candidates in this year's gubernatorial contests were endorsed by the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

Bond's defeat in Missouri caught most observers by surprise. A rising Republican star, Bond had been heavily favored to win a second term over Teasdale, a Kansas City attorney and former prosecutor.

Teasdale earned the nickname "Walkin' Joe" four years ago when he finished third in the Democratic gubernatorial primary after a walking tour of the state. He upset the competition in this year's primary to win his party's nomination against Bond.

In Illinois, the pre-election favorite, James R. Thompson, easily defeated Sec. of State Michael J. Howlett, a Democrat. Thompson, a Republican, is a former U.S. attorney who successfully prosecuted a number of Chicago aldermen and other political figures in the state.

In other gubernatorial contests:

Arkansas—Gov. David Pryor lived up to advance notices and won a second two-year term over a political novice, Republican Leon Griffith. Pryor, a Democrat, won his first term in 1974 with 65 percent of the vote.

Delaware—Carter's win here was not enough to help the Democratic incumbent, Sherman W. Tribbitt, in his bid for re-election as du Pont, a popular three-term Republican congressman, won easily. Delaware is the home state of the du Pont Chemical manufacturing empire.

Indiana—Gov. Otis L. Bowen, the Republican incumbent, had no difficulty in winning a second term over his Democratic opponent, Sec. of State Larry Conrad. Bowen, a small-town doctor, benefited from the strong showing in Indiana of President Ford and former Indianapolis Mayor Richard Lugar who defeated Democrat Vance Hartke for a Senate seat.

Montana—Incumbent Democratic Gov. Thomas L. Judge defeated Republican Atty. Gen. Robert Woodahl to win a second term. Judge claimed 64 percent of the vote.

New Hampshire—Ultraconservative Gov. Meldrim Thomson, Jr., won a third term over former State Sen. Harry V. Spanos, a liberal Democrat who refused to say whether he would oppose a state sales or income tax. New Hampshire is the only state in the nation that has neither, and Thomson built his campaign on a pledge to veto any such proposal.

North Carolina—Lt. Gov. James Hunt reclaimed North Carolina for the Democrats, beating his Republican opponent, David T. Flaherty, former state secretary of human resources in the administration of Gov. James E. Holshouser, Jr. Holshouser, the first Republican elected to head the state in modern times, came to office in 1972. He was barred from seeking re-election by state law.

North Dakota—Democratic incumbent Gov. Arthur A. Link turned back his Republican challenger, Richard Elkin, a member of the state Public Service Commission, in a fairly close race.

Rhode Island—Lt. Gov. J. Joseph Garrahy kept Rhode Island Democratic with a victory over Republican James L. Taft, Jr., the mayor of Cranston. Gov. Philip W. Noel gave up the state house for a chance at a U.S. Senate seat, but failed to win the Democratic nomination.

Utah—Democrat Scott Matheson, a Salt Lake City attorney, bucked the statewide Republican trend and narrowly defeated the GOP candidate, Atty. Gen. Vernon B. Romney. Matheson will succeed Gov. Calvin L. Rampton, a Democrat, who decided not to seek a fourth term.

Vermont — Millionaire Richard A. Snelling, a Republican state representative, defeated State Treas. Stella B. Hackel, one of two women seeking governorships. Snelling will take over from Democratic Gov. Thomas P. Salmon, who chose not to run for re-election and lost in his attempt to unseat U.S. Sen. Robert T. Stafford, a Republican.

Washington—Democrat Ray, the former chairman of the old U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, defeated King County Executive John Spellman, a Republican. Incumbent Republican Gov. Daniel J. Evans did not seek a fourth term.

West Virginia—Carter's impressive margin of victory here was exceeded by that of Rockefeller, a Democrat from Charleston, who downed Republican Cecil H. Underwood, the state's governor from 1957 to 1961.

CREDIT UNION AUDIT

A complete verification of accounts of all members of the AFL-CIO Employees Federal Credit Union was made as of Sept. 30, 1976. Members who do not receive their statements by Nov. 5, 1976, are asked to notify the Chairman, Supervisory Committee, Rm. 701, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Governors Elected

Arkansas—David Pryor (D)*
Delaware—Pierre S. du Pont IV (R)
Illinois—James R. Thompson (R)
Indiana—Otis R. Bowen (R)*
Missouri—Joseph P. Teasdale (D)
Montana—Thomas L. Judge (D)*
New Hampshire—Meldrim Thomson (R)*
North Carolina—James B. Hunt (D)
North Dakota—Arthur A. Link (D)*
Rhode Island—J. Joseph Garrahy (D)
Utah—Scott M. Matheson (D)
Vermont—Richard A. Snelling (R)
Washington—Dixy Lee Ray (D)
West Virginia—John D. Rockefeller IV (D)

* Incumbent

Still 62-38 for Democrats:

Heavy Turnover in Senate Leaves Party Division Intact

(Continued from Page 1)

But the party lineup won't be affected since his successor will be appointed by Minnesota's Democratic governor.

Mondale's replacement will bring the new faces in the "Class of 1976" to 18.

The unusually heavy toll of incumbents who failed of re-election included three high-seniority Democrats, Vance Hartke of Indiana, Frank E. Moss of Utah and Gale W. McGee of Wyoming. All were three-term veterans, members of the large "Class of 1958" that ushered in an era of liberal Democratic majorities in the Senate.

Also beaten were incumbent Democrats Joseph M. Montoya of New Mexico and John V. Tunney of California, along with Republicans J. Glenn Beall of Maryland, Bill Brock of Tennessee, James L. Buckley of New York and Robert Taft, Jr. of Ohio.

The large portion of turnovers somewhat obscured the generally easy re-election victories of some of the best known senators.

Two Democrats didn't even have Republican opponents— John C. Stennis in Mississippi and Robert C. Byrd in West Virginia.

Hubert H. Humphrey's hospitalization during most of the campaign didn't cut into his one-sided re-election margin. Such national political figures as Edward M. Kennedy in Massachusetts, Edmund S. Muskie in Maine, and Henry M. Jackson of Washington were re-elected with ease. So was Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr., returned by New Jersey voters for a fourth term.

Humphrey and Byrd of West Virginia are the chief contenders for the majority leader post opened by the retirement of Mike Mansfield. Byrd has been the assistant leader under Mansfield.

Republican incumbents re-elected were Lowell P. Weicker in Connecticut, William V. Roth in Delaware, and Robert T. Stafford in Vermont.

Other Democratic incumbents returned were Lawton Chiles in Florida, Howard W. Cannon in Nevada, Quentin N. Burdick in North Dakota, Lloyd M. Bentsen in Texas, and William Proxmire in Wisconsin.

Virginia's Harry F. Byrd, Jr., again won election as an independent over a Democratic candidate, Elmo Zumwalt, Jr., the retired admiral. But since Byrd takes part in the Senate Democratic caucus, he is generally counted in the Democratic column on party breakdowns.

New senators were elected in the following states:

Arizona—One of the Senate's most conservative Republicans, Paul J. Fannin, did not seek a third term and the seat was won by a COPE-endorsed Democrat, Dennis DeConcini. The 39-year-old DeConcini easily beat Sam Steiger, a five-term congressman who was badly hurt by an exceptionally bitter Republican primary battle.

California—The flamboyant 70-year-old S. I. Hayakawa, a former college president, will enter the Senate's freshman class in January. He plunged successfully into California's turbulent political waters to win the Republican primary and go on to edge out incumbent Democrat John V. Tunney, who was seeking a second term.

Hawaii—Spark Matsunaga, like Hayakawa a Japanese-American, won the Senate seat left open by the retirement of Republican Hiram L. Fong, who had held it for three terms. But ethnic background is the only tie with the California Republican. Matsunaga, a six-term veteran of the House, has a cumulative COPE record of 126 "right" votes by AFL-CIO standards and only 9 "wrong" votes.

Indiana—An assortment of political problems and a strong Republican candidate ended Vance Hartke's 18 years in the Senate. The winner by a big margin was Richard G. Lugar, former mayor of Indianapolis, who two years ago had lost to Birch Bayh, Indiana's other Democratic senator. Lugar seems to have lived down the dubious accolade of having once been described as President Nixon's favorite mayor. The switch is a conservative gain.

Maryland—Democrats found an attractive new political figure in Paul S. Sarbanes, a three-term congressman who showed to good advantage as a member of the Judiciary Committee during the Nixon impeachment hearings. He easily beat incumbent J. Glenn Beall, Jr., who won an upset victory six years ago but later was found to have been the beneficiary of a secret campaign fund distributed by Nixon White House aides. Beall's COPE record was 41 right and 44 wrong votes; Sarbanes had 80 right and 8 wrong votes.

Michigan—The seat held by retiring Sen. Philip A. Hart will stay Democratic. It was won by Donald W. Riegle, Jr., who was a liberal Republican during most of his eight years in Congress but switched party affiliation in 1973.

Missouri — The retirement of Democrat Stuart Symington after four terms and the death in a plane accident of the Democratic primary winner made this seat vulnerable. Republican John C. Danforth, the state attorney general, beat former Gov. Warren E. Hearnes, the substitute Democratic candidate.

Montana—Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield is retiring after four terms. But John Melcher, who served in the House since 1969, kept the seat Democratic by beating a highly conservative former Farm Bureau official.

Nebraska—Omaha Mayor Edward Zorinsky changed his party from Republican to Democratic just one year ago. But he defeated Republican Rep. John Y. McCollister to become the first Democrat Nebraska has sent to the Senate since 1934. The seat had been held by Republican Roman L. Hruska, retiring after three terms. Zorinsky is considered more conservative than most northern Democratic senators. But his voting record is bound to be a big improvement over Hruska's 17 right and 154 wrong COPE tally.

New Mexico—Now the Republicans have an astronaut in the Senate to match Democrat John H. Glenn, Jr. of Ohio. Harrison Schmitt, who walked on the moon, capitalized on an accumulation of political problems for Sen. Joseph M. Montoya, the two-term Democratic incumbent, to win an upset victory.

New York — Colorful, erudite, outspoken Daniel P. Moynihan will represent New York in the Senate. He defeated incumbent James. L. Buckley after an issue-oriented campaign. Six years ago, Buckley won the seat as the Conservative Party candidate who had the blessings of the Nixon White House in purging a moderate Republican. Buckley won the Republican Party primary this year. But running on the Republican and Conservative Party tickets, he came in second to Moynihan, the Democratic and Liberal Party candidate.

Ohio—It's hard to beat a Taft in Ohio, but Democrat Howard M. Metzenbaum succeeded on his second try. Six years ago, Robert Taft, Jr. narrowly defeated Metzenbaum; now the result was reversed. The issues were clear: Metzenbaum campaigned for the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill and against deregulation of natural gas prices. Taft, seeking a second term, took the opposite view.

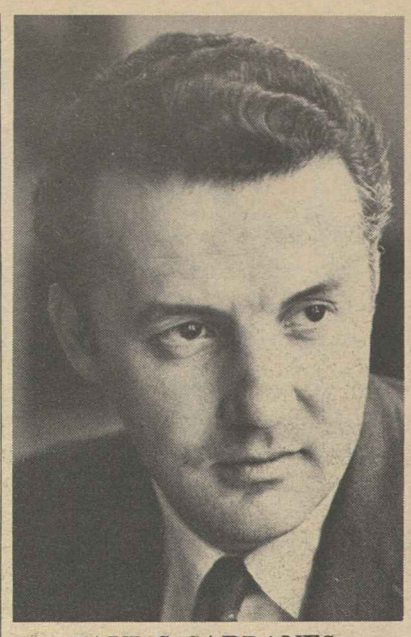
Pennsylvania — The Republican winner, H. John Heinz III, had almost as liberal a record in the House as his Democratic opponent, William J. Green. He is also a very wealthy man and spent more than $2 million of his own money to seek election to the Senate—far more than the Democratic campaign chest in the state. His win kept for the GOP the seat opened by the retirement of Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott.

Rhode Island—Incumbent John O. Pastore did not seek a fifth term and Republican John Chafee, a former governor and Secretary of the Navy, ended the long Democratic domination. A bitter primary had hurt the Democratic candidate, Richard P. Lorber, a political newcomer.

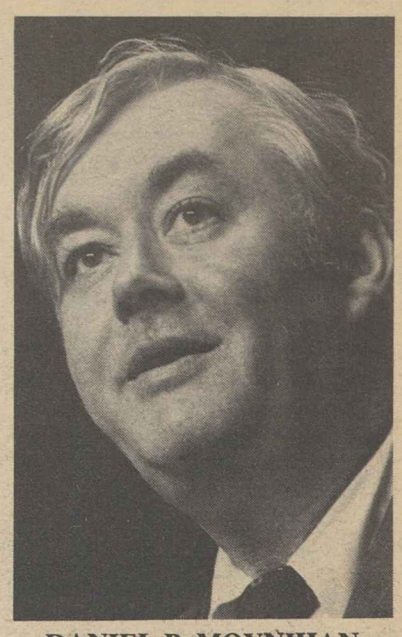
Tennessee—Six years ago, Republican Bill Brock edged out a liberal Democratic senator, Albert Gore. This year, James R. Sasser recaptured the seat for the Democrats by a comfortable margin. He is a former state Democratic chairman, with strong support from labor and blacks in the state.

Utah—Democrat Frank E. Moss, a highly-regarded senator seeking a fourth term, had overcome tough political challenges in past elections. But this year he lost out to a conservative Republican, seeking his first political office, who calls himself a "free enterprise conservative." The winner is Orrin G. Hatch, a 42-year-old attorney.

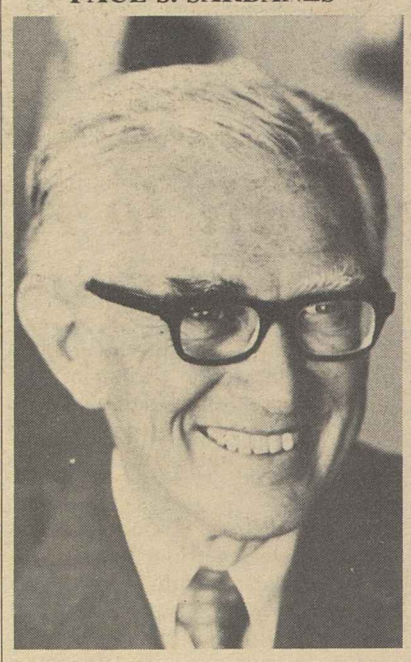
Wyoming — For three terms, Democrat Gale W. McGee was sent to the Senate by one of the few states that remain heavily Republican in voter registration. This year, he lost out to a conservative Republican, Malcolm Wallop, who has had important campaign aid and funding from national right-wing groups.



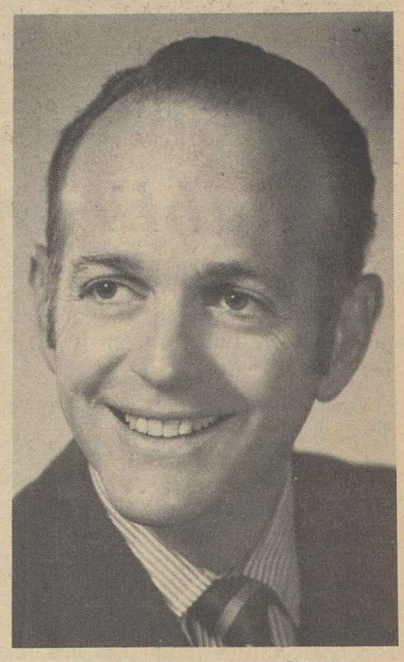
PAUL S. SARBANES



DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN



HOWARD METZENBAUM



DENNIS DeCONCINI

Election Law Violations Charged to R-T-W Arm

Cheyenne—The Wyoming AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has charged the National Right to Work Committee and its political arm with violating federal election law by giving illegal financial aid to Republican candidates.

The state COPE organization asked the Federal Election Commission for a "full investigation" of help given by the right-to-work groups to the Senate candidacy of Republican Malcolm Wallop and to President Ford's campaign. Wallop mounted a heavily financed campaign that unseated Democratic Sen. Gale W. McGee.

The telegram from L. Keith Henning, executive secretary of the State AFL-CIO and of COPE, was sent to the federal commission before the balloting.

It charged that the National Right to Work Committee illegally used corporate funds to buy full-page advertisements in Wyoming Newspapers supporting Wallop and Ford. Further, it said the advertisements violate campaign spending and contribution limits. After the complaint was filed, the ads were withdrawn from several newspapers.

The COPE telegram also alleged that the Employee Rights Campaign Committee of the National Right to Work Committee had solicited funds beyond the categories of donors allowed by law and had contributed at least $9,500 to the Wallop for Senate campaign.

It expressed the belief that the so-called right-to-work groups were "used as underground pipelines and channels for illegal corporate contributions to the Ford and Wallop campaigns."

Henning told reporters that the State AFL-CIO had planned to purchase advertisements to refute the ads of the right-to-work groups. But "counsel advised that such an action on our part would not be legal."

33 Senate Winners

Arizona—Dennis DeConcini (D)
California—S. I. Hayakawa (R)
Connecticut—Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R)*
Delaware—William V. Roth, Jr. (R)*
Florida—Lawton Chiles (D)*
Hawaii—Spark M. Matsunaga (D)
Indiana—Richard G. Lugar (R)
Maine—Edmund S. Muskie (D)*
Maryland—Paul Sarbanes (D)
Massachusetts—Edward M. Kennedy (D)*
Michigan—Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (D)
Minnesota—Hubert H. Humphrey (D)*
Mississippi—John C. Stennis (D)*
Missouri—John C. Danforth (R)
Montana—John Melcher (D)
Nebraska—Edward Zorinsky (D)
Nevada—Howard W. Cannon (D)*
New Jersey—Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D)*
New Mexico—Harrison Schmitt (R)
New York—Daniel P. Moynihan (D)
North Dakota—Quentin N. Burdick (D)*
Ohio—Howard M. Metzenbaum (D)
Pennsylvania—H. John Heinz III (R)
Rhode Island—John Chafee (R)
Tennessee—James R. Sasser (D)
Texas—Lloyd M. Bentsen (D)*
Utah—Orrin G. Hatch (R)
Vermont—Robert T. Stafford (R)*
Virginia—Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (Ind.-Dem.)*
Washington—Henry M. Jackson (D)*
West Virginia—Robert C. Byrd (D)*
Wisconsin—William Proxmire (D)*
Wyoming—Malcolm Wallop (R)

* Incumbent

Election American Style

ELECTION DAY 1976 was a proper and fitting celebration of the nation's Bicentennial, a day dedicated to the people exercising both their individual and collective voice that their government shall be instituted with the "consent of the governed."

The day celebrated also this nation's 200-year dedication to the concept that a free people can bring about change without terror, violence and coercion in an orderly and peaceful manner in which the majority respects and guarantees the rights of the minority.

As the people voted, disregarding the imparted "wisdom" of the political commentators, the pundits and the pollsters, turning out in great numbers to exercise their choice from local school board member to national President, there was something of the recent July Fourth when the people, in their local communities, engineered their own bicentennial celebrations marked by simple respect, enjoyment and pride in their country and its two centuries of freedom.

The trade union movement worked hard for the election of Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale because, as AFL-CIO President George Meany noted, "we believed America needed a change in the philosophy of government. It was obvious to us that the nation needed and wanted a government of compassion, whose primary concern would be the welfare of the American people."

The effort apparently bore fruit. The New York Times, writing of a CBS News survey of voters as they left the voting booth, said trade union members produced the "vital ingredient" in Carter's victory, that "at least six out of every 10 union households" responded to the AFL-CIO's drive to support the Carter-Mondale ticket.

Interestingly the Times story said that "among working-class voters who do not belong to unions a slight majority were found to be voting in favor of Mr. Ford. But unionized blue-collar voters and their families voted overwhelmingly for Mr. Carter."

The same analysis noted that voter turnout appeared to be sizeable among black and Hispanic Americans, an important factor for Carter in his campaign to bring out the largest possible vote among moderate and low-income Americans.

THE GREAT OUTPOURING of voters exposed once again the essential independence and sometimes downright contrariness of the American people to "take care" of the experts—those who have labelled them "apathetic," indecisive and befuddled. The July Fourth celebration comes to mind as an earlier demonstration of this particular American characteristic.

The post-election analyses will continue at great length turning eventually into a shelf full of books tracing the political phenomenon of the rise of Jimmy Carter, the conventions, the campaign with its peculiar tone and the contributions of both a hectoring and lecturing press, radio and television.

But however the books turn out and whatever the conclusions they reach, the last word has been spoken by the American people about their leaders, new and old, and more fundamentally about themselves.

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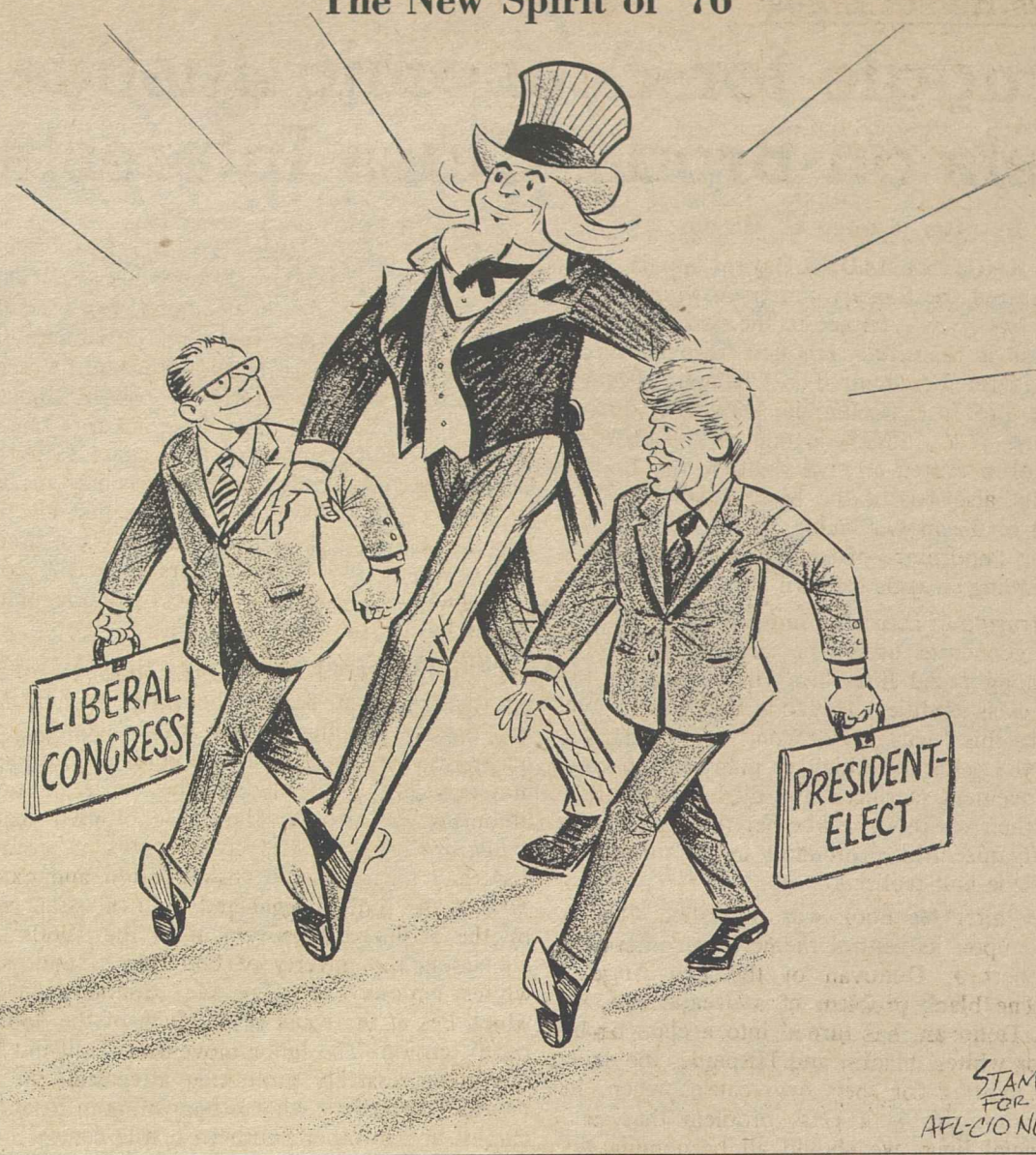
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The New Spirit of '76



Political Myth Refuted:

State, City Employment Growth Far Outstrips Federal Payroll

By Gus Tyler

ONE OF THE most widely accepted myths in our political discourse this election year is the belief that the federal bureaucracy has been growing and that local government has been shrinking.

One party says that this is bad; the other says that it is necessary. But nobody says that it just ain't so, although the plain facts are that the great expansion of the bureaucracy has not been in Washington, D.C., but in state and local governments.

Consider these facts, for instance:

In the 15-year period between 1951 and 1966, the number of people on the federal payroll was frozen at a figure between 2.2 million and 2.4 million. Actually, the number of federal employees per capita was on the decline. In 1951, there were almost 15 per thousand and in 1966 there were just about 12.

During this same period, the number of employees on state, county and municipal payrolls zoomed upward. In 1955, there were 4.6 million such employees; by 1970, the number had risen to 10.5 million.

As a percentage of the population, such employees at the nonfederal level rose from 28 per thousand in 1955 to almost 60 per thousand in 1970.

So while the number of federal employees was standing still, the number of employees at the state, county and municipal level more than doubled.

By 1970, there were more than three times as many employees at the local level as there were at the federal.

The notion that Washington is trying to do it all while the lower levels of government atrophy is a myth, with all the factual evidence running to the contrary.

For those who are not satisfied with having "power" descend from the nation's capital to the state capitals but who insist that power belongs at the grass-roots—that is, the municipal level—the evidence once more confirms their wishes.

In the years from 1955 to 1969, public employment at the municipal level grew at about twice the speed of such employment at the state level.

Another way to look at this is to compare federal expenditures with expenditures at the local level.

In 1953, the federal portion of all public expenditures was 70 percent, leaving a mere 30 percent for local governments. By 1958, however, the federal share fell to 57 percent. And then, it fell to 52 percent in 1963, to 49.4 percent in 1968 (although there were big federal outlays for the Vietnam War that year), and to 38 percent in 1973.

The portion spent by state, county and municipal governments ran in the other direction, of course, rising from 30 percent to 62 percent.

The big spender then has not been Uncle Sam but our town fathers. The big bureaucracy is not on the Potomac, but right in our own backyards. The top has shrunk; the bottom has bulged.

And if all these facts seem incredible, you may check them in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1974, issued by the Dept. of Labor. The facts are on pages 249 and 250.

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'Time to Unify Our Nation...'

We have a great nation as you know, and sometimes in the past we've been disappointed in our own government. But I think it's time to tap the tremendous strength and vitality and idealism and hope and patriotism and a sense of brotherhood and sisterhood in this country to unify our nation. . . .

It's not going to be easy for any of us. I don't claim to know all the answers, but I have said many times in may campaign . . . that I am not afraid to take on the responsibilities of President of the United States.

My strength and my courage and my advice and my counsel and my criticism comes from you.

If I can tap the greatness that's in you and in the American people, we can make our nation's government great and a source of pride once again. . . .

I'll try not to disappoint you.

Jimmy Carter, Nov. 3, 1976

Across Racial Lines:

Struggle for Economic Justice Rests on Broad Class Interests

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER Bayard Rustin, who organized the famous march on Washington in 1963, has given credence to the current saying that "small is beautiful." His new 78-page book, "Strategies for Freedom: The Changing Pattern of Black Protest," (Columbia University Press, New York, N.Y., $5.95) is one of the shortest treatises ever written on civil rights in the United States, but also one of the best. Rustin goes to the heart of the matter which, in his view, is the overriding importance of economic democracy in the continuing struggle for civil rights.

The struggle to achieve a more democratic and humane economic order, he says, will not be fought along racial lines but will be defined by broader class realities. He adds that the degree to which this struggle is won will determine whether the goals for which so many in the civil rights movement sacrificed and died "will be fulfilled in their entirety, or whether the high hopes which galvanized this profoundly important movement will be half-realized."

Shortly after his book was published, Rustin expanded upon its central theme in an interview with Robert J. Donovan of the Los Angeles Times. The black problem of a decade ago, he told Mr. Donovan, has turned into a class problem. Poor whites, blacks, and Hispanics, he said, "are all fighting for their own causes when, in fact, because this is a class problem that cuts across racial lines, we should all be coming together to work for a common economic objective."

Rustin has been pilloried by a number of left-liberal and radical-chic reformers for pursuing this line of argument and for saying, as he has done in season and out of season, that organized labor is "the only significant social force which (can) be depended upon to press the safeguarding of the social and economic rights achieved (by blacks) through protest and struggle."

Rustin has not been intimidated by his critics. Convinced that he is right and blest with a saving sense of humor, he keeps plugging away at his central theme, regardless of what is said about him by the opposition. And much of what has been said about him can only be described as being rather vicious.

It appears, however, that his patience is beginning to pay off. More and more people are beginning to echo his central thesis that, in the struggle for racial justice, "blacks must have allies who share common problems and pursue common goals."

A lengthy article in a recent issue of The Nation by Ed McConville, "The Southern Textile War," is an interesting case in point. For more than 30 years, the labor movement has tried unsuccessfully to organize the 600,000 workers employed in the southern textile industry. In recent years, its organizing efforts have been directed primarily at the J. P. Stevens company, one of the giants in the industry. In August 1974 the Textile Workers Union (which recently merged with the Clothing Workers) won its first election over Stevens in Roanoke Rapids, N.C., a dreary mill town of 15,000. Two years later, the company has yet to sign a contract with the union. So the battle goes on.

FOR PRESENT PURPOSES, however, that's not the point at issue. The point is that Mr. McConville, echoing Bayard Rustin's long-standing thesis, sees the Roanoke Rapids election as a major victory not only for the cause of trade unionism but also for the cause of civil rights. "Unionization . . . ," he says, "represents nothing less than the economic consolidation and extension of the limited legal and political gains won by the civil rights movement in the 1960s. By alleviating the poverty of both blacks and poor whites, unions can allay the economic enmity which lies at the roots of so much of the South's racial tension. The labor movement's self-interest lies in aggressively promoting integration in the region." And that's what is happening in Roanoke Rapids and in other Southern textile centers.

"I had never been with blacks socially," says Danny Blackwell, who works in one of Stevens's Roanoke Rapids mills. "Then George (a union organizer) started taking us fishing together . . . and we really got along good. That's where I first got my feeling about blacks and whites being together in the union. They've all got pretty much the same problems and a lot of the same ideas about what to do about them. It's just a question of getting them together so they can find that out."

I submit that Mr. Blackwell makes more sense in this regard than many of Bayard Rustin's ivory tower critics in and out of civil rights movement. Blackwell knows from his own experience what these people have yet to learn from reading one another's articles and books, namely, that the struggle to achieve a more humane economic order will not be fought along racial lines but will be defined by broader class interests.

Four-Year 'Disaster':

White House Failures Blamed For Nation's Housing Shortage

THE ADMINISTRATION'S FAILURE to develop sound policies and effectively administer existing housing programs spelled a record of "disaster" for the housing industry over the past four years, AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry B. Schechter declared.

Schechter said on Labor News Conference that the recent slight improvement in housing starts was a "one-month, seasonally adjusted rate," that looks good only when it is compared with the "abysmally low" base hit at the bottom of the recession. He said that actual housing production has fallen some 2.5 million units short of meeting national housing needs over the last three years and that, even with the recent gain, the deficit will grow larger.

High mortgage interest rates that have blocked a growing number of American families from the home-buying market, coupled with a deliberate cutback in federal housing programs, Schechter said, have kept the industry in a steep downturn that has sent the nationwide construction unemployment rate to 27 percent. Yet, he asserted, the Ford Administration has failed to take adequate initiatives to counteract the skid.

Until a few weeks before the election, Schechter noted, the Administration's housing policy mirrorred its attitudes toward the overall economy of holding a tight rein on monetary policy and government expenditures.

But even when the Administration made its pre-election move to spur recovery, available funds were used grudgingly and a little at a time, he observed.

Because of the faulty Ford policy, Schechter said, "we really have not been able to bring housing to the level of production that is needed—both from an economic point of view and a social point of view."

The labor housing expert called for a shift of monetary and credit policies to ease the burden that now falls on interest rates in the effort to cool inflation. He noted that President-elect Jimmy Carter has expressed support for programs that would bring interest rates down to 6 percent.

A 6 percent mortgage interest rate is possible, Schechter said, noting that the only limitation set in the law is the maximum interest rate.

But, he declared, "The Ford Administration has chosen to leave the rate at the maximum," rather than open the housing market to more potential home-buyers through interest rates which would be within the range of moderate-income families.

Reporters questioning Schechter on the AFL-CIO public affairs program were Ash Gerecht of the Housing Affairs Letter and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. Labor News Conference is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE FIGHT for tax reform goes back at least three decades. For the last three and one-half years, Congress has been trying to come up with meaningful tax legislation. About one month before the 1976 election, it gave birth to the Tax Reform Act of 1976.

If the new tax bill represents the "piecemeal" approach to tax reform, then the new law was a step in the direction of equity—but certainly not a giant step.

There were major differences between the Senate and House bills, so much so that the final 1,000-page law was labeled a "legislative miracle." The President signed the measure into law but even his own statement suggests he did so because he had no other alternative with the election less than a month away. After all, Ford has not been shy about vetoing legislation and the 1976 tax law would have meant a net gain of $1.6 billion in federal revenues in fiscal 1977, beginning Oct. 1, 1976.

While the 1976 legislation provided only partial answers to the worst tax inequities, it was a plus rather than a minus.

A number of long-sought reforms are included in the bill although few went far enough to help much in achieving tax equity. Among these provisions are ones which include a minimum tax for the wealthy and corporations, tighter rules on the use of foreign tax credits—particularly used by oil companies—a limitation on how much income can be sheltered as well as some restrictions on capital gains bonanzas.

In addition, workers gained some through "liberalized" retirement income credit, expansion of credit for working parents with child care expenses and a continuation of the individual income tax cuts voted two years ago.

While a few of the tax loopholes for business may have been tightened, tax breaks were continued in such areas as extension of the 10 percent investment tax credit and the broadening of corporate surtax exceptions. Also, DISC—Domestic International Sales Corporations—was trimmed only slightly so that it still costs the Treasury about $1 billion annually.

Other tax breaks were achieved by such industries as airlines, railroads, insurance companies, utility companies and industries required to install pollution control devices. Generally, tax shelters were limited but not regulated.

DIRECTLY RELATED to the debate on the tax bill was the report of Rep. Charles Vanik (D-Ohio) on the results of his fifth annual corporate tax study.

The study was made, he said, by "extremely capable and competent professionals." They examined the tax returns of Fortune Magazine's "Top 100" plus some major non-industrials—a total of 148 of the largest corporations and conglomerates. Sixteen of the firms either had losses or did not report returns in a manner which permitted them to be included in the study.

Vanik said his study found that 11 companies had paid no federal income tax in 1975 despite an approximate adjusted net income of more than $1.1 billion. Leading the parade was the Ford Motor Co. which not only paid no federal income tax for the year but received a $132 million rebate from the Treasury.

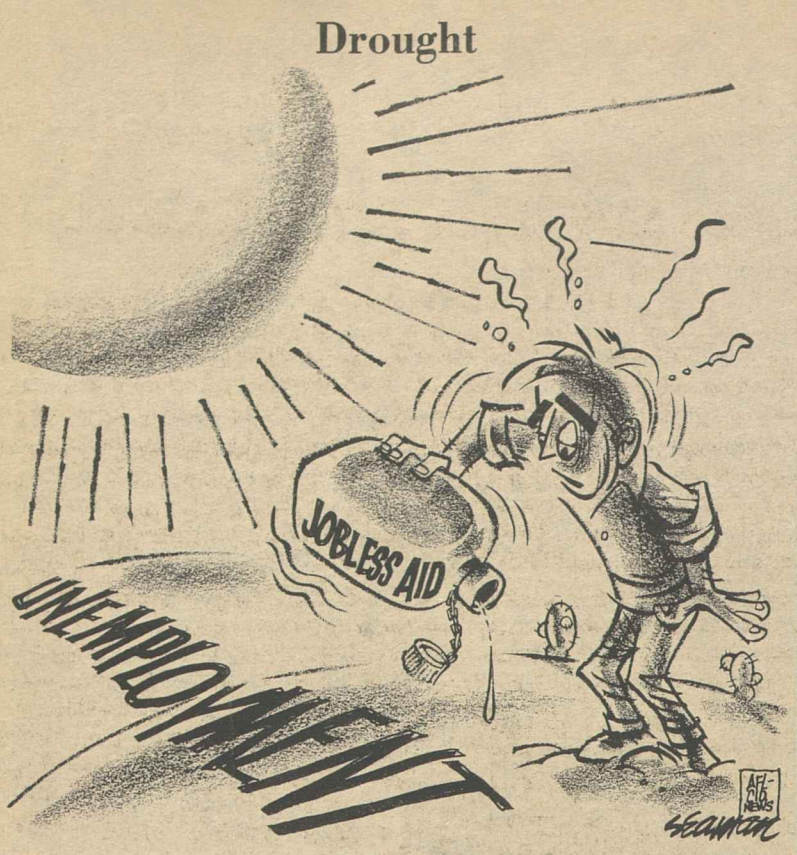
"Corporate America's contribution to the federal treasury in federal income has continued to decline," the Ohio congressman said. "While the percentage of federal receipts from corporate income taxes has been as high as 22.7 percent . . . corporation income tax payments amounted to only 14.4 percent in 1975. The figure was 14.6 percent in 1974."

American corporations are paying a smaller share of the cost of running the country, Vanik observed. If contributions of large corporations continue to decrease, he warned, taxes will have to be raised on individuals, small business and miscellaneous personal income to make up the difference.

The Tax Reform Law of 1976 will make limited improvements in this picture but there is still a way to go before achieving genuine tax equity—where the worker is not subsidizing the wealthy of the country.



PRESIDENT-ELECT Carter's goal of 6 percent home mortgages is clearly attainable through proper use of tandem plans already spelled out in federal law, AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry Schechter, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Robert Cooney, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Ash Gerecht of the Housing Affairs Letter. The AFL-CIO produced interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



Chavez Pledges Fight For Farm Law Funding

San Francisco—United Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez pledged to carry on the fight for adequate funding of California's new collective bargaining law for farm workers despite the defeat this week of Proposition 14, a labor-backed initiative designed to assure that funding.

"We'll go back to the legislature and continue the same fight," Chavez said.

"We'll go back to square one. They came up with the property access rule argument, which was frightening to some voters. They'll come back in January and try to amend it. If they don't get the amendment, they'll try to hold up the funding," Chavez predicted.

"It's the same old fight. We won't give up," he declared.

The proposition, one of 15 statewide measures confronting California voters, was defeated by a 3 to 2 margin after an extensive mass media campaign mounted by the state's $8.5 billion agribusiness industry sought to convince the voters that the access rule, which had been upheld by both the State Supreme Court and the U.S. Supreme Court, would threaten the private property rights of all.

The access rule gives farm union organizers limited access to grower property during non-working hours to inform farm workers of their rights. Since many farm workers live on grower property and are otherwise inaccessible, the access rule is viewed as essential to fair farm labor elections.

"When things like this happen, it brings people closer. All is not lost. We have not lost our brotherhood, our spirit, our solidarity," Chavez said.

California voters approved eight of the twelve other statewide measures backed by the California AFL-CIO, including Proposition 2 providing a $280 million bond issue for state and local parks, beaches and recreational areas; Proposition 3, a $25 million bond issue to encourage the insulation of private homes and the use of solar heating and cooling systems; and Proposition 4 to require the University of California to follow competitive bidding practices and prohibit the denial of admission to the university on the grounds of race, religion or ethnic heritage.

But they rejected Proposition 1, a $500 million bond issue to spur home construction, and Proposition 12 to authorize state loans at less than prevailing interest rates to finance home insulation and solar energy systems.

The California AFL-CIO took no position on Proposition 13, a measure that would have authorized greyhound dog racing, but it was soundly defeated.

R-T-W Repeal Voted Down In Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark. — Arkansas voters refused to lift the state's 32-year-old ban on the union shop.

The state's labor movement had successfully petitioned on the ballot a proposed constitutional amendment that would have allowed negotiation of union and agency shop agreements. But it went down to defeat by a 2-1 margin. Nearly complete returns showed 192,124 in favor and 387,084 opposed.

J. Bill Becker, president of the State AFL-CIO and spokesman for the United Labor coalition that worked for the amendment, said a massive advertising blitz by "right-to-work" organizations was reinforced by the scare tactics of the state's powerful business establishment and opposition from every newspaper.

Because of this "big lie" tactic, Becker charged, many voters were convinced that passage of the proposition would somehow force everyone into a union.

The result, Becker said, was a vote "to preserve the status quo rather than risk change."

AFT Chosen by Illinois Faculties

The American Federation of Teachers won the right to represent faculty members at five Illinois state universities by overwhelmingly defeating the American Association of University Professors in a representation election.

Of 1,625 votes cast, AFT netted 1,068 to AAUP's 464. Ninety-three faculty members voted for no representation. The polling took place on each of the five campuses on Oct. 20-21.

The Illinois election was the second major college contest won by AFT in less than a year. The union won bargaining rights last March for some 5,500 faculty members in the Florida state university system.

Key Ballot Issues:

Voters in Six States Reject Curbs on Nuclear Facilities

By John R. Oravec

Ballot initiatives that would have imposed tight restrictions on the development of nuclear power facilities were rejected by voters in six states, in some cases by landslide proportions.

Unions campaigned against the proposals in all six states—Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Ohio, Oregon and Washington. The measures were designed generally to require two-thirds approval of the legislature prior to construction or modification of a nuclear power plant in the state.

AFL-CIO President George Meany congratulated the federation's central bodies in the six states for their successful efforts in helping to defeat the anti-nuclear power issues.

In telegrams sent to the presidents of the state AFL-CIO organizations, Meany noted that the issues were "complex, difficult to explain and highly emotional, which made your task that much more difficult and the victory that much sweeter."

Because of the efforts of the labor movement, Meany said, "progress in America will not be strangled due to unwise and excessive restraints on the development of safe nuclear energy."

In the campaigns, labor stressed the need for the development of alternative sources of energy vital for jobs expansion. Opponents sought to drum up scare campaigns playing on the fears of nuclear radiation.

All six of the state measures were patterned after the one that California voters rejected in the state's June primary election.

Voters in Missouri approved a proposal that prohibits electric power companies from charging customers in advance for the construction cost of new facilities, including nuclear power plants.

Other key ballot issues affecting the interests of workers involved equal rights for women, curbs on nonreturnable beverage containers, tax reform measures, restrictive state spending limitations and improving union rights of workers.

A California proposition to write the state's farm labor law into the constitution and assure adequate funding was defeated. **(Story, this page.)**

In Arkansas, a Rights of Labor constitutional amendment that would have permitted the negotiation of union shop contracts in the state was turned down by about a 2 to 1 margin. **(Story, this page.)**

Labor batted .500 in four states on proposals calling for deposits on all beverage containers, which in effect would eliminate the use of disposable bottles and cans.

Voters rejected "ban-the-can" measures pressed by environmentalists by a margin of about 2 to 1 in Colorado and narrowly in Massachusetts. But similar measures were approved in Maine and Michigan.

Bans on the use of disposable bottles and cans are on the books in Oregon and Vermont. The Maine measure also calls for a deposit on plastic six-pack holders.

Guarantees for the equal treatment of women were affirmed with strong labor support in Massachusetts and Colorado. In Massachusetts, the proposal was for the ratification of an Equal Rights Amendment in the state's constitution. In Colorado, voters turned down by better than a 3 to 1 margin a measure seeking repeal of the ERA provisions in the state constitution.

In other key ballot issues across the country:

Alaska—The shift of the state capital from Juneau to Willow was approved.

Arizona—Repeal of mandatory testing for vehicle emissions was narrowly defeated.

California—A measure to allow greyhound racing in the state was turned down.

Colorado—Voters rejected by a vote of 3 to 1 a complex measure that would have repealed the state tax on food.

Delaware—A proposal to allow slot machine gambling was rejected.

Maryland—A "blue law" in the Washington, D.C. suburbs was repealed to allow stores with more than six employees to operate on Sundays.

Massachusetts—A proposed ban on the sale and ownership of handguns was rejected by a voting percentage of about 70 to 30.

Michigan—A labor-opposed proposal to put a ceiling on state spending was defeated, but another measure providing for a graduated state income tax that labor had supported also lost.

New Jersey — Las Vegas-type gambling casinos were approved for Atlantic City.

Oklahoma — An amendment to the state constitution to allow the sale of liquor by the drink was rejected.

Electoral College Vote

States	*Carter*	*Ford*	*States*	*Carter*	*Ford*
Alabama	**9**		**Montana**		**4**
Alaska		**3**	**Nebraska**		**5**
Arizona		**6**	**Nevada**		**3**
Arkansas	**6**		**New Hampshire**		**4**
California		**45**	**New Jersey**		**17**
Colorado		**7**	**New Mexico**		**4**
Connecticut		**8**	**New York**	**41**	
Delaware	**3**		**North Carolina**	**13**	
D.C.	**3**		**North Dakota**		**3**
Florida	**17**		**Ohio**	**25**	
Georgia	**12**		**Oklahoma**		**8**
Hawaii	**4**		**Oregon**		**6**
Idaho		**4**	**Pennsylvania**	**27**	
Illinois		**26**	**Rhode Island**	**4**	
Indiana		**13**	**South Carolina**	**8**	
Iowa		**8**	**South Dakota**		**4**
Kansas		**7**	**Tennessee**	**10**	
Kentucky	**9**		**Texas**	**26**	
Louisiana	**10**		**Utah**		**4**
Maine		**4**	**Vermont**		**3**
Maryland	**10**		**Virginia**		**12**
Massachusetts	**14**		**Washington**		**9**
Michigan		**21**	**West Virginia**	**6**	
Minnesota	**10**		**Wisconsin**	**11**	
Mississippi	**7**		**Wyoming**		**3**
Missouri	**12**		**Total**	**297**	**241**

Housing Renewal Plan Enlists Building Trades

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. is participating in an experimental program to rehabilitate more than 12,000 low-income, multi-family housing units in urban areas.

The program, announced by Sec. Carla A. Hills of the Housing & Urban Development Dept., is designed to help low-income families find decent housing and to revitalize neighborhoods that are on a downward slide.

BCTD President Robert A. Georgine said that labor is cooperating in the venture "in the hope that we can restore some of the declining neighborhoods in our larger cities and put building tradesmen back to work in the process."

Seven building trades unions negotiated an agreement last February with the National Housing Rehabilitation Association that provides for special wages and work terms on subsidized rehabilitation jobs. Negotiations with craft unions and rehabilitation contractors for special labor-management agreements have already begun in several cities, HUD said.

Hills said that HUD has earmarked $50 million to subsidize rents for apartment dwellers in the experimental housing projects. She said cities selected to participate in the program are expected to commit themselves to improved services in project neighborhoods.

Cities may begin applying for housing units under the program upon public notice of the project, expected to be published in the Federal Register by Nov. 9.

The program offers cities an incentive to participate in the program—the promise of increased allocations of Section 8 funds. The Section 8 program is HUD's regular rent subsidy program for low-income families. For each rehabilitated unit, participating cities will receive an additional rental unit allocation.

"The program will stimulate sound, economical rehabilitation of blighted buildings," Hills said. "With this kind of federal support, and with local support in the form of increased services and block grant rehabilitation funds, we should be able to revitalize a number of neighborhoods."

Halt of Runaways Sought:

Shipbuilders Press U.S. Fleet Build-up

New Orleans—The Marine & Shipbuilding Workers warned that the nation must steer away from maritime policies that could totally scuttle the American-flag merchant fleet through continued neglect.

To head off the absolute demise of the U.S. merchant marine, the 136 delegates to the Shipbuilders 29th biennial convention reaffirmed the call of maritime unions to halt the spread of runaway shipping and stimulate the development of a solid American fleet.

The convention outlined steps to achieve an effective maritime policy, including a commitment for U.S.-flag ships to fully share in cargo shipments, establishment of an independent maritime agency, ending tax incentives for runaway fleets, economic incentives for U.S. ship construction and operation, extension of Jones Act jurisdiction, and the development of deep water ports.

Delegates also cited the adverse impact of the government's "detente" posture on American shipping while benefiting the subsidized Soviet bloc fleets.

Further harm to the U.S-flag fleet is caused by American-owned runaways, the convention declared, particularly the new tankers and ore carriers flying Liberian and Panamanian colors that have relegated comparable U.S.-flag ships to the status of "rust buckets."

Many American corporations are taking advantage of the national maritime policy to evade U.S. taxes and dodge American wage standards, the resolution charged.

Delegates assailed the so-called "effective control" concept on the use of foreign-flag ships and urged demonstrations against corporations that continually abuse the concept.

Citing the high unemployment rate in American shipyards, delegates urged the Navy Dept. to restrict to American facilities the use of American tax dollars for shipbuilding and repair work.

In his report to the convention, President Frank Derwin said $123,000 was transferred to the union's strike fund as a result of a 50-cent per capita increase approved two years ago and a subsequent savings on operating expenses.

Derwin, who assumed the union's presidency in April 1975 following the death of Eugene L. McCabe, was elected to a two-year interim term as president. Arthur E. Batson, Jr., who succeeded Derwin as secretary-treasurer, was also elected to a new term.

Three new vice presidents were elected to fill vacancies due to retirements on the 12-member executive board. They are Pasquale Baldassare of East Boston, Mass.; Cornelius Horgan of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Odell Hose of Mobile, Ala.

Delegates also voted to increase the annual salaries of top officers $5,000 each, the president's rising to $35,000 a year and the secretary-treasurer's to $30,000.

Among the 28 resolutions adopted at the five-day convention, delegates called for limitations on job-destroying imports, a comprehensive national energy policy, curbing abuses of multinational corporations, passage of National Health Security, and improved security, unemployment compensation and workers' compensation benefits.



LABOR'S PLEDGE to the NAACP to guarantee up to $800,000 of a $1.6 million appeals bond is returned to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland by Gloster Current, left, administrator of the organization's internal operations. AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard is at right. A federal judge reduced to $110,000 the bond required to appeal a Mississippi county court decision.

Newspaper Loses Bid To Split Bargaining Unit

For the second time in six months the National Labor Relations Board has rejected a newspaper publisher's attempt to segregate his news and editorial employees into "professional" and "nonprofessional" groups for bargaining purposes.

This time the board did it in a two-sentence footnote in a 53-page decision directing a Newspaper Guild representation election among the Philadelphia Bulletin's 270-plus newsroom employees.

At the same time, the NLRB rejected the Bulletin's contention that its editorial-page staffers should be excluded from the bargaining unit as "managerial" employees.

The Bulletin had sought to have its 24 columnists declared "professional employees" under the labor act's narrow definition. This would have reversed a 28-year precedent and prevented their being included in a unit with nonprofessionals unless they first voted separately for Guild representation, and for inclusion in the larger bargaining unit.

Pointing to its ruling in April in a case brought by the San Antonio Express and News, the board said the "contention that journalists are 'professional' employees . . . has been fully litigated" and "we find nothing in the employer's brief or in the record in the instant case that would lead us to a different conclusion."

In the Express and News decision the NLRB said that "journalism is primarily a field of generalists" and as such fails to meet the labor act's criteria for establishment of bargaining units of "professional employees."

The "critical issue" under the labor act is whether the work requires the kind of advanced, specialized knowledge delineated in the law, the board said.

"In our opinion, it (journalists' work) does not," the NLRB said, noting that while that kind of knowledge "might be desirable for a journalist to have, it seems clear his work generally does not require it."

In denying the Bulletin's claim of "managerial" status for its editorial-page employees, the board pointed to "the uncontroverted testimony" of the page's editor that the page "in effect 'belongs' to" Bulletin publisher William L. McLean III.

"No editorial is published without [the publisher's] final approval of the editorial and the editorial page and op-ed page as a whole," the board said.

The 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeal in 1973 held that editorial writers on the Wichita Eagle and Beacon were "managerial" because they were involved in the "formulation of editorial content."

Two more Guild "professional employee" cases are still before the full board. One has been there since December, the other since February.

ILO Conference Drafts Standards To Curb Maritime Job Hazards

Geneva—The International Labor Organization has forged a new weapon to protect the safety and welfare of merchant seamen. A convention drafted by a 78-nation ILO maritime conference will empower states to prevent ships of any country that call at their ports from putting to sea again as long as conditions on board are found "clearly hazardous to safety or health."

This was one of the "giant steps" that Vice President Earl Shepard of the Seafarers said the conference took toward giving governments the means of guaranteeing that seamen sail under acceptable conditions whatever flag their ships fly.

The convention, an international treaty, could keep substandard ships off the seas by giving the port nation the authority to enforce minimum standards adopted by the ILO on working, health, safety and employment conditions for seamen.

As the preamble of the pact underscores, the new international measures are aimed particularly at vessels registered by foreign shipowners under "flags of convenience." These are the flags of such countries as Liberia and Panama under which the runaway shipowners enjoy windfall tax benefits while imposing substandard conditions on the crews.

Shepard, who led the seven-member worker team on the U.S. delegation that also included government and employer representatives, was quick to note that the pact will be worth only what the maritime nations do with it.

"The rules for preventing substandards ships from operating are there," Shepard said in commenting on the results of the 17-day session. "But the maritime nations must ratify the convention and then take the action needed to enforce its provisions."

Shepard was designated by his fellow seafarers at the conference as the session's worker vice president.

The convention on substandard ships would require countries that have not already adopted the minimum ILO standards on safety, social security, conditions of employment and shipboard living arrangements to enact "substantially equivalent" measures.

In addition, they must take steps to establish the required administrative machinery to make certain that the approved standards are effectively observed.

Any member of a ship's crew, a union, or any persons "with an interest in the safety of the ship, including an interest in safety or health hazards to its crew" can file a complaint with the port state under the new pact.

On receiving such a complaint or if it has other evidence that a ship is not up to the ILO standards, the port state can take measures "necessary to rectify any conditions on board which are clearly hazardous to safety or health."

The Soviet bloc at first supported the measure, but then woke up to the fact that a port state would be able to act against any substandard ship, not just those flying flags of convenience. Efforts to block the convention failed, however.

The conference also adopted a convention fixing the minimum annual leave of seamen at 30 calendar days after a year's service. Another convention calls on maritime states to make the provision of "continuous or regular employment for qualified seafarers" a matter of national policy.

A detailed list of rules for protecting the health and safety of youths under 18 who take up seafaring was forwarded to governments in the form of a recommendation that they must consider applying.

Eugene F. Spector, National Maritime Union research director; Burt E. Lanpher, secretary-treasurer of the Staff Officers Association of America, an SIU affiliate, and Mel Barisic, secretary-treasurer of the National Maritime Union, were all active on the conference's committees. These duties were shared by the other members of the AFL-CIO team: Raymond McKay, Marine Engineers executive vice president; William L. Rich, Jr., research and training director of the Masters, Mates & Pilots, and Harvey Strichartz, American Radio Association, technical director.

Court Urged to Reject Job Discrimination Suit

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court not to permit the states to disrupt national labor law by regulating conduct already regulated by the National Labor Relations Act.

The federation brief was filed in support of a ruling of the California Court Appeals which recognized that only federal law applies to the case.

The case involves a California Carpenters local which was sued under the state tort law for damages by a member who alleged that he suffered physical and emotional injury because the union business agent objected to his union activities and wouldn't refer him to jobs. The member is now dead, but his estate is pursuing the case.

A ruling permitting this lawsuit, the AFL-CIO said, would undermine the delicate balance of state and national law which has developed over 40 years. The brief says present law rests on the understanding that allegations of job discrimination are solely for the National Labor Relations Board to decide.

Under Taft-Hartley, the brief points out, "Congress left to unions as much—and no more—freedom in running a hiring hall as the 1935 Wagner Act left to the employer at the hiring gate."

And the obligations imposed by that law also provide the necessary protections for workers, the brief observes.

The legislative history cited by the AFL-CIO includes previous attempts in the Senate to turn over to state courts — and another time, to a state labor board—cases which the NLRB finds do not involve interstate commerce.

Like Congress, the Supreme Court has also repeatedly refused to assign such authority to the states, the federation says, and should refuse again. "There can be no doubt that Congress intended federal law to state the sole measure of what constitutes unlawful job discrimination," the brief says.

Labor Turnout Key in Carter Election

Workers, Minorities Combine To Boost Democrats to Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt first built that coalition 44 years ago.

In turning out President Gerald R. Ford and ending an eight-year Republican hold on the White House, the voters sounded a clear call to "get America moving again." It was the first presidential election with such an overtone since 1960 when John F. Kennedy also ended eight years of GOP administration.

A post-election NBC news survey indicated that Carter did not carry a majority of southern white votes—pointing up his reliance on the South's more than 4 million black voters. They gave their votes to Carter by margins of 20-1 in such key areas as the delta in Mississippi. That state's seven electoral votes pushed Carter over the magic 270 mark on election night with a narrow 11,000-vote majority.

And in the North, a CBS survey showed a 62 percent vote for Carter among unionized blue-collar workers compared to a 48 percent vote among non-union blue-collar voters.

Labor worked hard for Carter's victory, Meany said in his election statement, "because we believed America needed a change in the philosophy of government." Carter and Mondale offer the kind of leadership, Meany said, that "can put America back to work and end the economic mess that has caused great hardship in this nation."

The relationship of the Carter-Mondale ticket to organized labor and its allies from the old Roosevelt coalition was most evident in the closing days of the campaign, when both candidates countered a late Ford surge with repeated appearances in the unionized urban states.

In the main, a "coming home" to traditional voting patterns spelled victory for Carter-Mondale by giving the Democratic edge in registration a chance to work.

Carter fashioned his victory by winning 118 electoral votes out of a possible 130 in the South and a block of 132 from the industrial states stretching from Massachusetts to Minnesota, and sealed it with a sweep of the border states of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri.

Labor and liberals also fared well in other races—although state questions on repeal of "right-to-work" in Arkansas and organizing rights for farm workers in California were defeated.

Despite the swollen majorities from the post-Watergate election of 1974, Democrats held those gains in the 1976 elections with a standoff in 33 Senate races, a possible gain of two seats in the House and a net pickup of one governorship to expand their lead to 37-12.

Carter's unofficial popular vote edge of 1.75 million out of almost 80 million cast far exceeds recent close presidential elections such as Kennedy's 110,000 vote margin in 1960 or Richard Nixon's 550,000 vote edge in 1968. And Carter's electoral vote total of 297 is remarkably close to Kennedy's 303 and Nixon's 302 in those years.

The resemblance between the Carter and Kennedy victories is striking. Each carried 22 to 24 states, and 17 of those were the same states, mostly in the Appalachian mountain strip from Georgia to New York and reaching only as far west as Texas, Missouri and Minnesota.

Their differences were that where Kennedy won Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan and Illinois, Carter substituted a combination of Wisconsin, Ohio, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama.

West of Texas, Carter won only Hawaii. His victories in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Texas and Ohio were as pivotal to him in the general election as they were in the primaries.

Final surveys will probably show that while 80 million votes is an all-time high, the turnout will fall decidedly short of the record 62 percent in the 1960 election, but above the 50 percent widely predicted for an "apathy" election. That, too, paid testimony to the work of labor and other groups specializing in getting out the vote.

The importance of the labor effort is emphasized by the fact that the loss of New York's 41 electoral votes would have denied Carter the victory. Carter's final week visit to New York's garment center gave him the biggest turnout of the campaign. Similar late stops were made by Carter and Mondale to key labor audiences in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Minnesota, where both reminded trade unionists that Kennedy's 1960 victory was fashioned on less than one vote per precinct.

But while Carter would have lost without New York, he was possibly denied an additional 26 electoral votes in the four states of Iowa, Maine, Oklahoma and Oregon where independent candidate Eugene McCarthy drew far more votes than Ford's margin of victory. Ford won Oregon by 2,300 votes while McCarthy drew 39,000 and the President took Maine by 3,000 while McCarthy got 11,400. Nationwide, McCarthy was hardly a factor, with 657,340 votes out of the 80 million, less than 0.75 percent.

In 1968 McCarthy also indulged in a fit of personal pique while his fellow Minnesota liberal, Hubert Humphrey, was losing the presidency. The remnants of the McCarthy candidacy served to remind how totally Carter, an unknown southerner, and Mondale, a vintage Senate liberal, put behind the Democrats' dark days of presidential election losses in 1968 and 1972.

When President Ford conceded the election just before 12:30 p.m. the day after the election, it marked the end of a tumultuous period of U.S. history in which a President resigned in disgrace and two Vice Presidents and a President came into office through the first use of the 25th Amendment.

The era ended on a gracious note, with Carter saluting Ford as a "good and honest man" and Ford pledging a smooth transition. That was a far cry from some White House happenings of the early 1970s—which undoubtedly contributed to the "clean sweep" of Carter's victory and the unusually high totals of 17 new senators and 9 new governors who will take office in 1977.



ELECTION RETURNS heartened the spirits of Vice President-elect Walter F. Mondale during a victory celebration at a Minneapolis hotel ballroom.

Key Indicators Confirm Sag In Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

jobs in September, another reflection of the tight job market.

Seven of the economic indicators in the composite index turned down in September, while four showed increases.

Economists generally wait until the index moves in the same direction for at least three months in a row before pointing to a definite trend in the performance of the economy. The August decline in the index was the first downturn in 18 months.

Meany said the September drop would have been even greater if the Ford Administration "had not resorted to a politically inspired gimmick to artificially boost housing starts."

An increase in building permits was one of the four indicators that rose in September. The others were stock prices, net business formation, and contracts and orders for plants and equipment.

The indicators that pointed downward were vendor performance, money balance, total liquid assets, average workweek, the layoff rate, new orders, and changes in sensitive prices.

In its report on factory labor turnover, BLS said that layoffs in September ran at the rate of 15 per 1,000 workers, compared to 13 in August. It was the highest level since November 1975 when the layoff rate was 16 per 1,000. In July of this year, the rate was 11 per 1,000.

The rate of new factory hiring declined slightly, from 26 per 1,000 workers in August to 25 per 1,000 workers in September, the lowest since last January when the rate was 24 per 1,000.

Currency Manipulation Called Threat to Jobs

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. urged Congress to take action "as soon as possible" to prevent possible manipulation of foreign currencies from having a serious effect on America's employment situation.

IUD Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman made the appeal in testimony before a subcommittee of the congressional Joint Economic Committee, which is investigating charges that Japan and other countries may be manipulating exchange rates of their currencies to cheapen the prices of their exports to the United States and other markets.

Clayman noted that the value of Japanese exports to the United States in the first six months of 1976 increased 40 percent over the last half of 1975, from $5.4 billion to $7.5 billion.

"The exchange rate for the yen declined steadily in 1975, then appreciated in the first half of 1976, but not, some experts suggest, to the extent it would have without excessive intervention by Japanese monetary authorities," he said. During this period, Clayman observed, Japan rapidly expanded its exports of color television sets, cars, specialty steel, ships, and household appliances.

Clayman, who is also co-chairman of the Committee to Preserve American Color Television, said that "by keeping the yen undervalued, Japan is exporting not just goods but stagnation and unemployment to the rest of the world."

COMPACT is composed of 11 labor organizations and four corporations which recently were joined by GTE Sylvania, Inc., in petitioning the International Trade Commission for relief under the escape clause provisions of the 1974 Trade Act. The petitioners asked the ITC to recommend that President Ford impose quotas on imported color TV sets currently flooding the U.S. market.

COMPACT accused the Treasury Dept. of a "whitewash" in claiming that the Japanese government is not manipulating the yen.

"We are disappointed that the Treasury Dept. chooses to ignore a situation fraught with danger for American workers and industry," COMPACT said.

Pro-Statehood Party Gains In Puerto Rico

San Juan, P.R. — Pro-statehood gubernatorial candidate Carlos Romero Barcelo upset incumbent Gov. Rafael Hernandez Colon, giving the New Progressive Party control of the governorship for the second time since Puerto Rico became a commonwealth in 1952.

Official and unofficial results from 11,584 of 15,951 precincts gave Romero 439,058 votes to 424,276 for Hernandez. Hernandez pledged to keep Puerto Rico's status a commonwealth, a semi-autonomous territory of the United States.

Romero's election was all the more surprising because the New Progressive Party also appeared to be gaining control of both houses of the Puerto Rican legislature. Romero is the mayor of San Juan.

Observers attributed Romero's victory more to voter discontent over administrative and economic problems under Hernandez than to a demand for statehood. Official unemployment has reached almost 20 percent, with the construction sector of the economy at a virtual standstill.

70% of COPE Candidates Victorious in Elections

The victory of COPE-endorsed Jimmy Carter topped a nationwide figure of 70.5 percent for AFL-CIO backed candidates for the Senate, House and governorships.

The 1976 win record equalled the mark set in 1974 which had been the high point of endorsement records going back to 1964.

Of the 407 candidates endorsed by COPE for the congressional and statehouse races, 286, or 70.5 percent, won their contests. This compares with 70.5 percent in 1974; 59.8 percent in 1972; 60.9 percent in 1970; 56.4 percent in 1966 and 67.8 percent in 1964.

COPE endorsements, with the exception of the presidential contest, are made at the state and congressional district levels by state AFL-CIO groups. Endorsements are based on the records or espoused programs of candidates on key economic, welfare and labor issues.

This year 9 of 14 endorsed gubernatorial candidates won; 19 of 28 endorsed Senate candidates and 258 of 365 House candidates. Four House races in which COPE made endorsements are undecided.

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Meany Stresses Job Crisis As Carter's First Priority



GIVING HIS ASSESSMENT of the presidential election, AFL-CIO President George Meany said at a press conference that key elements of Jimmy Carter's victory included the overwhelming support of organized labor, blacks, and other minorities.

Election Credited To Broad Coalition

By Rex Hardesty

Organized labor did its job in the 1976 elections and now looks forward to a Carter Administration that will make jobs its No. 1 priority, AFL-CIO President George Meany told a post-election news conference.

Meany's remarks followed a one-day meeting of the federation's Executive Council in Washington that heard reports from COPE officials on labor's effort, which Meany described as one of "a number of factors" that elected Carter.

Meany said Carter was elected by a "broad-based coalition" in which labor, blacks and other minority groups played a role because of the presidential record of Gerald Ford.

"I challenge anyone to come up with anything in that record that would induce an American worker to vote for Gerald Ford," Meany said. He contrasted that with a Carter campaign that indicated "he wanted a new philosophy of government—a philosophy that is concerned with the little people of America."

Many of the initiatives Ford vetoed would serve as a summary of the kind of stimulus the economy needs, Meany said, and indicated labor will seek such legislation when its full program is formulated at the February 1977 council meeting.

That program well might include a tax cut, Meany said. "That may be necessary. I certainly would want to see a tax cut as a stimulus for the low- and middle-income people rather than the Ford policy of trying to stimulate the profits of the large corporations."

In response to reporters' questions, Meany emphasized that Carter had made only one promise, "that when I have a problem that affects the workers of America, I expect to have that problem considered by Gov. Carter when he becomes President."

The COPE report to the council estimated that about 80 percent of union members were registered, 10 percent above the overall U.S. average. Also, about 65 percent of union members turned out to vote, it said, while the national average was 53.3 percent.

The report also noted that while a minority of southern whites voted for Carter, a majority of southern white union members did. "It's clear from ward and precinct figures that COPE aided significantly Carter victories in Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Wis-

(Continued on Page 3)

1974 Gains Retained:

Democrats Win Near-Sweep In State Legislature Control

By David L. Perlman

Democrats scored sweeping victories in elections to state legislatures, holding nearly all their gains of two years ago and offsetting losses with new takeovers.

As with the congressional elections, the Republican Party failed to make a "normal" political comeback. The 1974 elections had cost the GOP 11 state legislatures, leaving only five states with Republican majorities in both houses.

After all the shuffles of this year's balloting, there still will be only five states with Republican majorities in the legislature. And four of these states will have Democratic governors.

By contrast, Democrats will control both houses of the legislature in 36 states, including holdover legislatures in seven states which did not ballot this year. In 28 of the 36 states, the governors also will be Democrats.

Each party controls one house of the legislature in eight states and Nebraska has a single-house legislature elected without party designation.

The outlook for labor's program isn't quite as bright as the Democratic strength would indicate since party distinctions, particularly in the South, are often blurred at the state level.

Reports from AFL-CIO state central bodies indicate general satisfaction with the legislative results, hope for some progress on labor's program, and confidence that regressive and anti-union proposals can be beaten in most states.

The only state where Democrats lost full control of a legislature was Utah, where Republicans won back the House. But Democrats strengthened their majority in the Senate so the legislature will be politically split.

Three states previously divided will now have Republicans in control of both houses. But three other states previously controlled by Republicans will have divided legislatures as the result of Democratic takeovers.

The proportion of women serving in legislatures continued to creep up—from 8 percent of the total membership to 9 percent after the elections. Their best showing was in New Hampshire, where 27 percent

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Profits Climb Continues Despite Lag in Recovery

The economic slowdown since midyear apparently had no effect on corporate profits as American businesses reported solid earnings in the July-September quarter.

A Wall Street Journal survey of 510 major companies estimated that third-quarter earnings increased 17 percent from a year earlier. A Citibank survey of 1,448 companies found corporate profits up 14 percent in the period.

The percentage increases are below those of the year's first quarter (41 percent) and second quarter (33 percent), but the comparisons in those periods were made with the sharply depressed levels of last year's first half.

A third survey, U.S. News & World Report's study of 1,360 company earnings reports, found that gains were widespread. Only tobacco and rubber companies recorded overall declines from last year.

Of the 1,360 individual firms surveyed by the publication's economic unit, 1,058 reported higher earnings than in last year's third quarter while only 302 reported lower earnings.

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Rising Unemployment Threatens New Slump

By James M. Shevis

High unemployment strengthened its hold on the American economy last month, edging up from 7.8 to 7.9 percent in October, amid increasing concern over a possible new downturn before the nation has recovered from the second Nixon-Ford recession.

The worsening employment situation, when combined with the disclosure that wholesale prices jumped sharply in October for the second straight month, proves two things, AFL-CIO President George Meany observed:

- "Obviously, President-elect Carter was right in declaring that America's economic mess was the nation's No. 1 problem.
- "The voters were right in choosing leaders who promised to move swiftly to put America back to work."

Meany said that Carter and the new Congress that will convene in January "will have to move fast for the economic mess is obviously growing worse almost daily."

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, reporting on joblessness in October, said that 7,569,000 persons were unemployed during the month, an increase of 185,000 from September. At the same time, the number of Americans holding jobs fell by

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"HAVE YOU VOTED YET?" is the question being asked of 35,000 AFL-CIO members and their families in the Milwaukee area on Election Day by 110 COPE volunteers from a telephone bank set up at the city's performing arts center. Labor's get-out-the-vote effort was credited with helping put Wisconsin in the Carter-Mondale column. And similar efforts were mounted by local COPE organizations across the country.

Equality at Bargaining Table Key To Mediation, Arbitration Success

Toronto—The mediation and arbitration process works more effectively when the equality of parties involved in collective bargaining has been fully established, Thomas R. Donahue declared.

Justice cannot be achieved unless equality is manifested, Donahue told the fourth annual meeting of the Society of Professionals in Dispute Resolution. The organization comprises about 1,000 mediators, arbitrators and neutral advisers from the United States and Canada.

Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, stressed that the role of "neutrals" is essential in helping to communicate and translate the views of the parties involved in the arbitration process and in "trying to find justice and equity for us."

Unions must often rely on the conflict theory and strike threat in labor-management negotiations to attain equality, he told the conference, which included representatives of labor and employers.

"I think a little strike activity is the 'necessary evil' which must be tolerated for the greater good of the system and industrial democracy," he stressed.

But Donahue said he remains an exponent of the fullest use of mediation, arbitration, fact-finding and other remedies to help resolve disputes.

For those concerned with making workplace democracy workable, Donahue said, "We are all engaged in the great effort to minimize conflict, maximize agreement, and to find and establish justice and equity in a system which begins and ends with the recognition of human dignity."

He observed that techniques developed in the workplace are now being employed to resolve disputes in the communities, the schools and among landlords and tenants.

Donahue said the resolution of community level disputes worked only when equality was established through effective organization, strikes, confrontation or other demonstrations of strength.

During past several years, Donahue noted, there has been a vast increase in the volume of grievance and arbitration cases. As a result, the system has exceeded its effective capacity, costs have soared and delays in reaching decisions have brought more frustration.

Many more professional arbitrators and mediators—particularly from the ranks of women and minorities—must be trained to handle the deluge of new cases, Donahue suggested.

Despite the overload on the system, he said that programs to educate professionals are few and fragmented. He called for additional efforts, including such programs as those now being developed by the American Arbitration Association, to train new arbitrators.

Donahue also warned that if the current anti-public employee climate continues in the United States, mediators and arbitrators will have many more cases to grapple with.

He said that ill-advised "no strike" laws will add to the crunch as more public employees organize and seek to bargain with employers to resolve their frustrations and economic setbacks.

Safety Priority Urged For Hazard Industries

Chicago—Misdirection of effort is hampering progress on the job safety front, according to J. C. Turner, president of the Operating Engineers.

Addressing a Labor Conference session at the National Safety Congress here, Turner said not enough attention is paid to the high hazard industries. He said:

"I doubt if anyone here would quarrel with the statement that by far the highest hazards, and the great bulk of deaths, injuries and illnesses are borne by the blue-collar workers. To be sure, our white-collar brothers and sisters are entitled to equal protection, but the degree of hazard they face is in no way comparable.

"Construction, mining, heavy industry, maritime and agriculture—that's where 80 to 90 percent of the problems lie. Still, when we look at inspection reports, we find that these high-hazard industries are given little more attention than such relatively low-hazard industries such as retail trade, insurance, banking, restaurants and the like.

"Surely this is a misdirection of effort that reduces real progress of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to a snail's pace at best."

Turner also said the adversary role is fine in a courtroom, but has no place in safety in the workplace.

Labor Conference delegates elected Jack R. Suarez as NSC vice president for labor. Suarez, health and safety director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, succeeds Paul H. Connelley of the Carpenters.

Joe M. Short, education and training director of the Laborers, was elected to succeed Suarez as conference chairman and Stanley J. Kasprzak of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers was elected vice chairman.

The NSC's highest award, the citation for distinguished service to safety, was presented to President William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters and President Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers.

Labor Conference citations were awarded to 27 member organizations and representatives. The NSC spring conference for labor will be held in Toronto, May 11-13.

Building Trades' Abel Silva Dies

Abel M. Silva, director of field operations for the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., died Nov. 4 at Alexandria Hospital in Virginia after a long illness. He was 63.

Silva had been a member of the Laborers since 1936 and served as business agent of the LIU local at Oakland, Calif., from 1943 until 1955 when he became an organizer on the international's staff in Hawaii. In 1957 he joined the BCTD staff as regional director of 10 western states.

Survivors include his wife, Ada, two sons, two daughters and three grandchildren. Services were held at San Leandro Valley, Calif., and burial was in Oakland.

1974 Pattern Repeated:

Bulk of Legislatures To Stay Democratic

(Continued from Page 1)

of the legislators are women. Connecticut and Washington, the two states with women governors, are among the five states where women comprise over 15 percent of the legislators.

Following are the states where party control shifted or other significant developments were reported to the AFL-CIO News. Some party lineup figures may change with recounts.

CALIFORNIA — A state that gave President Ford its electoral votes strengthened Democratic control of the legislature. The outcome, the California AFL-CIO reports, "significantly improves the outlook for labor's program." The new 57-23 Democratic majority in the Assembly and 26-14 margin in the Senate will make it easier to get the two-thirds majority needed for budget and other money bills.

COLORADO—Republicans won back the House and kept Senate control, but a Democratic governor remains in office.

ILLINOIS—Democrats retained legislative control with a slightly reduced margain in the lower house, but the governor-elect is a Republican.

INDIANA—An even swap, with Republicans taking the House from the Democrats but losing their previous majority in the Senate.

KANSAS—In this traditionally Republican state, a 72-53 GOP majority in the House was transformed into a 65-60 Democratic majority. The last time Democrats won the House was 1912. Republican control of the Senate was trimmed to a close 21-19 margin.

MINNESOTA—Two years ago, Democrats won control of the state Senate for the first time in history. This year, the party of Humphrey and Mondale boosted a 38-29 majority to 49-18, while retaining an even more one-sided majority in the House.

MISSOURI — The labor movement is optimistic with a new Democratic governor to go with continued control of both houses of the legislature.

MONTANA—The State AFL-CIO sees "a tougher legislative session" with a previous 67-33 Democratic majority in the House trimmed to 58-42, while a 30-25 Democratic majority in the Senate was transformed into a 25-25 tie. Because a Democrat was re-elected governor, the party will organize the Senate as provided by the state constitution in the event of a tie.

NORTH DAKOTA — A previously Republican lower house was captured by the Democrats—for only the second time in the state's history. With Republicans still holding the Senate, the State AFL-CIO reports: "The only predictable change in terms of labor's program is that anti-union legislation will not pass."

OHIO—Two years ago, Democrats won control of both houses for the first time since 1958. This year, a strengthened 62-37 majority in the House and continued 21-12 control of the Senate provides enough Democratic votes to override a Republican governor's vetoes if party lines hold. In Ohio, only a three-fifths vote is necessary to override a veto. One of the early tests may come on a new attempt to enact a public employee collective bargaining bill that Republican Gov. James A. Rhodes vetoed last year. The Senate overrode his veto but the House sustained it.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Republicans tightened control of the House and captured the previously Democratic Senate. While a Democratic governor remains in office, the GOP now has a two-thirds majority in the legislature.

TENNESSEE — While Democratic gains gave the party a two-thirds majority in both houses, the State AFL-CIO comments that "some Democrats are too anti-labor to give great cause for rejoicing."

UTAH — Republicans captured the House to gain a split, while the Democrats increased a 15-14 majority in the Senate to 17-12. Democrats also kept the governorship.

VERMONT — Democrats won the lower house of the previously all-Republican legislature. But a Republican won the governorship.

WYOMING—Republicans held the House and broke a 15-15 tie in the Senate to take an 18-12 majority. A holdover Democratic governor is the only check on the all-Republican legislature.

Rudolph Oswald Named Director of Research

AFL-CIO President George Meany has appointed Rudolph A. Oswald as director of the federation's Dept. of Research.

Oswald, who is 44, has been acting director of the department since May. He succeeds the late Nathaniel Goldfinger, who died on July 22, after a lengthy illness.

Oswald began his career in the labor movement in 1958 as an intern in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. He served as research and education director of the Fire Fighters from 1959 to 1963, when he became an AFL-CIO staff economist.

In 1972, he became director of research for the Service Employees and in 1975 rejoined the AFL-CIO as assistant director of education.

Oswald has served as chairman of the Labor Research Advisory Committees to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Office of Management & Budget. He has been a member of the Federal Employees Pay Council, the American Statistical Association Advisory Committee to the Bureau of the Census, and the board of directors of the National Industries for the Blind.

He is a member of the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association, and the Industrial Relations Research Association and is a director of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Oswald was a 1954 graduate of Holy Cross College in Worcester, Mass. He received his master's degree in 1958 from the University of Wisconsin and his doctorate in 1965 from Georgetown University. In 1955 he attended the University of Munich on a Fulbright scholarship.

Vanity Fair Victory Breakthrough for ILG

Jackson, Ala—The Ladies' Garment Workers scored an organizing breakthrough at Vanity Fair, winning a representation election 260-245 at the firm's plant here.

Vanity Fair, one of the largest non-union lingerie operations in the South, has a workforce of about 8,000.

Meany Calls Jobs Top Carter Priority

Council Hears Report by COPE On Labor's Strong Role in Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

consin, Texas, Missouri and Ohio and helped make it close in other states," the report said.

Noting that in any close election you can look to a variety of groups as providing the margin, Meany said the black vote "turned out in great numbers" and "made a tremendous contribution." He also mentioned a Polish district in Buffalo, N.Y., that voted 68 percent for Carter.

Among other COPE samples of highly unionized precincts were Carter margins of 93 percent in Philadelphia, 90.6 percent in Detroit, 82 percent in Pittsburgh, 73 percent in St. Louis, 77.5 percent in Houston, 72 percent in Los Angeles and between 67 and 79 percent in four election districts in New York City.

In states of particular COPE influence, the report noted that efforts in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Texas were aided appreciably by mail registration laws, which 16 states have now adopted.

The report also summarized labor's efforts from registration through Election Day get-out-the vote drives, estimating that 120,000 COPE volunteers worked on the effort, 20,000 telephones were used and 80 million pieces of literature were distributed—all facilitated by a computer bank that now lists 11 million trade union members in 45 states. The report cited the computer system as instrumental in achieving 6 million new registrations among trade union families and in non-partisan drives.

When asked what role he personally intended to play in the Carter Administration, Meany smilingly responded: "elder statesman."

In response to other questions, Meany commented:

- Former Secretary of Labor John T. Dunlop "did a very good job in the short time he was there" and the AFL-CIO would be "agreeable to Dunlop, among others" to be Carter's labor secretary.
- The embargo of grain to Russia was one of the achievements of Ford, who then went into the campaign describing it as a mistake in an appeal for farm votes.
- Auto Workers' President Leonard Woodcock "would certainly qualify" for the Carter Cabinet. "I haven't talked with Leonard. I don't know if he wants a Cabinet post, but I think he has a good many qualifications that could be very useful in the Cabinet."
- National health insurance, the full employment bill, and repeal of Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley "are certainly on our program. We are going to formulate our legislative program at the February meeting."
- Vice presidential nominee Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota was "a great big plus to Gov. Carter" in the election victory. In contrast, Republican nominee Robert Dole came across as "a brand-new Dick Nixon" and that was important because the American people no longer look at running mates as just someone to preside over the Senate but as potential Presidents.
- On his own retirement plans, Meany said he was still considering it, and that "I feel much better this last week," since the election and was definitely not considering a possible retirement announcement at the February meeting.

In his overall assessment of the election, Meany said Ford's pardon of Nixon was a key because it "ran completely contrary to the American idea of equal justice.

"The main reason for Ford's defeat was the complete failure to do anything about the economy and his close association with President Nixon," Meany said, characterizing the two administrations "as having a complete lack of compassion for people who are out of work or living below the poverty level and a complete refusal to recognize the condition of America's great cities."

Meany repeated labor's objections to wage-price controls and said even voluntary guidelines give employers a chance to become "very civic-minded, very patriotic" and refuse to give wage increases. Meany said it was quite possible Carter might want to retain the presidential labor-management advisory committee and that was potentially helpful.

Under Ford, Meany said, the problem was that Ford indicated he didn't want any advice from the committee.

Meany said Carter would have a tough job because the economy is still going down, with figures released during and since the campaign showing unemployment up again and inflationary pressures continuing.

"He still has Arthur Burns as a burden," Meany said of Nixon's appointee as Federal Reserve chairman. "He is not answerable to the President, he's completely independent. But I do think that if the President would come up with a program, that Burns would certainly have to give some weight to the President's ideas."

Meany described the common situs picketing legislation which Ford vetoed after promising to sign it as a bill the building trades unions might want to re-introduce, but said "that's a building trades matter."

The gist of the 1975 embargo on grain to Russia, Meany said, was that it successfully gave Ford a bargaining tool to get a "Canadian style" agreement with the Russians, which he couldn't get otherwise. Meany said such government-to-government negotiations and an agreement on grain shipments were essential in correcting the injustice that occurred in the Soviet purchase of 1972. Then, Meany said, Russia dealt with the big grain dealers — "Continental, Cargill, Cooke and people like that"—in an arrangement that did not benefit farmers and caused the U.S. price of flour to shoot up.

"The purpose of the grain embargo was to get an agreement with the Soviet Union, and get one that protected the American consumer and American farmer," Meany said, and that was the type of arrangement the Canadian government already had. In dealing with a force as big and powerful as the Soviet government, Meany said, "you use whatever weapons you have, and the idea that we would never embargo anything, at anytime, for any purpose, is to me absolutely ridiculous.

"I don't care what the item is, if the interest of the U.S. government, the interest of the U.S. people, calls for an embargo, I think an embargo should be put on grain or anything else," Meany said.



LABOR'S EFFORTS in the election of the Carter-Mondale ticket and more than 70 percent of union-endorsed congressional and gubernatorial candidates is reviewed by COPE Director Al Barkan, right, at the fall meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Federation President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland noted in reports that about 65 percent of all trade union members voted in the election.

IUE Upheld on Claim For Race, Sex Reports

A National Labor Relations Board administrative law judge ordered General Motors to hand over to the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers three categories of information "relevant to possible race or sex discrimination or to the advancement of equal opportunity" at five GM plants where the IUE represents some 30,000 workers.

The union had sought the information since 1973. Judge Bernard Ries ruled that GM's refusal to provide the information to the IUE constitutes a refusal to bargain in violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

The information includes copies of affirmative action programs worked out with the Defense Dept.; copies of charges, decisions, and status reports on charges in courts and government agencies involving alleged discrimination by GM because of race, sex, religion, national origin or color, and various information concerning the workforce, hiring, promotions, pay rates, and classifications broken down by race and sex as far back as 1970.

Ries's ruling involves members of IUE locals at plants in New Brunswick, N.J.; Rochester, N.Y.; Warren, O., and Dayton, O. Four of the plants involved produce auto parts, and the fifth makes appliances. Ries is the second NLRB judge this year to order a major corporation to provide the IUE with such information.

The union said it needs the race and sex information to do its job in enforcing its contracts and protecting members against unlawful discrimination.

While Ries stipulated that GM could delete certain confidential business information and information related to employees not represented by the IUE, he came down strongly on the side of disclosure of the affirmative action program.

The judge dismissed GM's argument that the Executive Order requiring the program implies confidentiality. In fact, Ries observed, the federal government's compliance manual calls for union participation in "developing and implementing" the program.

Randolph Institute Aids Turnout of Black Voters

The labor-oriented A. Philip Randolph Institute emerged this year as a major factor in getting out the black vote.

Norman Hill, the institute's executive director, termed the heavy black turnout at the polls "among the most significant and promising developments in recent years."

He said the institute's 180 chapters in 35 states were responsible for registering between 750,000 and 1 million new black voters during 1976.

On Election Day, Hill said, institute groups provided transportation to the polls for more than 1.25 million voters.

Most of the institute's members and local leaders are black trade unionists, Hill said, with roots in the community and an understanding of local conditions.

"Our members do the job," Hill said, "where election officials lack the resources, desire, or know-how to register blacks. Because we have an on-going operation, we have a growing core of experienced and skilled political activists."

Hill termed this year's campaign "the most successful" since the institute began voter registration and get-out-the-vote efforts in 1968.

The large black vote was "no accident," Hill said. "It was the result of the dedication and hard work of thousands of blacks. From Florence, S.C., to Los Angeles, to Detroit, they were in the shopping centers, the churches and union halls delivering the message about the importance of voting."

He cited as an example 150 institute members in Louisville who distributed get-out-the-vote literature door-to-door in a pouring rain on the Saturday before the election.

The institute, headed by Bayard Rustin, was established to further the ideals that have guided A. Philip Randolph in his long career as both a civil rights and trade union leader.



ORGANIZED LABOR is looking forward to the Carter Administration that is pledged to making jobs a top priority goal, AFL-CIO President George Meany told reporters following a meeting of the federation's Executive Council.

'E' Bond Interest Delay Shortened

United States Series E savings bonds will now earn at least 4 percent interest when held for more than two months beyond their issue date, the Treasury Dept. announced.

Until now, Series E bonds earned no interest unless held for six months. The change in interest payment was mandated by recent legislation, and applies only to Series E bonds purchased on or after Sept. 1, 1976.

The overall yield on the bonds remains at 6 percent if held to their original maturity of five years.

Jobless Rate Hits 7.6% in Canada

Ottawa—Canada's unemployment rate rose three-tenths of 1 percent to a seasonally adjusted 7.6 percent last month, Statistics Canada announced.

The jobless rate increased by 2 percent to 13.3 percent for men between the ages of 15 and 24 over the month and by six-tenths of 1 percent to 4.9 percent for men 25 years and over.

For women in the over 25-age group, the jobless rate declined nine-tenths of 1 percent to 6.9 percent. The rate for women aged 15 to 24 slid two-tenths of 1 percent to 12.6 percent.

The Elements of Victory

IN AN ELECTION so close, claims come in from all directions about who put a candidate over.

Certainly, the labor movement can stake its claim with great justification, perhaps more than any organization or group of voters, including political party groups.

No other organization functions on an all-year, every-year basis in every state and thousands of communities, some with a great many union members, others with relatively few. No other does the registration job the labor movement does. No other produces such quantities of materials on issues and candidates. No other puts so much into turning out the vote.

And, principally, no other has so many volunteers working to register voters, help educate them, and urge them to go to the polls on election day. AFL-CIO COPE fielded about 120,000 such volunteers in the course of the 1976 elections—men and women of the labor movement, their spouses, and many of their offspring.

No other group approaches this number of volunteers working year-around toward the goal of involving citizens in the democratic process and helping to elect pro-people candidates.

That this could be a tremendous boost to the Carter-Mondale ticket is beyond serious argument. COPE volunteers registered millions of union members and voting-age members of their families. When the figures are finally all in, they will undoubtedly show that the labor movement turned out a higher percentage of its vote than the voting population at-large.

From all levels of the AFL-CIO—national COPE; international union, state and local council and local union publications and letters to members, special flyers and leaflets—millions of messages went out to union members urging them to vote Carter-Mondale and providing the facts on Carter vs. Ford. In addition, more than 700 films were in the field during the last month and a-half of the campaign, promoting the endorsed presidential candidate.

Overall, no other group did so much among so many voters so effectively as the labor movement, and it is to the thousands and thousands of volunteers who make the COPE program go that Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale, President-elect and Vice President-elect, can look when they analyze the elements of their victory.

—Memo from COPE Nov. 8, 1976.

The Reasons

WHEN YOU ARE looking for reasons for the defeat of an incumbent President, the third President in this century who was defeated—Taft back in 1912, Herbert Hoover in 1932 and now Gerald Ford in 1976—you can look at the Ford record.

When you look at the Ford Administration, which came on top of the disastrous Administration of President Nixon, you will find a complete lack of compassion—a lack of compassion for people who are out of work, a lack of compassion for the growing number of people who are living below the poverty level, and a complete refusal to recognize the condition of America's great cities.

If you are looking for reasons for the Ford defeat, go back to September of 1974. I think there were hundreds of thousands of Americans who turned away from Ford when he pardoned President Nixon.

—AFL-CIO President George Meany on Nov. 10, 1976.

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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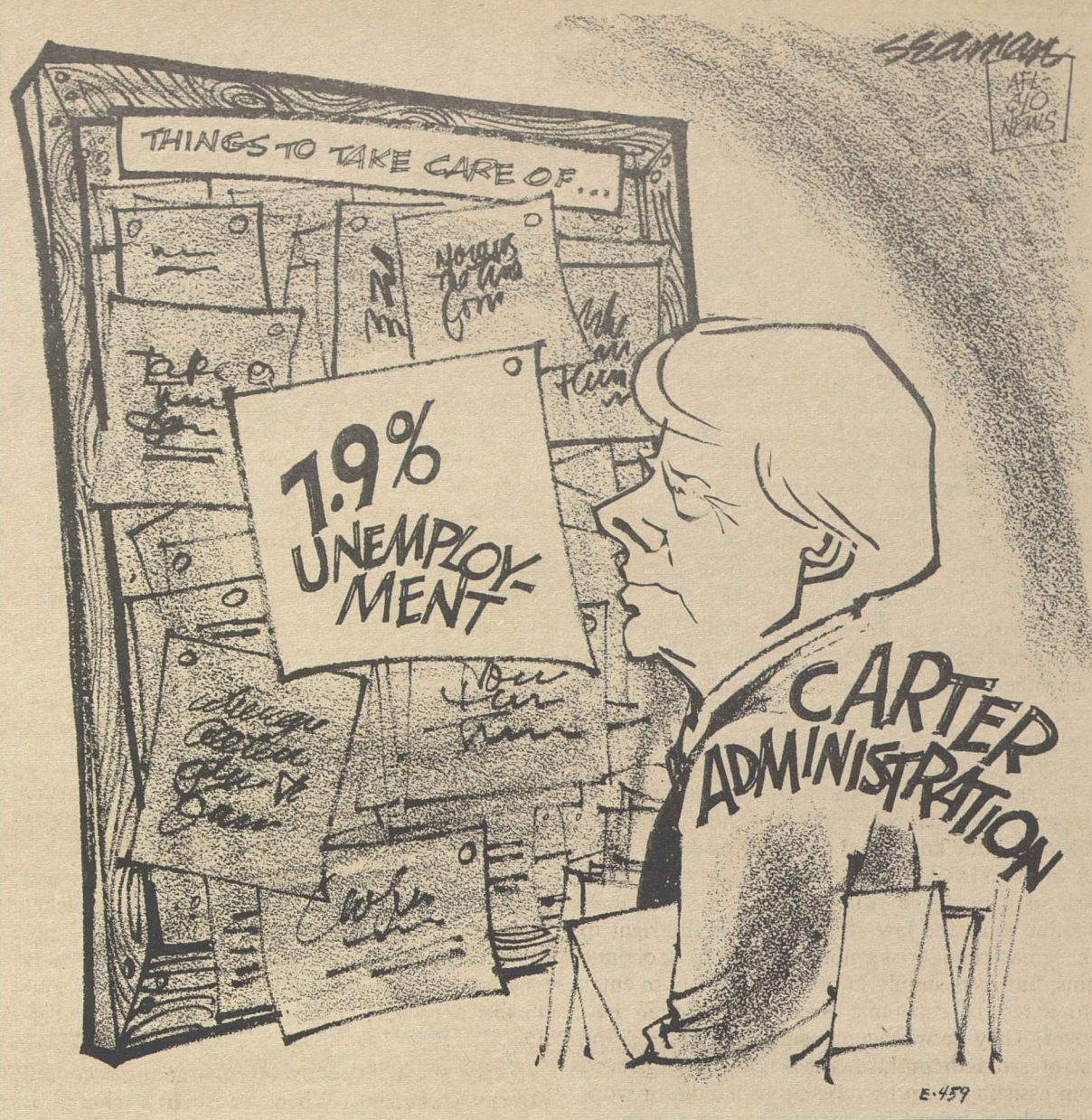
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No Mere Meandering:

Humphrey's Flow of Words Rich with Facts, Ideas, Wit

By Gus Tyler

UPON LEAVING the Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, where his bladder had been removed, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey announced: "I'll be swimming and walking and, God knows, I'll be talking."

The comment was vintage Humphrey, ever open, optimistic and oral. It was his wife, Muriel, who reminded him many years ago that "for a speech to be eternal it need not be interminable." But she never succeeded in turning off Hubert's tap of talk.

To HHH, talk is a personal elixir, his very special way to recharge his batteries. He is roused by his own words, gathering new strength with every spoken paragraph.

I remember traveling with him through Minnesota in 1948, the year he first ran for the U.S. Senate. In his jalopy he drove from town to town, from picnic to fish fry, from gatherings of 10 to meetings of hundreds. The car had to stop to refill the tank with gas. But Hubert never stopped; he refueled himself with his words.

The remarkable thing about Humphrey is that his flow of words has never been some vast meandering of meaningless mouthings. His speech is rich—with facts, ideas, wit, earthy examples, exhortations. He pulls all this together to make his points, usually some one central thought that illuminates the political darkness. He points the way and then leads the crowd in a cheer for the cause.

In 1968, there were those who found fault with Humphrey because he concentrated on the politics of joy rather than on the prophecies of doom. They felt it was insensitive of the Democratic candidate for President to talk about a bright future when young men were dying in Vietnam.

The truth is that few men in America more keenly sensed the tragedy of the time. But then, as now when he passes through a profound personal tragedy, it is Humphrey's way not to bemoan what has been, but to prepare plans for what shall be.

By vocation, as well as by nature, this is the senator's style. Before he was a mayor of Minneapolis, he had been a pharmacist in his father's drug store and an instructor of political science. He never left those sacred professions of healing and teaching.

He knows how little is accomplished by telling a sick man how sick he is or an uninformed man how ignorant he is. The thing to do is to cure the body, including the body politic, and inform the mind, including the head of the electorate.

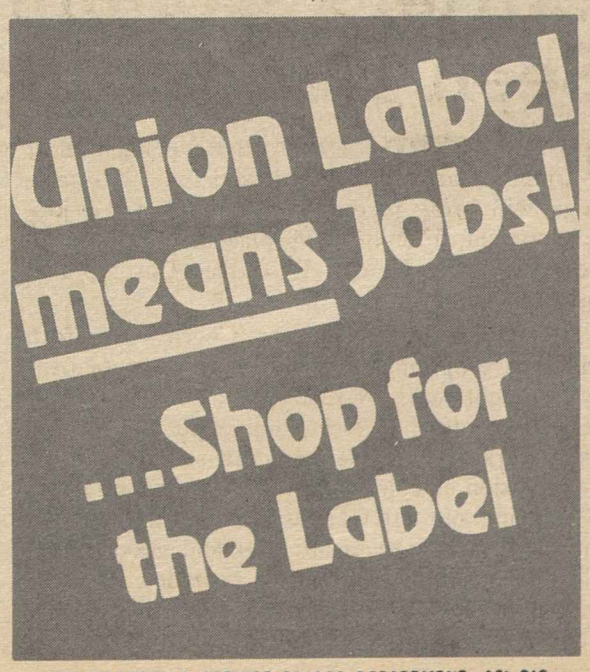
Over the years, millions of Americans wanted HHH for president. But luck was not with him. In 1968, he had to run with the burden of Vietnam on his back, badly hurt by one of his proteges—Eugene McCarthy.

In 1972, he lost the party's nomination to the New Politics faction, whose titular head was George McGovern, another Humphrey protege. In 1976, quite luckily, Hubert was not drafted to run.

So HHH will never be in the list of presidents. But his name is likely to live among those better remembered than many presidents, men like Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, Tom Paine, Henry Clay, William Jennings Bryan.

But even if his name will some day be forgotten, HHH will have the greater glory for the power of his words and deeds. For, as Vachel Lindsay put it, "to live in mankind is far more than to live in a name; far far more than to live in a name."

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UNION LABEL & SERVICE TRADES DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO

Employers Favored:

Separate, Unequal Treatment Makes Labor Law a Mockery

The following is excerpted from an article by AFL-CIO President George Meany, "Common Sense in Labor Law," which appears in the October 1976 issue of the Labor Law Journal.

APOLOGISTS FOR THE status quo would have people believe that the labor movement is only concentrating on isolated cases in its complaints about administration of national labor law, that we are ignoring the "big picture" of thousands of prompt consent elections and agreed-upon settlements of unfair labor practice cases. But no such neat separation is possible. These cases of employer attempts to frustrate the law and the delays attendant to the administration of the law infect the entire organizing process.

The workers who must decide whether to commit themselves to the venture of creating a union —and their success is totally dependent upon the strength and depth of their commitment—are sensible, intelligent, well-informed citizens. They know the options open to employers who choose to blatantly disregard the law. They know what happens to workers who challenge their employers and lose. They know that the legal protections set out in the NLRA are little more than words on a piece of paper. They know that, in the last analysis, the most the law affords them is the right to take great risks—risks not for assured economic gains, but risks simply in order to be able to enter into a test of economic strength with their employer. They know that the rules that govern that test of strength prohibit those already organized from assisting them by refusing to handle or work on products bound for or coming from a struck plant.

If the rhetoric of free employee choice is to be more than a euphemism for a law which provides the appearance of free choice but not the substance, then the NLRA must provide the assurance of prompt and effective redress for discriminatory discharges and refusals to bargain in good faith.

The absence of prompt, effective remedies has a destructive effect on the desire of employees to organize. Given an absolute free choice, most employers would just as soon crush an organizing drive through the fastest and most efficient means at their command. The moral force of the law's prohibitions against the use of those ruthless means is corroded by the spectacle of scores of employers successfully ignoring those prohibitions with virtual impunity.

There is a tradition in this country of obeying the law—most of the time. There is also a tradition of not being played for a sucker. More and more employers are concluding that the lack of prompt and effective remedies against employers who flagrantly violate labor law demonstrates that society does not have a serious commitment to collective bargaining. These employers have adopted the premise that only timid fools respect the NLRA.

Who can fault the accuracy of that conclusion? Suppose you were an employer in the textile industry and reviewed the year-by-year history of the struggle between J. P. Stevens & Co. and its employees. As of last April, the NLRB had found J. P. Stevens guilty of violating NLRA provisions in 15 separate cases since 1965. Eight times these decisions have been upheld by federal appeals courts, three times by the U.S. Supreme Court. And to this day not one Stevens plant has a collective bargaining agreement.

To avoid a union contract—and what it means in wages, fringe benefits and working conditions for its employees—Stevens has become the nation's No. 1 labor law violator. Why should any other employer, whose only yardstick is society's reaction, take a different approach?

Those who counsel labor to endure the current mess also argue that speeding the processes of the NLRB and providing additional remedies against employer unfair labor practices can only be achieved at the expense of due process and the NLRA's present emphasis on non-punitive measures. Forgetting for a moment the axiom that justice delayed is justice denied, the best measure of this argument is the remedies that employers have insisted upon for violations by unions.

The major areas of employer concern touched by the NLRA are secondary boycotts and picket line misconduct. These union violations are not subject simply to puny cease-and-desist orders long after the fact. Remedies available to employers are swift, effective, and, at times, vindictive.

Every secondary boycott charge is accorded priority treatment. Whenever such a charge is believed to have any merit, the law requires the board to seek an injunction and employers complain bitterly if the board does not secure an injunction within 30 days. Often the result is an order against what is ultimately determined to be a lawful, primary strike activity, but these injunctions are a valued weapon for employers to defeat a lawful strike.

In addition to board remedies, employers have insisted on and been granted the right to sue for damages in federal courts. Those who would deny unlawfully fired workers treble damages have sought to apply the treble damage provisions of the Sherman Act to secondary boycott violations.

The employer has triple protection with regard to picket line misconduct state tort and criminal laws and NLRB-sought federal injunctions. The board, which apparently believes that workers do not merit swift remedies, insulates employers with an extra measure of protection.

It is not enough to assume, as Congress did in 1935, that employers would obey the law simply because it was the law, and, therefore, there was a need for only minimal deterrent to unlawful conduct. In 1947, when Congress wrote in the prohibitions against unfair labor practices by unions, it proceeded on the opposite assumption—that prompt and effective remedies are absolutely necessary.

The time has come to apply the theory of the Taft-Hartley Act to employer unfair labor practices.

To Reduce Unemployment:

Carter's Commitment on Jobs Seen Expanding HRDI Efforts

THE BACK-TO-WORK drive President-elect Jimmy Carter outlined during the 1976 campaign will bring increased demand for the job-development, training and placement efforts of the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute.

HRDI Executive Director Charles Bradford said that programs shaped by the institute over the last eight years are ready to go in the expected stepped-up effort to locate job opportunities and place workers in those jobs. He said that while the recession and slow recovery have caused strain in carrying out HRDI's assignment to help the unskilled move into meaningful and good-paying jobs, the institute has met or exceeded its goals every year since it was created as a private, nonprofit corporation by the AFL-CIO in 1968.

Bradford said on Labor News Conference that HRDI's success stems largely from the commitment of affiliated unions and the federation's state and city central bodies to help the poor and disadvantaged move into better jobs.

Noting that HRDI began with a 10-city effort aimed primarily at the hard-core unemployed, Bradford said the institute now has 54 offices across the country, including Alaska, and has expanded into programs that zero in on such hard-to-employ groups as Vietnam veterans, women who want to enter non-traditional occupations, and ex-offenders when they are released from prison.

The effectiveness of HRDI's efforts is reflected in the quality of jobs as well as numbers, Bradford said, pointing out that the "average wage for our placement jobs is about $4.11 an hour and the retention rate after 90 days is 71 percent."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN PRESIDENT-ELECT Carter takes the oath of office on Jan. 20, it is unlikely that the nation's 39th President will offer many startling surprises in his inaugural address.

During the 11 weeks between the election and the inauguration, the President-elect will publicly announce his nominees for cabinet posts and other top offices. After the 95th Congress convenes on Jan. 6, the Senate will then move on confirmation of nominees. By the 20th of January, the Carter Administration officially will open for business.

Carter has had a transition team at work ever since he won the Democratic nomination last July. After his election victory over President Ford Nov. 2, he wasted little time initiating the planning of his administration.

Few Presidents will have moved into the White House armed with such carefully designed programs. Carter's Policy Planning Office, headed by Atlanta attorney Jack Watson, presented Carter, Vice President-elect Walter Mondale and the top Carter staff with its recommendations which will serve as a basis for establishing Administration policy.

Throughout the campaign, Carter stressed that putting America back to work was his number one priority. The new President may seek another approach to this problem, but there were at least a half-dozen bills passed by the 94th Congress and vetoed by President Ford that the new Congress could quickly approve and send to the White House to provide emergency jobs.

The key to a successful Carter Administration, is a harmonious relationship with the 95th Congress. New leadership in the 95th Congress, working closely with the new President, can accomplish wonders after eight years of stalemate between the two branches of government.

Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill of Massachusetts is expected to be elected the new Speaker of the House and he will bring leadership to the post. And, whether Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota or Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia becomes the Senate Majority Leader, a more cohesive Democratic majority is expected to emerge.

IT IS ANTICIPATED that there will be general agreement on programs that follow the Democratic platform, with its emphasis on economic growth and jobs while, at the same time, restraining inflationary forces.

The Democratic platform and Carter's speeches over the last two years indicate that, while he would encourage jobs in the private sector, he is prepared for emergency steps including public service employment, public works, housing subsidies and special aid to the cities where unemployment and decay are weakening the economic fabric of the nation. There is a deep concern among many Carter advisers that the economy is headed for a period of stagnation unless prompt action is taken.

Carter and the Democrats, along with organized labor, have advocated a number of other long-range programs such as national health security, a form of the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill, welfare reform, to name a few.

Carter has stressed that while he plans to be an activist president in the image of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman and John F. Kennedy, he will be in close touch with organized labor, business and other national leaders in preparing his proposals.



BACK-TO-WORK EFFORTS expected to get heavy emphasis early in the Carter Administration will increase the demand for the job development, training and placement programs of the Human Resources Development Institute, Executive Director Charles Bradford, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were John Grimes, left, freelance writer and reporter on economic issues, and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

The New House of Representatives

Numerals show congressional district; AL—at large.

** Newly elected.*

ALABAMA
1. Jack Edwards (R)
2. William L. Dickinson (R)
3. Bill Nichols (D)
4. Tom Bevill (D)
5. Ronnie G. Flippo (D)*
6. John Buchanan (R)
7. Walter Flowers (D)

ALASKA
AL Donald E. Young (R)

ARIZONA
1. John J. Rhodes (R)
2. Morris K. Udall (D)
3. Bob Stump (D)*
4. Eldon D. Rudd (R)*

ARKANSAS
1. Bill Alexander (D)
2. Jim Guy Tucker (D)*
3. John Paul Hammerschmidt (R)
4. Ray Thornton (D)

CALIFORNIA
1. Harold T. Johnson (D)
2. Don H. Clausen (R)
3. John E. Moss (D)
4. Robert L. Leggett (D)
5. John L. Burton (D)
6. Phillip Burton (D)
7. George Miller (D)
8. Ronald V. Dellums (D)
9. Fortney H. Stark (D)
10. Don Edwards (D)
11. Leo J. Ryan (D)
12. Paul N. McCloskey Jr. (R)
13. Norman Y. Mineta (D)
14. John J. McFall (D)
15. B. F. Sisk (D)
16. Leon E. Panetta (D)*
17. John Krebs (D)
18. William M. Ketchum (R)
19. Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)
20. Barry M. Goldwater Jr. (R)
21. James C. Corman (D)
22. Carlos J. Moorhead (R)
23. Anthony C. Beilenson (D)*
24. Henry A. Waxman (D)
25. Edward R. Roybal (D)
26. John H. Rousselot (R)
27. Robert K. Dornan (R)*
28. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke (D)
29. Augustus F. Hawkins (D)
30. George E. Danielson (D)
31. Charles H. Wilson (D)
32. Glenn M. Anderson (D)
33. Del Clawson (R)
34. Mark W. Hannaford (D)
35. Jim Lloyd (D)
36. George E. Brown Jr. (D)
37. Shirley N. Pettis (R)
38. Jerry M. Patterson (D)
39. Charles E. Wiggins (R)
40. Robert E. Badham (R)*
41. Bob Wilson (R)
42. Lionel Van Deerlin (D)
43. Clair W. Burgener (R)

COLORADO
1. Patricia Schroeder (D)
2. Timothy E. Wirth (D)
3. Frank E. Evans (D)
4. James P. Johnson (R)
5. William L. Armstrong (R)

CONNECTICUT
1. William R. Cotter (D)
2. Christopher J. Dodd (D)
3. Robert N. Giaimo (D)
4. Stewart B. McKinney (R)
5. Ronald A. Sarasin (R)
6. Toby Moffett (D)

DELAWARE
AL Thomas B. Evans Jr. (R)*

FLORIDA
1. Robert L. F. Sikes (D)
2. Don Fuqua (D)
3. Charles E. Bennett (D)
4. Bill Chappell Jr. (D)
5. Richard Kelly (R)
6. C. W. Bill Young (R)
7. Sam Gibbons (D)
8. Andrew P. Ireland (D)*
9. Louis Frey Jr. (R)
10. L. A. Bafalis (R)
11. Paul G. Rogers (D)
12. J. Herbert Burke (R)
13. William Lehman (D)
14. Claude Pepper (D)
15. Dante B. Fascell (D)

GEORGIA
1. Ronald B. (Bo) Ginn (D)
2. Dawson Mathis (D)
3. Jack Brinkley (D)
4. Elliott H. Levitas (D)
5. Andrew Young (D)
6. John J. Flynt Jr. (D)
7. Larry P. McDonald (D)
8. Billy Lee Evans (D)*
9. Ed Jenkins (D)*
10. Doug Barnard (D)*

HAWAII
1. Cecil Heftel (D)*
2. Daniel Akaka (D)*

IDAHO
1. Steven D. Symms (R)
2. George Hansen (R)

ILLINOIS
1. Ralph H. Metcalfe (D)
2. Morgan F. Murphy (D)
3. Martin A. Russo (D)
4. Edward J. Derwinski (R)
5. John G. Fary (D)
6. Henry J. Hyde (R)
7. Cardiss Collins (D)
8. Dan Rostenkowski (D)
9. Sidney R. Yates (D)
10. Undecided
11. Frank Annunzio (D)
12. Philip M. Crane (R)
13. Robert McClory (R)
14. John N. Erlenborn (R)
15. Tom Corcoran (R)*
16. John B. Anderson (R)
17. George M. O'Brien (R)
18. Robert H. Michel (R)
19. Tom Railsback (R)
20. Paul Findley (R)
21. Edward R. Madigan (R)
22. George E. Shipley (D)
23. Melvin Price (D)
24. Paul Simon (D)

INDIANA
1. Adam Benjamin Jr. (D)*
2. Floyd Fithian (D)
3. John Brademas (D)
4. J. Danforth Quayle (R)*
5. Elwood Hillis (R)
6. David W. Evans (D)
7. John T. Myers (R)
8. David L. Cornwell (D)*
9. Lee H. Hamilton (D)
10. Phil Sharp (D)
11. Andy Jacobs Jr. (D)

IOWA
1. James A. S. Leach (R)*
2. Michael T. Blouin (D)
3. Charles E. Grassley (R)
4. Neal Smith (D)
5. Tom Harkin (D)
6. Berkley Bedell (D)

KANSAS
1. Keith G. Sebelius (R)
2. Martha Keys (D)
3. Larry Winn Jr. (R)
4. Dan Glickman (D)*
5. Joe Skubitz (R)

KENTUCKY
1. Carroll Hubbard Jr. (D)
2. William H. Natcher (D)
3. Romano L. Mazzoli (D)
4. M. G. Snyder (R)
5. Tim Lee Carter (R)
6. John B. Breckinridge (D)
7. Carl D. Perkins (D)

LOUISIANA
1. Richard E. Tonry (D)*
2. Corinne C. Boggs (D)
3. David C. Treen (R)
4. Joe D. Waggonner Jr. (D)
5. Jerry Huckaby (D)*
6. W. Henson Moore (R)
7. John B. Breaux (D)
8. Gillis W. Long (D)

MAINE
1. David F. Emery (R)
2. William S. Cohen (R)

MARYLAND
1. Robert E. Bauman (R)
2. Clarence D. Long (D)
3. Barbara A. Mikulski (D)*
4. Marjorie S. Holt (R)
5. Gladys N. Spellman (D)
6. Goodloe E. Byron (D)
7. Parren J. Mitchell (D)
8. Newton I. Steers Jr. (R)*

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Silvio O. Conte (R)
2. Edward P. Boland (D)
3. Joseph D. Early (D)
4. Robert F. Drinan (D)
5. Paul E. Tsongas (D)
6. Michael J. Harrington (D)
7. Edward J. Markey (D)*
8. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)
9. John Joseph Moakley (D)
10. Margaret M. Heckler (R)
11. James A. Burke (D)
12. Gerry E. Studds (D)

MICHIGAN
1. John Conyers Jr. (D)
2. Undecided
3. Garry Brown (R)
4. David A. Stockman (R)*
5. Harold S. Sawyer (R)*
6. Bob Carr (D)
7. Dale E. Kildee (D)*
8. Bob Traxler (D)
9. Guy Vander Jagt (R)
10. Elford A. Cederberg (R)
11. Philip E. Ruppe (R)
12. David E. Bonior (D)*
13. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)
14. Lucien N. Nedzi (D)
15. William D. Ford (D)
16. John D. Dingell (D)
17. William M. Brodhead (D)
18. James J. Blanchard (D)
19. William S. Broomfield (R)

MINNESOTA
1. Albert H. Quie (R)
2. Tom Hagedorn (R)
3. Bill Frenzel (R)
4. Bruce F. Vento (D)*
5. Donald M. Fraser (D)
6. Richard Nolan (D)
7. Bob Bergland (D)
8. James L. Oberstar (D)

MISSISSIPPI
1. Jamie L. Whitten (D)
2. David R. Bowen (D)
3. G. V. Montgomery (D)
4. Thad Cochran (R)
5. Trent Lott (R)

MISSOURI
1. William Clay (D)
2. Robert A. Young (D)*
3. Richard A. Gephardt (D)*
4. Ike Skelton (D)*
5. Richard Bolling (D)
6. E. Thomas Coleman (R)*
7. Gene Taylor (R)
8. Richard H. Ichord (D)
9. Harold L. Volkmer (D)*
10. Bill D. Burlison (D)

MONTANA
1. Max Baucus (D)
2. Ron Marlenee (R)*

NEBRASKA
1. Charles Thone (R)
2. John J. Cavanaugh (D)*
3. Virginia Smith (R)

NEVADA
AL Jim Santini (D)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Norman E. D'Amours (D)
2. James C. Cleveland (R)

NEW JERSEY
1. James J. Florio (D)
2. William J. Hughes (D)
3. James J. Howard (D)
4. Frank Thompson Jr. (D)
5. Millicent Fenwick (R)
6. Edwin B. Forsythe (R)
7. Andrew Maguire (D)
8. Robert A. Roe (D)
9. Harold C. Hollenbeck (R)*
10. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)
11. Joseph G. Minish (D)
12. Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)
13. Helen Meyner (D)
14. Joseph A. LeFante (D)*
15. Edward J. Patten (D)

NEW MEXICO
1. Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)
2. Harold Runnels (D)

NEW YORK
1. Otis G. Pike (D)
2. Thomas J. Downey (D)
3. Jerome A. Ambro (D)
4. Norman F. Lent (R)
5. John W. Wydler (R)
6. Lester L. Wolff (D)
7. Joseph P. Addabbo (D)
8. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D)
9. James J. Delaney (D)
10. Mario Biaggi (D)
11. James H. Scheuer (D)
12. Shirley Chisholm (D)
13. Stephen J. Solarz (D)
14. Frederick W. Richmond (D)
15. Leo C. Zeferetti (D)
16. Elizabeth Holtzman (D)
17. John M. Murphy (D)
18. Edward I. Koch (D)
19. Charles B. Rangel (D)
20. Theodore S. Weiss (D)*
21. Herman Badillo (D)
22. Jonathan B. Bingham (D)
23. Bruce F. Caputo (R)*
24. Richard L. Ottinger (D)
25. Hamilton Fish Jr. (R)
26. Benjamin A. Gilman (R)
27. Matthew F. McHugh (D)
28. Samuel S. Stratton (D)
29. Edward W. Pattison (D)
30. Robert C. McEwen (R)
31. Donald J. Mitchell (R)
32. James M. Hanley (D)
33. William F. Walsh (R)
34. Frank J. Horton (R)
35. Barber B. Conable Jr. (R)
36. John J. LaFalce (D)
37. Henry J. Nowak (D)
38. Jack F. Kemp (R)
39. Stanley N. Lundine (D)

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Walter B. Jones (D)
2. L. H. Fountain (D)
3. Charles Whitley (D)*
4. Ike F. Andrews (D)
5. Stephen L. Neal (D)
6. Richardson Preyer (D)
7. Charles G. Rose III (D)
8. W. G. Hefner (D)
9. James G. Martin (R)
10. James T. Broyhill (R)
11. Lamar Gudger (D)*

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Mark Andrews (R)

OHIO
1. Bill Gradison (R)
2. Thomas A. Luken (D)*
3. Charles W. Whalen Jr. (R)
4. Tennyson Guyer (R)
5. Delbert L. Latta (R)
6. William H. Harsha (R)
7. Clarence J. Brown (R)
8. Thomas N. Kindness (R)
9. Thomas L. Ashley (D)
10. Clarence E. Miller (R)
11. J. William Stanton (R)
12. Samuel L. Devine (R)
13. Donald J. Pease (D)*
14. John F. Seiberling (D)
15. Chalmers P. Wylie (R)
16. Ralph S. Regula (R)
17. John M. Ashbrook (R)
18. Douglas Applegate (D)*
19. Charles J. Carney (D)
20. Mary Rose Oakar (D)*
21. Louis Stokes (D)
22. Charles A. Vanik (D)
23. Ronald M. Mottl (D)

OKLAHOMA
1. James R. Jones (D)
2. Ted Risenhoover (D)
3. Wes Watkins (D)*
4. Tom Steed (D)
5. Mickey Edwards (R)*
6. Glenn English (D)

OREGON
1. Les AuCoin (D)
2. Al Ullman (D)
3. Robert Duncan (D)
4. James Weaver (D)

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Michael Myers (D)*
2. Robert N. C. Nix (D)
3. Raymond F. Lederer (D)*
4. Joshua Eilberg (D)
5. Richard T. Schulze (R)
6. Gus Yatron (D)
7. Robert W. Edgar (D)
8. Peter H. Kostmayer (D)*
9. E. G. Shuster (R)
10. Joseph M. McDade (R)
11. Daniel J. Flood (D)
12. John P. Murtha (D)
13. R. Lawrence Coughlin (R)
14. William S. Moorhead (D)
15. Fred B. Rooney (D)
16. Robert S. Walker (R)*
17. Allen E. Ertel (D)*
18. Doug Walgren (D)*
19. William Goodling (R)
20. Joseph M. Gaydos (D)
21. John H. Dent (D)
22. Austin J. Murphy (D)*
23. Joseph S. Ammerman (D)*
24. Marc L. Marks (R)*
25. Gary A. Myers (R)

RHODE ISLAND
1. Fernand J. St. Germain (D)
2. Edward P. Beard (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Mendel J. Davis (D)
2. Floyd Spence (R)
3. Butler Derrick (D)
4. James R. Mann (D)
5. Kenneth L. Holland (D)
6. John W. Jenrette Jr. (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Larry Pressler (R)
2. James Abdnor (R)

TENNESSEE
1. James H. Quillen (R)
2. John J. Duncan (R)
3. Marilyn Lloyd (D)
4. Albert Gore Jr. (D)*
5. Clifford Allen (D)
6. Robin L. Beard Jr. (R)
7. Ed Jones (D)
8. Harold E. Ford (D)

TEXAS
1. Sam B. Hall Jr. (D)
2. Charles Wilson (D)
3. James M. Collins (R)
4. Ray Roberts (D)
5. Jim Mattox (D)*
6. Olin E. Teague (D)
7. Bill Archer (R)
8. Bob Eckhardt (D)
9. Jack Brooks (D)
10. J. J. Pickle (D)
11. W. R. Poage (D)
12. Jim Wright (D)
13. Jack Hightower (D)
14. John Young (D)
15. Eligio de la Garza (D)
16. Richard C. White (D)
17. Omar Burleson (D)
18. Barbara C. Jordan (D)
19. George Mahon (D)
20. Henry B. Gonzalez (D)
21. Robert Krueger (D)
22. Undecided
23. Abraham Kazen Jr. (D)
24. Dale Milford (D)

UTAH
1. Gunn McKay (D)
2. Dan Marriott (R)*

VERMONT
AL James M. Jeffords (R)

VIRGINIA
1. Paul S. Trible Jr. (R)*
2. G. William Whitehurst (R)
3. David E. Satterfield III (D)
4. Robert W. Daniel Jr. (R)
5. W. C. (Dan) Daniel (D)
6. M. Caldwell Butler (R)
7. J. Kenneth Robinson (R)
8. Herbert E. Harris II (D)
9. William C. Wampler (R)
10. Joseph L. Fisher (D)

WASHINGTON
1. Joel Pritchard (R)
2. Undecided
3. Don Bonker (D)
4. Mike McCormack (D)
5. Thomas S. Foley (D)
6. Norman D. Dicks (D)*
7. Brock Adams (D)

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Robert H. Mollohan (D)
2. Harley O. Staggers (D)
3. John M. Slack (D)
4. Nick Joe Rahall (D)*

WISCONSIN
1. Les Aspin (D)
2. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)
3. Alvin Baldus (D)
4. Clement J. Zablocki (D)
5. Henry S. Reuss (D)
6. William A. Steiger (R)
7. David R. Obey (D)
8. Robert J. Cornell (D)
9. Robert W. Kasten Jr. (R)

WYOMING
AL Teno Roncalio (D)

The New Senate

The Senate will have a Democratic majority of 62-38 when the 95th Congress convenes in January. While 14 of the 33 Senate seats up for election this year switched parties, the gains and losses balanced out and the party lineup is unchanged. In Minnesota, Vice President-elect Walter F. Mondale will resign his Senate seat and a successor will be appointed.

Symbols: * Re-elected. † New Senator. ‡ To Resign.

ALABAMA
James B. Allen (D)
John Sparkman (D)

ALASKA
Mike Gravel (D)
Ted Stevens (R)

ARIZONA
Dennis DeConcini (D)†
Barry Goldwater (R)

ARKANSAS
Dale Bumpers (D)
John L. McClellan (D)

CALIFORNIA
Alan Cranston (D)
S. I. Hayakawa (R)†

COLORADO
Gary W. Hart (D)
Floyd K. Haskell (D)

CONNECTICUT
Abraham Ribicoff (D)
Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R)*

DELAWARE
Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D)
William V. Roth Jr. (R)*

FLORIDA
Lawton Chiles (D)*
Richard Stone (D)

GEORGIA
Sam Nunn (D)
Herman E. Talmadge (D)

HAWAII
Daniel K. Inouye (D)
Spark M. Matsunaga (D)†

IDAHO
Frank Church (D)
James A. McClure (R)

ILLINOIS
Adlai E. Stevenson III (D)
Charles H. Percy (R)

INDIANA
Birch Bayh (D)
Richard G. Lugar (R)†

IOWA
Dick Clark (D)
John C. Culver (D)

KANSAS
Robert Dole (R)
James B. Pearson (R)

KENTUCKY
Wendell H. Ford (D)
Walter Huddleston (D)

LOUISIANA
J. Bennett Johnston Jr. (D)
Russell B. Long (D)

MAINE
William D. Hathaway (D)
Edmund S. Muskie (D)*

MARYLAND
Paul S. Sarbanes (D)†
Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R)

MASSACHUSETTS
Edward M. Kennedy (D)*
Edward W. Brooke (R)

MICHIGAN
Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D)†
Robert P. Griffin (R)

MINNESOTA
Hubert H. Humphrey (D)*
Walter F. Mondale (D)‡

MISSISSIPPI
James O. Eastland (D)
John C. Stennis (D)*

MISSOURI
Thomas F. Eagleton (D)
John C. Danforth (R)†

MONTANA
John Melcher (D)†
Lee Metcalf (D)

NEBRASKA
Carl T. Curtis (R)
Edward Zorinski (D)†

NEVADA
Howard W. Cannon (D)*
Paul Laxalt (R)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Thomas J. McIntyre (D)
John A. Durkin (D)

NEW JERSEY
Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D)*
Clifford P. Case (R)

NEW MEXICO
Harrison H. Schmitt (R)†
Pete V. Domenici (R)

NEW YORK
Daniel P. Moynihan (D)†
Jacob K. Javits (R)

NORTH CAROLINA
Robert B. Morgan (D)
Jesse A. Helms (R)

NORTH DAKOTA
Quentin N. Burdick (D)*
Milton R. Young (R)

OHIO
John H. Glenn (D)
Howard M. Metzenbaum (D)†

OKLAHOMA
Dewey F. Bartlett (R)
Henry Bellmon (R)

OREGON
Mark O. Hatfield (R)
Robert W. Packwood (R)

PENNSYLVANIA
Richard S. Schweiker (R)
H. John Heinz III (R)†

RHODE ISLAND
John H. Chafee (R)†
Claiborne Pell (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA
Ernest F. Hollings (D)
Strom Thurmond (R)

SOUTH DAKOTA
James Abourezk (D)
George McGovern (D)

TENNESSEE
Howard H. Baker Jr. (R)
James R. Sasser (D)†

TEXAS
Lloyd Bentsen (D)*
John G. Tower (R)

UTAH
Jake Garn (R)
Orrin G. Hatch (R)†

VERMONT
Patrick J. Leahy (D)
Robert T. Stafford (R)*

VIRGINIA
Harry F. Byrd Jr. (Ind.-D.)*
William L. Scott (R)

WASHINGTON
Henry M. Jackson (D)*
Warren G. Magnuson (D)

WEST VIRGINIA
Robert C. Byrd (D)*
Jennings Randolph (D)

WISCONSIN
Gaylord Nelson (D)
William Proxmire (D)*

WYOMING
Malcolm Wallop (R)†
Clifford P. Hansen (R)



TRADE UNION LEADERS from Africa who make up the consultative committee of the African-American Labor Center confer with AFL-CIO representatives during a visit to Washington. Taking part in the discussions were Federation Vice President Frederick O'Neal, International Affairs Director Ernest S. Lee and AALC Executive Director Patrick J. O'Farrell.

Anderson Bids for Mondale's Seat, 4 House Contests Still Undecided

Four contests for the House were still undecided more than a week after the election, but the Senate will retain its 62-38 Democratic majority even after Vice President-elect Walter F. Mondale gives up his seat.

Minnesota Gov. Wendell R. Anderson, a Democrat, indicated he will complete the two years remaining in Mondale's Senate term. Anderson announced he plans to step down as governor so that Lt. Gov. Rudy Perpich can succeed to the office and then appoint him to the Senate vacancy. The changeover will take place after Mondale resigns from the Senate, sometime before the inauguration on Jan. 20.

Anderson, 43, has been a popular political figure in Minnesota, winning re-election as governor two years ago with 63 percent of the vote. He is in the same liberal mainstream as Mondale and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey.

The pre-election House lineup of 290 Democrats and 145 Republicans will be little changed by the outcome of the four undecided contests. The Democrats would end up with 189 House seats in the 95th Congress if they lost all four elections and would have 193 seats if they won all four.

These are the districts still awaiting a final decision:

Illinois 10th District—Four years ago, Republican Samuel H. Young narrowly beat Democrat Abner J. Mikva in this suburban Chicago district that includes Evanston and Skokie. Two year ago, Mikva won the seat with less than 51 percent of the vote. This year, the result was nearly a dead heat with a misdelivered absentee ballot controversy in the courts and a recount likely in any event.

Michigan 2nd District—This Ann Arbor district was given up by five-term Republican Marvin L. Esch, who ran unsuccessfully for the Senate. Republican State Sen. Carl D. Pursell, a moderate, had an apparent lead of about 300 votes out of more than 186,000 cast but a recount was under way. The Democrat is Edward C. Pierce, a physician who operates a clinic that treats low-income families.

Texas 22nd District—In this Houston area district, labor-backed Bob Gammage is trying to oust Republican Ron Paul from a seat he won just last April in a special election to fill a vacancy. Gammage led by a scant 96,422 to 96,328 for Paul, but a recount is under way.

Washington 2nd District—Democrat Lloyd Meeds, seeking a seventh term although only 48, was locked in a close contest with Republican John Nance Garner. Meeds held a slim lead with an absentee ballot count incomplete. The district includes Everett and Bellingham.

The AFL-CIO News erred in its Nov. 6 issue by confusing two Missouri districts where Republicans had sought to take House seats last held by Democrats.

The GOP succeeded in the 6th District, which includes St. Joseph and part of Kansas City, but not in the suburban St. Louis 2nd District.

The 6th District winner is Republican State Rep. E. Thomas Coleman. The seat previously had been held by Democrat Jerry Litton, who died in an air crash just when he had won the Democratic Senate nomination.

The winner in the 2nd District, with 51 percent of the vote, was Democrat Robert A. Young, a union pipefitter. He defeated Robert O. Snyder, who had been incorrectly listed as the winner. The seat had been held by Democrat James W. Symington, who gave it up for an unsuccessful try for the Senate nomination.

Another article in the Nov 6 issue, on the percentage of victorious COPE candidates had one erroneous figure as the result of a skipped phrase.

It correctly reported that 70.5 percent of COPE-endorsed candidates for Congress and governorships were elected this year, the same as in 1974 and compared with 59.8 percent in 1972 and 60.9 percent in 1970. The paragraph should have then continued by listing 56.4 percent success in 1968, 51.8 percent in 1966 and 67.8 percent in 1964.

Unions, Industry Hail Probe of TV Imports

Labor and industry joined in welcoming the decision of the U.S. International Trade Commission to investigate the impact of television set imports on American jobs and markets.

ITC's decision followed announcement of the closing of two major color TV manufacturing plants in the United States within a 10-day period.

Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and Allen W. Dawson, executive vice president of Corning Glass Works, hailed the ITC investigation as "the first step toward saving thousands of jobs and a vital American industry."

Clayman and Dawson are co-chairmen of COMPACT, the Committee to Preserve American Color Television, which filed a petition with the ITC in September asking that quotas be imposed on color TV imports. Such imports have nearly tripled this year and now account for more than 38 percent of all sets sold in the United States. Most come from Japan.

In a joint statement, Clayman and Dawson said the shutdown of GTE Sylvania's plant in Batavia, N.Y., and the closing of the Westinghouse color TV plant at Horseheads, N.Y., are but the latest evidence of the serious damage being done to American workers and companies. Nearly 2,000 jobs will be lost by the two closings, both of which were attributed to the rising tide of Japanese imports.

"In addition to plant closings there have been hundreds of layoffs due to imports," Clayman and Dawson said. "In fact, it is estimated that at least 19,000 job opportunities have already been lost to date as Japanese penetration of our domestic color television market has soared dramatically."

COMPACT, which is composed of 11 labor organizations and five corporations, petitioned for relief under the escape clause provisions of the 1974 Trade Act. In accepting the petition, the ITC broadened the scale of the case to include both color and black-and-white TV receivers.

URW Local Settles Gas Exposure Suit

Akron, Ohio—Seventy-six members of the Rubber Workers employed by the General Tire & Rubber Co. who charged they suffered injuries from exposure to phosgene and other gases from a nearby Olin Corp. facility have settled their suit against the two companies for a total of $85,000, URW President Peter Bommarito announced.

The workers, all members of URW Local 595, are employed at General Tire's Ashtabula, Ohio, plant. The settlement include an agreement that additional monitoring equipment would be installed to provide further protection for the workers.

Local 595 and the workers instituted the lawsuit over a year ago, seeking $2.5 million in damages.

Task Force Report:

Lawyers' Panel Asks Steps To Reduce NLRB Delays

A blue-ribbon panel of labor law attorneys studying ways to speed the handling of National Labor Relations Board cases has submitted its interim report to NLRB Chairman Betty S. Murphy.

The report, containing 69 recommendations aimed at streamlining the agency's procedures, represents the completion of the first year of work by the Chairman's Task Force on the NLRB.

While the proposals are marginal and technical in nature, they could pave the way for reform.

Organized labor has been critical of the NLRB for the lengthy delays and confusion frequently experienced in the handling of unfair labor practice charges and representation elections.

To help solve the problem of excessive delays in holding elections, the task force recommended that an election be held on schedule, even if some challenges are unresolved. Ballots would be impounded for later counting in those situations where an election is challenged.

The vote-and-impound recommendation would involve about 20 percent of representation elections, the panel estimated. Under present NLRB procedures, it observed, prompt and final determination of the outcome of an election may be delayed either by the necessity for passing upon challenges at the time of balloting or after the election.

"It is evident that the present procedure has built-in opportunities for delay which, when invoked, require the regional office or the board to expend their resources determining what frequently turn out to be non-meritorious and even frivolous objections," the task force said in its report.

By holding a scheduled election on the designated date, and resolving pending issues after it has been held, employees would be able to register their choice "at the time interest and momentum in both the union and employer camps are at their peak," the panel said.

The task force, which will terminate its study on Feb. 18, 1978, also recommended a variety of technical changes to expedite the processing of unfair practice charges and urged tougher enforcement procedures, including a greater use of court injunctions to enforce board rulings.

Appointed a year ago by Chairman Murphy, the panel divided itself into three committees. One was responsible for studying representation proceedings, another examined unfair practice proceedings from charge through hearing, and the third studied unfair practice proceedings from post-hearing through the compliance stage.

Most of the committee recommendations were adopted unanimously by the full panel. The proposals will be published next month in the Federal Register, and the NLRB will act on them after a 90-day period for public comment.

The AFL-CIO is represented on the task force by Laurence Gold and Patrick C. O'Donoghue. Gold is the federation's special counsel. O'Donoghue is a member of a Washington, D.C., law firm that serves as general counsel to the Metal Trades Dept. and to several AFL-CIO affiliates.

Other significant recommendations of the panel urged the NLRB to take a good look at its internal practices and personnel policies. Noting that the backlog of cases pending for hearing and decision by NLRB administrative law judges has mounted in recent years and is "seriously delaying justice for the parties," the task force recommended that the agency's budget be increased to provide for the employment of 130 judges. The NLRB's budget currently provides for 103.

The panel proposed that the board hire recent law school graduates as full-time clerks to perform many of the "time-consuming research and ministerial tasks that keep ALJs from efficient attention to their judicial function." But the panel pointedly recommended, too, that the judges "be prodded to increase production."

While the average number of decisions issued annually by an ALJ is 13 or 14, the task force noted "extreme variations between the high and low producers." Some issued fewer than 10 decisions while others issued between 20 and 29 decisions.

Unions Urged to Employ Caution on Stock Plans

Employee stock ownership plans, which increasingly are drawing the interest of the public, legislators, and employers, may be laden with pitfalls and warrant the critical evaluation of unions, the AFL-CIO cautioned.

Sometimes called "Kelso plans" after their originator, employee stock ownership plans vary so substantially that it is difficult to give them a blanket condemnation or endorsement, Assistant AFL-CIO Research Director Arnold Cantor observed in a letter to the federation's affiliated unions.

As a result, the AFL-CIO has not taken an official stand for or against the plans. The best approach to them, Cantor suggested, is within the context of a collective bargaining agreement.

"Such programs are typically initiated by the employer and frequently offered as a means to get something for nothing," Cantor observed. "We do not feel this is true, and such a program should be evaluated critically and viewed as part of the compensation package.

"It should not be used to divert attention from needed improvements in wages and other benefits—particularly pensions."

Typically, a company establishes an employe stock ownership trust which in turn borrows money from a bank and purchases company stock. The company guarantees the lender that it will make payments to the trust in amounts sufficient to repay the loan. The stock is generally the collateral for the loan.

A lien is thus placed on the stock held by the trust. As the loan is paid off, the shares become free of the lien and are allocated to each employee's individual account.

Such plans represent a relatively risky form of deferred compensation, Cantor suggested.

"Their value to the employee is keyed essentially to the market value of the employer's stock, and trusts set up under such plans have few of the protections, safeguards, and fiduciary standards that are found in other types of deferred wage programs," he noted.

"Moreover, since the fund's investment portfolio can be totally in the stock of the employer, if the company should fail the worker stands to lose both his job and his equity in the trust."

Average New Home Price Now Exceeds $50,000

The cost of the average new home in the United States is now above the $50,000 mark, the government announced, a level locking out millions of workers from the housing market.

According to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which keeps track of such figures, a new home bought with a conventional mortgage in September cost an average of $50,500. The figure is a national average, and hides much higher costs in some parts of the country.

A new home in Orange County in southern California, for example, generally costs a minimum of $65,000 while a new home in the metropolitan New York area is difficult to find for less than $70,000.

The September figure released by the federal agency represented a one-month increase of more than 1.8 percent in the average cost of a new home. The price of previously occupied homes also rose last month to an average of $43,300, up from $42,800 in August.

Since 1973, the average price for a new single-family home has jumped by 34 percent. Only a decade ago it was just a shade under $30,000. As recently as 1971, the average price was $36,400.

11-13-76

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: AFL-CIO Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

'He Didn't Even Pause!'



Rising Unemployment Threatens New Slump

(Continued from Page 1)

46,000 to 87,773,000 out of a total workforce of 95,342,000.

The drop in employment was the second straight monthly decline. A total of 208,000 jobs has been lost since August, a direct reflection of the softness of the economy. The number of jobs sustained by the economy has now remained essentially unchanged the past four months.

BLS Commissioner Julius Shiskin, appearing before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, said the October figures were part of a pattern of economic "sluggishness" borne out by other recent reports. He cited reports of small rises in real gross national product, declines in the government's index of leading economic indicators, and others.

Meany said that "true unemployment" is much higher than the level claimed in the official government report. When the number of "discouraged" and involuntary part-time workers is factored in, he said, there are 10.3 million people, or 10.7 percent of the workforce, without jobs.

The most worrisome aspect of the BLS report was an increase in joblessness among adult men from 6.1 to 6.3 percent, the highest level of the year. All of the increase was reported for workers in the 20-24 age bracket, whose rate jumped to 13 percent from 11 percent.

The rate for young women in the 20-24 age bracket rose as well, from 11.4 to 12.5 percent. The jobless rate for black persons increased from 12.7 to 13.5 percent from September to October and for whites from 7.1 to 7.3 percent. The rate for teenagers rose from 12.7 to 13.5 percent over the month.

Payroll figures furnished by employers showed that nonfarm employment declined by 54,000 to 79,513,000 last month, after adjustment for normal seasonal fluctuation in hiring practices. The decline followed increases totaling 625,000 over the previous three months.

Manufacturing employment moved down by 145,000 to 19 million in October. The decline occurred mostly in the durable goods sector. Job losses were posted in the transportation equipment industry, in metals, machinery, textile, apparel, paper products, and public utilities.

The number of persons forced to work part-time because full-time jobs were not available increased by 21,000 to 3,469,000 last month, the highest level since last January. The AFL-CIO counts one-half of these involuntary part-time workers as jobless in arriving at true unemployment. BLS counts them all as employed, thus holding down the jobless rate as well as the total number of unemployed.

Similarly, the federation includes "discouraged" workers—those who have stopped looking for work because they feel there are no jobs available—in determining true joblessness. The government does not. There were 817,000 such workers in the country in September, BLS reported recently.

The October report on employment also noted an increase in long-term joblessness. The number of workers unemployed 27 weeks or longer in October rose by 73,000 to 1,264,000 over the month, and represented 16.4 percent of the total unemployed. The average duration of unemployment was 15.4 weeks, the same as in September.

Profits Climb Despite Lag In Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

According to the Journal, analysts expect this year's profits to top last year's by 30 percent.

Among auto manufacturers, General Motors was a big winner in the July-September quarter, reporting after-tax earnings of $397 million, up 63 percent from the same quarter last year. American Motors, however, sustained heavy losses, pinning its profits decline on a fall-off in sales of smaller cars.

Petroleum companies generally scored well, as did paper companies, glass, lumber, cement and insulation firms, and utilities.

Individual companies with outstanding third-quarter profits included Republic Steel, up 132 percent; Allis-Chalmers, up 113 percent; Westinghouse, up 61 percent; American Airlines, up 289 percent; Burlington Industries, up 81 percent, and the Chessie System, up 105 percent.

State-County Wins First Iowa Election

Des Moines—Iowa state maintenance workers chose the State, County & Municipal Employees as their bargaining agent in the first representation election ever held for state employees under the 1974 Iowa Public Employment Relations Act.

AFSCME won overwhelmingly with 1,308 votes to 71 for no union. Ten ballots were voided. Over 90 percent of the 1,475 eligible workers voted in the election.

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High Jobless Rates Beset 75% of Key Labor Areas



REGIONAL DIRECTORS and staff representatives of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services confer with department leaders during a three-day meeting in Washington. In the foreground are Federation Vice President Paul Hall, chairman of the Standing Committee on Organization; Organizing & Field Services Director Alan Kistler, and Deputy Director Donald Slaiman. Additional training and orientation sessions for newer members of the field staff were conducted at the federation's George Meany Center for Labor Studies.

Industrial Centers Hit Hard

New government statistics reveal a steady, upward trend in unemployment throughout the country, as the number of major labor areas with substantial unemployment increased to 116 in October, the first rise in 13 months.

The increase meant that over 75 percent of the 150 major labor areas that the government monitors monthly for changes in employment patterns had a jobless rate exceeding 6 percent last month.

The figures also show unemployment to be highest in the more heavily populated and industrialized sections. As the Bureau of Labor Statistics put it in reporting that 13 states had a higher jobless rate than the national rate in September:

"A distinct geographic pattern is apparent with respect to the severity of unemployment. Unemployment is most severe in the industrial states of the Northeast and among states bordering the Pacific Ocean and less severe in the smaller states of the Midwest and the South."

The last time the government reported an increase in its list of major job centers with substantial unemployment was in September 1975 when the number peaked at 135 of the 150 areas surveyed.

Its definition of substantial unemployment is a jobless rate of 6 percent or more, discounting seasonal factors, that is expected to continue for at least two more months.

Meanwhile, the steel industry reported reduced operations and more

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Nets Some Gains In States

State legislatures in 1976 succeeded in advancing labor's program in several areas, largely through refinement of laws already on the books.

This is the conclusion drawn from soundings of state AFL-CIO central bodies and from a Bureau of National Affairs survey.

Of the 45 state legislatures that met either in regular or special session in 1976, 38 amended existing labor standards statutes, BNA found. Twenty-six jurisdictions amended their workers' compensation laws, and nine states moved to increase the minimum wage rates of workers, including those not covered by the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

There were some setbacks for labor. Louisiana, for example, enacted a so-called right-to-work law, the first state to approve such a measure since Wyoming passed one in 1963. And efforts to gain organizing and bargaining rights for public employees met with stiff opposition in many states.

All but Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, and Texas convened their legislatures this year.

A good many states moved toward implementation of the 19 essential recommendations cited in 1972 by the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws as necessary to overcome what it called the "inadequacy and inequity" of state laws.

Arizona, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Rhode Island, and South Carolina expanded their laws to encompass more workers, while benefits were increased in Arkansas, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Despite significant improvements in some state workers' compensation laws, however, no state has fully complied with the recommendations of the commission. A bill to establish uniform minimum standards for all states failed to survive in the last Congress.

The proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution also marked time in the 1976 state legislatures. The last state to ratify the measure was North Dakota in 1975. Thirty-four states have ratified the proposal, but four more must approve it before Mar. 22, 1979, to make it effective.

In other areas, New Hampshire enacted a law prohibiting employers from hiring illegal aliens. Connecticut approved a measure creating a bureau of labor statistics to

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'Toxin'–Not a Cure:

Study Finds Unemployment Adds to Inflation Pressure

High unemployment does not hold down inflation, a study prepared for the congressional Joint Economic Committee concludes.

Instead, the analysis finds that traditional Keynesian prescriptions for mitigating inflation—that is, recession and unemployment—"may in fact be the toxin which spreads and multiplies the disease."

In a paper titled "The Inflationary Impact of Unemployment: Price Markups During Postwar Recessions, 1947-70," Professors Howard M. Wachtel and Peter D. Adelsheim of American University argue that the root of the nation's economic problems lies in growing economic concentration.

Keynesian theory, which has long dominated government circles, is based upon a high degree of competition. The Ford Administration particularly adhered to the views formulated in the 1930s by the British economist, John M. Keynes.

But Wachtel and Adelsheim see competition a waning factor in the United States economy. They contend that the "dynamic of the competitive system is toward concentration and non-competition.

"Keynesian economic theory and policy appear relatively impotent in the face of economic events not only in the U.S. but in virtually every other mature market economy in the world today," they assert.

The solution to an economy in which problems of inflation and unemployment occur simultaneously is a selective monitoring of price increases in highly concentrated industries, Wachtel and Adelsheim suggest.

"Rather than trying to influence prices on a universal basis," they observe, "we should make anti-inflation policies selective and rooted in some objective criteria." They note that the selection of industries for monitoring would require the compilation of much more information about them than is now available.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, said the study "will initiate a new round of debate on appropriate policy toward inflation, especially toward administered pricing.

"Furthermore, basic decency and the long-term survival of our free-enterprise system demand that we not use unemployment as our first line of defense against inflation. This is all the more true if this method aggravates rather than dampens inflation, as this paper suggests."

The paper was prepared in connection with the committee's 30th anniversary review of the 1946 Employment Act. The panel is studying a wide range of economic

(Continued on page 8)

Air Traffic Controllers Win Upgrading Pledge

The Air Traffic Controllers have received assurances from the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Aviation Administration for the upgrading of job classifications covering about 2,100 members.

PATCO President John F. Leyden said the tentative agreement provides for the elevation of at least nine federal air traffic control facilities to General Service (GS) 14 pay levels and another 23 facilities to either GS-13 or GS-12. PATCO represents about 16,000 controllers at more than 450 FAA installations across the country.

The agreement is contingent on a final CSC report scheduled for release in mid-January. The union has been pressing the CSC and FAA for more than three years "to respond realistically to the needs of controllers," Leyden noted.

The last time the pay scales of air controllers were upgraded was in 1968. Although a joint PATCO-FAA study that emerged from 1973 negotiations was turned over to the CSC last year, the commission failed to respond until the union called on its members in July to "work by the book"—resulting in air traffic back-ups.

PATCO members resumed "normal operations" within a few days after the CSC and FAA agreed to speed a new classification study.

(Continued on Page 3)

Housing Starts Decline As Slowdown Persists

Housing starts and permits for new construction fell 4 percent from September to October as other signs of the continuing economic slowdown and worsening job conditions emerged.

The Commerce Dept. reported October starts slowed to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,792,000. Building permits fell to an adjusted annual rate of 1,437,000 units in October.

The housing decline hit every section of the country except the Northeast where starts rose 5 percent and permits less than 1 percent, the government said.

The Commerce Dept. also announced it had revised down to 3.8 percent its estimate of real growth in the gross national product between July and September. Last month's preliminary data put third-quarter growth at an even 4 percent, a rate economists regard as too low to provide any expansion in jobs.

Earlier, the Federal Reserve Board reported a drop in industrial production for the second month in a row, and a decline in the nation's use of machines to produce basic manufacturing materials. The government also reported a rise in

(Continued on Page 8)



SWINE FLU SHOTS are administered to union members and staff of Washington-based unions at the Philip Murray Building as part of the first public service project of the United Labor Agency of Greater Washington. The agency, an arm of the central labor council, reported that 697 persons were vaccinated.

Fire Fighter Death Toll Called Nation's Highest

Fire fighters continue to hold the highest risk jobs in the nation as their occupational death rate soared to 90 per 100,000 in 1975, the Fire Fighters union reported.

The IAFF said that a study based on death and injury reports from local fire departments showed that 108 fire fighters were killed in the line of duty last year—eight more than in 1974 and 18 more than in 1973.

In addition to the IAFF members killed on the job, fire fighters last year suffered 88 deaths from occupational diseases. Of these, the IAFF said, 82 percent died from heart disease, 11 percent from lung disease and the remainder from other causes.

The on-the-job death rate was six times greater than the 15 deaths per 100,000 in all industries and twice as high as the 45 per 100,000 for police last year, the IAFF noted.

IAFF President William H. McClennan said the grim figures are hard to bear at any time, but "it's even worse in a period when we are asked to think about costs—pension costs, manpower costs, equipment costs.

"Nobody even seems to stop to think about the costs that fire fighters must pay—costs written in human lives, not dollars," he stressed. "These are the costs of lives sacrificed, of injuries and disabilities, of effects of strain and anxiety on the human condition."

The annual IAFF survey also showed:

- Fire fighters sustained 51,313 on-the-job injuries—an injury rate of 43 per 100—of which 38,296 were suffered at the scene of a fire.
- For 835 fire fighters the injuries were serious enough to force them to seek early retirement.
- Of the 721 fire fighters forced to retire or leave their jobs because of job-related disease last year, 453 had heart ailments and 137 had lung damage.
- Among the fire injuries last year, 175 resulted from false alarms and 158 from acts of harassment.

Labor, Youth Affinity Cited By Kistler

Pittsburgh—Young people and trade unions have a natural affinity toward each other, Director Alan Kistler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services said at the 25th annual scholarships award banquet of the Allegheny County Labor Council here.

"What organization, if not the labor movement, understands resentment of the status quo?" Kistler said in an address. "What group, if not unions, has an instrumentality of productive change—collective bargaining—as its major, inseparable component?

"What institution, if not organized labor, understands and shares their restless dissatisfaction with things as they are and their determination to make things better through positive action?"

Kistler said the experience of union organizers with young workers leads them to question the reported antagonism of youths toward the labor movement. Young people may have a "lack of adequate knowledge of trade unions, yes, but alienation, no," Kistler said.

Eight tuition scholarships to the University of Pittsburgh were awarded to Allegheny County students on the basis of their essays on the future of organized labor in the next 100 years. The winners of the four-year awards were sponsored by members of AFL-CIO unions.

Cleveland Craft Unions To Restore Old Bridge

Cleveland—The Cleveland Building & Construction Trades Council has pledged manpower and money to recycle a 101-year-old bridge into a public city park facility.

The building trades was the first group to respond with money and manpower when the drive to save the historic bridge was launched, said Isabel Tener, president of Viaduct View, the organization leading the drive.

"Without the unions, we would probably not have gotten it off the ground," she said. "We are all very grateful."

The Superior Avenue Viaduct was the first major bridge across the Cuyahoga River and linked Cleveland's east and west sides for the first time.

In 1920, the bridge was considered unsafe because of lack of maintenance. All but 1,000 feet on the west side was torn down. The city ran out of funds to complete the demolition, thereby saving a historic site.

It stayed unused until Mrs. Tener and the construction unions decided to turn it into a valuable community asset again.

The old viaduct overlooks the Lake Erie lakefront and provides a panorama view of downtown Cleveland.

Mrs. Tener said the trade union support also helped get the project approved by the city's planning and zoning department and the city council.

Charles R. Pinzone, executive secretary of the 35,000-member building trades council, said the council will contribute more than $60,000 in manpower and finances. He also is leading a drive for contributions from other unions.

"It is a worthwhile community project that will benefit everyone in the city," Pinzone said. "It will be a public place for everyone to enjoy."

The building trades council also recently helped the Women's City Club of Cleveland build a cabin like those of early settlers to be used as a museum.

Experiments Work Out:

New Arbitration Procedures Reduce Delays, Slash Costs

Innovative efforts to streamline the arbitration process have succeeded in reducing costs and cutting delays in settling grievances.

And unions found no evidence that the quality of justice has suffered from the innovations, John Zalusky writes in the November issue of the American Federationist.

The changes were introduced in recent years to remedy the long delays and excessive costs that have crept into the system. The traditional labor arbitration procedure has grown in complexity until it now approaches that of involved courtroom proceedings and tends to short-circuit the quest for industrial justice, Zalusky notes.

"The presence of lawyers, use of transcripts, swearing in of witnesses, pre- and post-hearing briefs, and long delays throughout—in setting dates, extending deadlines for the filing of briefs and waiting for the decision—are all too common," the author observes.

Zalusky, an AFL-CIO economist, notes in the federation's monthly magazine that the traditional arbitration process was adapted to labor relations as an alternative to the slow and costly court systems, as well as to strikes that are costly to workers and employers alike.

"It is ironic then that cost and delay, two judicial characteristics arbitration was supposed to avoid, are now plaguing the arbitration process itself as it becomes more like a court procedure," he observes.

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service found that fees and expenses for an arbitrator averaged $621 per case in 1975. But the arbitrator's charges are only about 15 or 20 percent of a union's total cost in arbitration cases, Zalusky notes.

Lost time payments to witnesses and local union officers in the preparation and presentation of the case also pile up. When all the lawyers' fees and other costs are added up, one estimate puts the total cost to a union at $2,290 for a simple grievance case.

The time consumed is another drawback of the traditional arbitration process, the article points out.

"In 1975, the FMCS reported the time between grievance date to arbitrator's award was 223 days—or seven and one-third months—with 181 days needed before the hearing date and 42 days after. And these figures are only averages.

More than 90 percent of major U.S. labor agreements have grievance arbitration provisions, but they vary widely in the number of procedural steps required and time limits permitted the employer and the union at each step, Zalusky points out.

"The most common number of grievance steps is three; yet, 25 percent of union contracts have a four-step procedure, and some have five. Sixty-three percent of the grievance procedures require that the first-step grievance be presented in writing, and it is presumed that the remaining 37 percent permit oral presentation."

Zalusky suggests that it's more efficient to try to resolve grievances at the lowest possible level and that additional problems develop when front-line supervisors and shop stewards fail to use the authority they have. Further problems also can be avoided by keeping grievances oral as long as possible.

"Resolving grievances is a very individual matter and must be tailored to fit each bargaining relationship," Zalusky stresses.

After a local decides to pursue arbitration, more time is lost in trying to match schedules among union and management representatives, lawyers and arbitrators, he points out.

The more people involved, and the busier they are, the more the delay, Zalusky observes.

"The whole grievance process must be looked at in terms of streamlining. This has been done with most expedited procedures and has helped with the resolution of delay problems in arbitration."

The Steelworkers negotiated an expedited arbitration procedure with major steel companies in 1971 to ease their overburdened traditional arbitration system. After nearly six years, Zalusky reports, it continues to work to the satisfaction of the USWA and the companies.

The USWA's expedited arbitration plan was designed to encourage resolution of grievances at the first two steps of the procedure. These two steps are oral and do not prejudice the position of either party, the article notes.

After both sides agree to advance to expedited arbitration, a hearing date is scheduled within 10 days. The hearings are informal with no briefs filed or transcripts made. The rules of evidence are informal and, by prior understanding, lawyers are generally not used. The arbitrator is expected to make a decision within 48 hours after the hearing.

Zalusky notes that a study of 2,700 cases under the USWA expedited arbitration plan shows that the average cost per case has been trimmed to about $55 for each party and the awards were generally given within the time limit.

A similar procedure has been put into operation by postal unions and the Postal Service. The plan, administered by the FMCS and the American Arbitration Association, is beginning to help ease the burden on the overloaded traditional arbitration system of the USPS.

And the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has been instrumental in developing a community-oriented mini-arbitration program in Columbus, Ohio, which has the support of labor and business.

It differs from other expedited arbitration plans in that it is not limited to certain unions and industries. The program is open to any interested union or employer in the Columbus area. Many aspects of the arbitration procedure are left open to the parties, such as whether they will use lawyers, transcripts or briefs.

Another expedited arbitration program developed by the AAA is available to unions without national agreements. Under this plan, unions can negotiate the AAA's expedited arbitration rules into their contracts or make provisions to use them on a case-by-case basis.

The AAA plan provides for the assignment of an arbitrator and the setting of the time and place for the hearing, Zalusky explains. No transcript is used, and the award is made within five days of the hearing.

Screen Actors Elect Directors

Hollywood, Calif. — The Screen Actors Guild elected four new members to three-year terms on the union's national board of directors. They are John Kerr, George American Horse, David Huddleston and Joseph Ruskin.

Ten incumbent board members were re-elected to new three-year terms. They are Leon Ames, Barbara Barron, Bella Bruck, Anthony Caruso, Iron Eyes Cody, Gary Collins, Jeff Corey, Don Dubbins, William Reynolds and Renee Wedel. Victor Jory was re-elected to a one-year term and Anne Seymour to a two-year term.

Pilots Reach Contracts on Two Airlines

Members of the Air Line Pilots reached agreement on new contracts with Continental and United Airlines.

The settlement with Continental ended a strike of the carrier's 1,086 pilots that began on Oct. 23. The union tentatively agreed to a new pact in mid-November, but it took several days for a back-to-work agreement.

Continental, which received financial help under the airline industry's so-called Mutual Assistance Pact during the strike, planned to resume operations initially on a 50-percent-of-normal basis. The new contract resolved a deadlock on work rules and pilots' scheduling time, and brought Continental's salary scale into line with that of other major carriers.

At United, ALPA's 5,000 members settled for a new two-year pact providing wage and benefit improvements of 16.2 percent over the life of the agreement. The contract, which does not become effective until Feb. 15, 1977, was reached under expedited bargaining rules agreed to earlier by both sides.

World Standards Sought:

Flight Engineers Ask Tighter Air Security

Las Vegas, Nev.—Stiff world sanctions against hijackers and tightened airport security were urged by the Flight Engineers convention here.

The union, with chapters in 12 nations, expressed concern at the continuing "menace of aerial piracy, hijacking and sabotage" and said the various international agreements have proved ineffective as remedies.

It called on all nations to suspend air traffic with any nation that gives shelter to hijackers, and to impose sanctions against air carriers that continue operations to such a country.

Further, it urged, all nations should take firm measures to provide secure airport facilities and to conduct pre-boarding inspection of all passengers and their hand baggage.

One of the delegates, Jacques Lemoine of Air France, told the convention of his personal experience as the flight engineer of the hijacked Air France plane that was flown to Uganda with its passengers and crew held hostage until rescued by the Israelis.

Delegates were also present from Argentina, Australia, France, Greece, Hong Kong, Israel, Great Britain and Pakistan. Several other countries were represented by proxies. Nearly half of the close to 3,500 union members are from other nations.

The union has followed a policy in recent years of alternating its annual conventions between the United States and other nations. Last year's convention was held in Sydney, Australia, and next year's meeting will be in Hong Kong.

In the only election scheduled for this year, Harry S. O'Brien won a new two-year term as secretary-treasurer and executive vice president. He was unopposed.

President William A. Gill, Jr., and other officers have an additional year to serve in their present terms.

The convention voted to establish a special panel to study the question of flight time and duty time limitations and rest periods, in consultation with aviation medical authorities, and make recommendations for establishment of worldwide standards. The resolution said the proposed standards should be submitted through the International Transportworkers Federation "to all relevant international organizations in the airline industry."

Another resolution strongly reaffirmed the union's position that safety considerations dictate the need for a flight engineer on all jet aircraft.



SEVERAL THOUSAND JOBLESS workers converged on a Cadillac plant in Detroit after rumors spread throughout the city that the General Motors facility was hiring. But no jobs were available. The company said it was merely building a list of applications for future use. Detroit, like a number of major job centers in the nation, has an unemployment rate of more than 10 percent.

Paul Douglas Paid Tribute At Memorial

New York — Paul H. Douglas was "one of the greatest humanitarian leaders of our time," AFL-CIO President George Meany said in a tribute read at a memorial program honoring the former Illinois senator who died recently at 84.

The memorial, a "recollection" of Douglas by longtime friends and colleagues, was sponsored by Freedom House. Douglas had served as board chairman of the non-partisan organization after leaving the Senate.

Meany's message was read by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller. It described Douglas as a leader "who never ceased fighting for the poor and the ill, the handicapped and the victims of discrimination."

Meany noted the AFL-CIO had told Douglas "what we thought of him . . . in 1969 when we awarded him our highest honor, the Murray-Green award, as a demonstration of our admiration, appreciation and affection."

House Leader Predicts New Era with Carter

"I believe he's going to be a tremendous President" and "I think we're going to get along with Jimmy Carter beautifully," the next Speaker of the House of Representatives told a railroad union leadership gathering in Washington.

Rep. Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr. (D-Mass.), the House majority leader who is slated to succeed Rep. Carl Albert as Speaker, addressed the annual dinner sponsored by Labor, the publication of the railway unions. Guests included rail union leaders, government officials and others involved with railroad issues.

O'Neill was introduced by Harold C. Crotty, president of the Maintenance of Way Employees and chairman of Labor's board of directors.

O'Neill suggested that with Carter as President there will be cooperation rather than frustration between the White House and the leaders of the big Democratic majorities in the House and Senate. "There'll be no vetoes, because we'll be able to work it out ahead of time," he said.

O'Neill also predicted that "the economy is going to move." He added: "I look for a stronger and greater America." He suggested, too, that Carter will be a "national President, uniting North and South."

The House leader said Congress is "an abused institution" and has come under attack since the earliest days of the Republic. "But the image of individual members isn't low," he said. He cited as evidence the re-election on Nov. 2 of 76 of the 78 "freshman" House members first elected in 1974.

O'Neill hailed this "class of '74" in the House as "real progressives" and said they're "opening Congress up." He predicted further congressional reforms, including "a strong code of ethics" in the House.

Turning to the railroad situation, O'Neill said: "On the basis of national defense, I think we ought to have the greatest railroad system in the world." He stressed, too, the economic importance of the rail carriers.

"If the railroads went out of existence in New England," he said, "New England would be strangled economically in a month." The same holds true, he said, for other regions. "We can't let the railroads go down the drain," he stressed.

At the meeting of Labor newspaper owners—chiefs of the 14 unions that own the publication—the incumbent board of directors was re-elected, except for O. W. Jacobson, new president of the Railway Carmen, who replaced A. L. Krause, retired president of the Carmen. Crotty was re-elected chairman of the board and Jacobson was elected vice chairman. Ruben Levin, editor and manager, and R. C. Howard, secretary-treasurer, were re-elected.

Controllers Win Pledge On Upgrading

(Continued from Page 1)

However, PATCO was ready to launch another "go-by-the-book operation" after CSC issued a draft report early in November which recommended no upgradings. Instead, it would have downgraded 4,645 controllers and 1,386 others on the FAA staff.

The dispute was resolved in subsequent discussions among union officials and representatives of the two federal agencies, which resulted in written assurances to PATCO on the final impact of the classification standard.

With that development, Leyden announced that PATCO's board of directors "voted to refrain from action on resuming, as we had intended to do, strict compliance with aircraft separation standards fixed by the air traffic control rules."

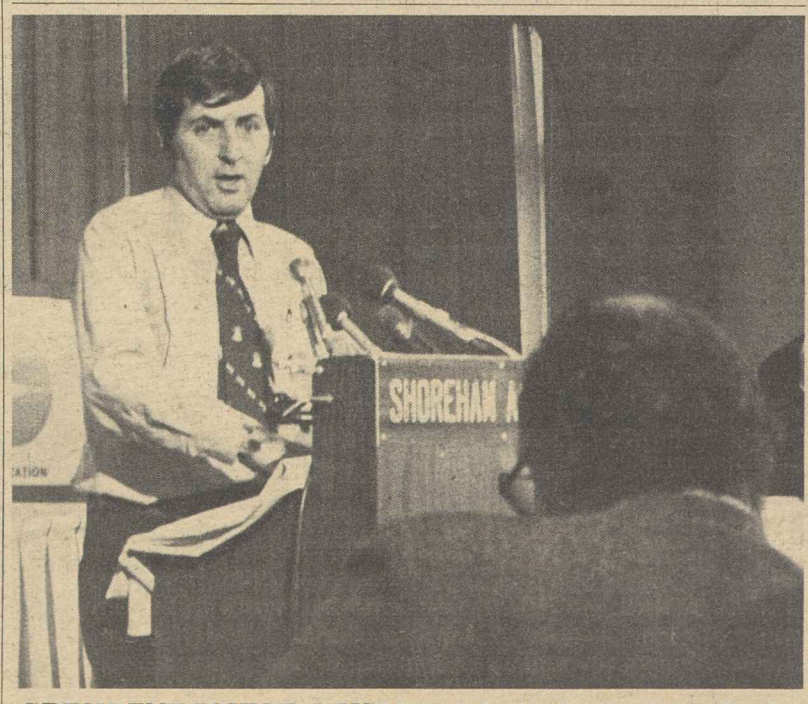
While the latest agreement does not totally rule out downgrading of some controllers, Leyden pointed out that fewer than 63 would be affected. But the agreement does provide for giving the affected controllers an opportunity to bid for assignments at equal or higher scales in FAA facilities in the same region of the country.

"Viewed in the light of these factors and of the many improvements which the CSC finally offered, the proposal now provides a strong basis for future corrective action," Leyden said.

While there are still areas of disagreement, he said that progress in the discussions indicates a mutually agreeable settlement can be achieved.

Although top-rated controllers earn about $31,500 in the GS-13 classification, far more are in lower grade levels, and the average annual salary is now in the $18-20,000 range, Leyden pointed out. Under a GS-14 rating, the top annual salaries would rise to about $37,300.

Leyden also said that PATCO would continue to push for legislation in Congress to switch air traffic control operations from the FAA to a public-private corporation patterned after COMSAT.



PRESIDENT JOHN F. LEYDEN of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers tells a Washington press conference details of the government's pledge to elevate job classifications for some 2,100 members. The last time the controllers' pay scales were upgraded was in 1968.

Unions Fight Decision To Fund TV Imports

Unions that have been fighting the use of taxpayer funds to finance television imports aren't prepared to accept as final a reaffirmation by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting of its intent to help finance British Broadcasting Corp. productions of all of Shakespeare's plays.

Further measures, including a possible push for congressional action, will be considered at the Dec. 7 meeting of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employees.

The council joined with the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists (AFTRA) and the Musicians in urging the CPB board to reconsider an allocation of $200,000 a year for six years to the British-produced series.

Musicians President Hal C. Davis, in a telegram to the CPB board, noted that American unions have actively supported public broadcasting funding and urged that these funds not be used "on programs that will further erode the economic well-being of American performers."

AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff called on the board "not to celebrate this nation's bicentennial by exporting even more American jobs overseas."

Jack Golodner, executive secretary of the professional employees council, noted that BBC will produce the series with or without U.S. taxpayer money while "unemployment among American artists and broadcast technicians is at an all-time high."

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting board issued a statement that "acknowledged the concern" expressed by the unions but reaffirmed its intent "to proceed with final negotiations for funding participation" in the BBC series.

It said the BBC has been asked to use "the vast talents of American artists in the production of the series wherever possible."

Jesse H. Bowen Dies, Rail Waymen Official

Salem, Va.—Jesse H. Bowen, a member of the executive board of the Maintenance of Way Employees, died here at the age of 47 of a heart ailment.

He had been a board member since 1970 and sceretary of the board since 1974.

13-Cent COL Boost Due Rail Workers

The nation's railroad workers will receive an additional 13 cents an hour on Jan. 1.

The cost-of-living increase, provided in contracts with the railroads, is based on the consumer price index for September 1976.

Troubles in Transition

THE 80 DAYS between Election Day and Inaugural Day is normally a time for relaxation, a period of good feeling as the contention and bitterness of the election fade and the winner and loser cooperate to affect a smooth transition of administrations.

This is essentially true this year as President Ford and President-elect Carter demonstrate intelligent understanding of the problems of the transfer of power in a peaceful, democratic way.

But the transition period is being marred, and the nation troubled as the economy generates a flow of bad news.

The general thrust of the reports and an analysis of the key indicators and trends is that the nation's economic situation will probably worsen in the 80-day period between the election and the inauguration. This is the legacy of the Nixon-Ford economic policies and the economic philosophy of Dr. Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Since the Carter victory on Nov. 2 the government has reported a rise in unemployment to a rate of 7.9 percent of the labor force—a 10.7 percent figure by the more precise formula used by the AFL-CIO.

There has been a drop in industrial production as measured by the Federal Reserve Board, a drop in housing starts and a rise in inventories, reflecting a drop in business activity.

With no indication of a meaningful rise in spending for new plant and equipment and housing continuing in a depressed state, the two basic elements to keep the recovery of early 1976 going are missing and the Administration's "pause" may in all likelihood become a downturn.

MANY ECONOMISTS look forward to no improvement in the gross national product for the last three months of 1976, and the expectation is that the GNP will drop below the insufficient 3.8 percent rate for the third quarter of the year.

The Ford Administration is reportedly waiting for mid-December and a look at the relative standing of economic indicators before making any further statements about the economy.

President-elect Carter has been made thoroughly aware of the deteriorating economic situation. He told a recent press conference that he and his advisers are working up plans to put into effect after Jan. 20, 1977, aimed at reducing unemployment, stimulating the economy through job programs, a possible tax cut and other measures.

The state of the economy and the policies of the Nixon-Ford administrations were key issues in the 1976 election. The AFL-CIO warned throughout the year that the recovery was weak and likely to run out of steam quickly.

It is unfortunate that the full impact of the "pause" is being felt in the transition period between administrations when decisive action is not possible. But it underscores for the incoming Carter Administration the need to move quickly and effectively to put America back to work and to invigorate a slack economy.

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Vote of Confidence:

Congressional Election Results Seen Repudiating Ford Vetoes

By Gus Tyler

ALTHOUGH THE CONFRONTATION between Ford and Carter appeared to be the central contest in this year's election, the real clash was between Republican President Ford and the Democratic Congress. In this head-on collision, principles, legislation and proposed legislation were far more important than personalities.

This was inevitable since Congress is a collective and not an individual. The presidential contest, on the other hand, was heavily influenced by the idiosyncracies of the candidates.

In his campaign, President Ford made every effort to dramatize his disagreement with the Democratic Congress. Ford charged the Democrats with being irresponsible spenders. He charged them with bringing on inflation. He boasted of his many vetoes of Democratic measures. He presented himself as the necessary man in the White House to curb the Democratic demons "on the Hill."

Ford had good reason to believe that the Democrats would lose seats in Congress this year, especially in the House of Representatives. The size of the Democratic delegation was unduly inflated as a result of the advantages Democrats enjoyed in the last election to Congress in 1974.

That election came in the wake of the Watergate scandal. In addition, the election took place in "midterm," that is, in between the presidential elections.

In such years, the party in the White House regularly loses seats in the House. The only exception in this century was 1934. Hence, it was inevitable that the GOP should lose even some of its safest seats in 1974.

It was generally assumed that this year—with Watergate receding and with the GOP candidates holding on to the coattails of their presidential candidate—the Republicans would recapture some, perhaps all, of their losses of two years ago.

Quite the opposite happened. The Democrats who, as a result of 1974 enjoyed a two-to-one advantage over the Republicans in the House, won seats in states that Ford carried this year. Thus Democrats won new seats in Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas, Arizona and California.

In the Senate, with 33 of 100 seats at stake this year, gains and losses balanced out and there was no net change in the party division.

In short, the Democratic Congress was given a resounding vote of confidence by the electorate this year. If we had the European system under which the majority in the parliament (our Congress) chooses the head of state, then Jimmy Carter would have been elected by a count of two to one.

More important, however, than what Carter's vote would have been if America were England or France is the simple fact that the people did not choose to punish the Democratic Congress for its alleged misbehavior. Apparently, the people liked what that "Democrat Congress" has been doing.

For those who are wondering about the people's mandate in the recent election much may be learned from the congressional results. Apparently, the electorate decided to veto the vetoer.

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'Education Must Do More . . .'

"Education must do more than make children job-ready with marketable skills at the end of high school.

"The arts and humanities are not and ought not be the special province of the privileged. A liberal education is relevant to a full and enlightened participation in our society regardless of the skills required to earn a paycheck.

"If we begin to impose career choices at too early an age and teach only so-called relevant skills, we will . . . create in America a class system which is contrary to everything we believe about our great nation.

"The job market continues to move in the direction of demanding more sophistication and more education, not less.

"We will continue to support quality education, including career education so long as it is in tune with our vision of an America in which all children can truly become all that they are capable of becoming."

—AFL-CIO Vice President Peter Bommarito, Nov. 9, 1976 at Houston, Tex.

Citizens Committee Warning:

Soviet Military Buildup Viewed As Danger to Peace, Freedom

The following is excerpted from the statement of policy of the Committee on the Present Danger, an independent citizens committee, titled "Common Sense and the Common Danger."

THE PRINCIPAL THREAT to our nation, to world peace, and to the cause of human freedom is the Soviet drive for dominance based upon an unparalleled military buildup.

The Soviet Union has not altered its long-held goal of a world dominated from a single center—Moscow. It continues, with notable persistence, to take advantage of every opportunity to expand its political and military influence throughout the world: in Europe; in the Middle East and Africa; in Asia; even in Latin America; in all the seas.

The scope and sophistication of the Soviet campaign have been increased in recent years, and its tempo quickened. It encourages every divisive tendency within and among the developed states and between the developed and the underdeveloped world. Simultaneously, the Soviet Union has been acquiring a network of positions including naval and air bases in the Southern Hemisphere which support its drive for dominance in the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, Africa, and the South Atlantic.

For more than a decade, the Soviet Union has been enlarging and improving both its strategic and its conventional military forces far more rapidly than the United States and its allies. Soviet military power and its rate of growth cannot be explained or justified by considerations of self-defense.

The process of Soviet expansion and the worldwide deployment of its military power threaten our interest in the political independence of our friends and allies, their and our fair access to raw materials, the freedom of the seas, and in avoiding a preponderance of adversary power.

These interests can be threatened not only by direct attack, but also by envelopment and indirect aggression. The defense of the Middle East, for example, is vital to the defense of Western Europe and Japan. In the Middle East the Soviet Union opposes those just settlements between Israel and its Arab neighbors which are critical to the future of the area. Similarly, we and much of the rest of the world are threatened by renewed coercion through a second round of Soviet-encouraged oil embargoes.

Soviet expansionism threatens to destroy the world balance of forces on which the survival of freedom depends. If we see the world as it is, and restore our will, our strength and our self-confidence, we shall find resources and friends enough to counter that threat. There is a crucial moral difference between the two superpowers in their character and objectives. The United States —imperfect as it is—is essential to the hopes of those countries which desire to develop their societies in their own ways, free of coercion.

To sustain an effective foreign policy, economic strength, military strength, and a commitment to leadership are essential. We must restore an allied defense posture capable of deterrence at each significant level and in those theaters vital to our interests. The goal of our strategic forces should be to prevent the use of, or the credible threat to use, strategic weapons in world politics; that of our conventional forces, to prevent other forms of aggression directed against our interests. Without a stable balance of forces in the world and policies of collective defense based upon it, no other objective of our foreign policy is attainable.

As a percentage of gross national product, U.S. defense spending is lower than at any time in 25 years. For the United States to be free, secure and influential, higher levels of spending are now required for our ready land, sea, and air forces, our strategic deterrent, and, above all, the continuing modernization of those forces through research and development. The increased level of spending required is well within our means so long as we insist on all feasible efficiency in our defense spending. We must also expect our allies to bear their fair share of the burden of defense.

FROM A STRONG foundation, we can pursue a positive and confident diplomacy, addressed to the full array of our economic, political and social interests in world politics. It is only on this basis that we can expect successfully to negotiate hard-headed and verifiable agreements to control and reduce armaments.

If we continue to drift, we shall become second best to the Soviet Union in overall military strength; our alliances will weaken; our promising rapprochement with China could be reversed.

We are independents, Republicans and Democrats who share the belief that foreign and national security policies should be based upon fundamental considerations of the nation's future well being, not that of any one faction or party.

We have faith in the maturity, good sense and fortitude of our people. But public opinion must be informed before it can reach considered judgments and make them effective in our democratic system. Time, weariness, and the tragic experience of Vietnam have weakened the bipartisan consensus which sustained our foreign policy between 1940 and the mid-60s. We must build a fresh consensus to expand the opportunities and diminish the dangers of a world in flux.

We have therefore established the Committee on the Present Danger to help promote a better understanding of the main problems confronting our foreign policy, based on a disciplined effort to gather the facts and a sustained discussion of their significance for our national security and survival.

Protection Agency Pressed:

Consumer Progress Forecast Under Carter Administration

CONSUMER ISSUES, sidetracked by White House opposition and veto threats, will get new life in the Carter Administration, which is expected to put strong emphasis on the problems and needs of low and middle-income Americans.

That prediction was made on Labor News Conference by Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers and organized labor's top consumer lobbyist. Dubrow pointed out that President-elect Carter campaigned strongly on consumer issues throughout the primary and general elections, and is determined to follow through on that commitment.

She noted that Carter is on record in favor of the long-sought Consumer Protection Agency that was approved by both the Senate and House earlier this year, but died when President Ford said he would veto the measure if it were sent to the White House.

The idea of putting a consumer advocate in every single agency that surfaced in the Ford Administration was both impractical and ineffective, Dubrow declared. That would only be a "false front" to give the appearance of protecting consumer interests that would, in effect, get lost in such agencies, she asserted. The real need, she said, is a single, independent agency that is charged with representing consumer interests in "all of the government regulatory agencies," and given the statutory strength to carry out that charge.

Dubrow said that rebuilding the effectiveness of the existing federal regulatory agencies is also an immediate priority for consumer groups. She called for careful policing to assure that retailers and others are not "taking advantage of the inflationary period." She said that while such measures as Truth-in-Lending and Truth-in-Packaging were important consumer breakthroughs when they were adopted a decade or so ago, they don't really meet the severe problem of inflation hitting consumers now and in the years ahead.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

ONE OF THE MAJOR CONCERNS of the 1976 presidential year was something called "voter apathy."

The media looked on it as an ailment almost as serious as the feared swine flu epidemic. Editorial writers and television commentators wondered if "voter apathy" might be eating away at the innards of democracy like an unseen cancer.

Then, on Election Day, the voters turned out—a record 80 million of them—and killed off "voter apathy."

Still, the pundits were not satisfied. Some pollsters had reported that less than half the electorate might turn out. When 53.3 percent of those eligible voted, it was noted that this was below the 55 percent who voted in 1972. This was a deceptive comparison because the 18, 19 and 20-year olds voted for the first time in 1972—many perhaps for the novelty of it. They swelled the total eligible, but since then reverted to the notoriously poor turnout record of younger voters.

But the problem is more basic. It is that in America the burden remains on the citizen to qualify and vote. In European democracies, the government has the responsibility of ensuring that all citizens are registered; they are then free to vote or not. In Canada, mail carriers register every citizen to whom they deliver mail.

There is a history to the problem. In the elections of 1876, 82 percent of all the potential voters in the United States actually voted. Thereafter, restrictions grew up to keep such "undesirables" as immigrant workers and blacks from voting. So, in time, those most disenfranchised included the young, the low-income, the less well-educated, the blacks and the newer immigrants.

In recent decades, however, various reforms have been restoring the right to vote. It is ironic in so highly mobile a nation as America that residency requirements imposed by the states have remained the biggest obstacle to voting.

In the past few years, though, 16 states have simplified access to the polls by permitting postcard registration. Labor stepped up its activities in these states — New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas, Wisconsin, Kentucky, California, Minnesota, Maryland and Iowa.

THE AFL-CIO COMMITTEE on Political Education reported that 70.5 percent of COPE-endorsed candidates won in Senate, House and gubernatorial races. COPE's performance was based on long experience and a high degree of organizational efficiency. COPE enlisted 120,000 volunteers. It staffed 20,000 phones in thousands of phone banks and placed more than 10 million calls in its register-vote campaign. Shop stewards carried the campaign into the nation's shops, mills and plants.

COPE's computer banks processed 11 million names in 45 states, providing up-to-date information for those working the precincts door-to-door. The year-long computer effort was instrumental in producing nearly 6 million new registrations in union families.

While voter registration nationally was approximately 70 percent, COPE estimated that union members were about 80 percent registered. While approximately 53.3 percent of all eligible citizens voted, about 65 percent of union members voted.

COPE estimated that 70 percent of union members voted for Carter. COPE's preliminary report said it was clear that labor aided significantly in Carter victories in Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Wisconsin, Texas, Missouri and Ohio and made it close in other states.



SIDETRACKED FOR YEARS by White House opposition and veto threats, consumer issues are expected to get new life in the Carter Administration, Ladies' Garment Workers Legislative Rep. Evelyn Dubrow, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning her were Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The AFL-CIO public affairs interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Substitutes for Fluorocarbons Sometimes Better and Cheaper

By Sidney Margolius

THE CONTROVERSY over whether fluorocarbon propellants used in some aerosol products adversely affect the environment finally has been settled. Apparently it does. So the Food & Drug Administration has proposed an "orderly phase-out" of all nonessential uses of fluorocarbon propellants in food, drug and cosmetic products.

Pending complete elimination, aerosols that use fluorocarbon propellants will have to carry a warning label.

The FDA action came after a report by the National Academy of Sciences which found that fluorocarbon propellants are depleting the layer of ozone gas in the earth's stratosphere. Ozone screens out harmful ultraviolet radiation.

The report said that more research is needed to better determine the degree of ozone depletion caused by the propellants. But the FDA decided that the negligible benefits of continued use of these propellants in cosmetics aren't worth even a possible risk of increased incidence of skin cancer as well as an effect on weather.

This doesn't mean that aerosol products will disappear from the market, although you can find many substitutes at less cost and sometimes greater effectiveness. Most of the aerosols which have been using fluorocarbons are cosmetics and toiletries such as deodorants and hair sprays. Among the brand names of fluorocarbon propellants are Freon, Genetron, Ucon and Isotron.

Already sales of aerosol products, and especially those with fluorocarbon propellants, have dropped considerably this past year. More manufacturers now are packaging hair sprays in pump dispensers and are pushing roll-on deodorants. One of the largest furniture wax manufacturers has abandoned use of fluorocarbon propellants altogether.

Consumer co-ops have been in the forefront in protecting against environmental dangers both by removing aerosols with fluorocarbons from their shelves and publicizing lists of alternatives. Many co-ops have had fluorocarbon aerosols off their shelves for almost a year before the FDA announced its phase-out.

It should be emphasized that only fluorocarbon propellants are being phased out. Other propellants will still be used and aerosol products will still be available. With other dispensers also available, people will still be able to have dry arms and an intact ozone.

But in addition to the environmental fears related to fluorocarbons, aerosols even with other propellants have been criticized for a number of other hazards, including explosions of discarded cans tossed into rubbish fires and various health dangers from fumes. Some New York State consumers formed a PAM Club to try to get the government to ban this non-sticking product used on frying pans or other aerosol products that cause death to children who "sniff" it.

Another danger is that of accidentally spraying yourself in the face. Through sad experience people have become more aware of this risk. Some manufacturers now use large overcaps, rather than the less certain small actuator buttons, to help prevent wrong-way spraying.

Whatever the dangers, you pay extra for the convenience of aerosols. For one reason, part of the contents of an aerosol can are the propellant itself. Moreover, in use, some of the aerosol product goes into the air.

Manufacturers who package their products in both aerosol and non-aerosol forms themselves are advertising the savings. The Vitalis pump spray package says it provides almost twice as many applications per ounce as aerosol. The Clairol Final Net pump spray package says it provides three times as much usable product per ounce because it's "a concentrate with 100 percent usable ingredients. No propellant, no waste, no aerosol fumes." Not only do you get usually more product but often the non-aerosol versions cost less.

For at least some type of products the non-aerosol form also is more effective. A leading hair spray manufacturer has said that its pump product is able to apply more product where wanted than its aerosol version. Similarly, Ban Roll-On's claim of greater effectiveness than aerosol sprays was found by the Council of Better Business Bureaus to be substantiated.

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COMPOSITE ART WORK presented to the AFL-CIO by the National Consumer Center for Legal Services is accepted by Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. The photo-serigraph depicts the role of women as workers and organizers. It was presented by Sandy DeMent, executive director of the center, in recognition of the federation's aid and support of group legal services.

Need a Union:

Actors See Selves As Working People

This was excerpted from an article, "The Labor of Acting," that appeared in the Summer 1976 issue of Interface, the publication of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employees. Bikel is president of Actors' Equity.

By Theodore Bikel

"I AM A WORKING PERSON; I belong to a labor union."

"What kind of work do you do?"

"I'm an actor."

"Oh, I see."

But as a rule they don't see—not just the skeptics and the uninformed, but also those who are participating, responsible members of the labor movement will be inclined to dismiss the "actor-as-worker" notion as lacking seriousness. For in the general public's mind—even those who enjoy the actor's work—there is a tendency to regard an actor in one of two ways: either the actor is a star, or a loafer. In the one instance he is super rich and surrounded by luxury; in the other, he is a bum. Neither of these two images evokes labor unionism as a logical frame of reference.

Add to this the fact that the performer deals with a product that is intangible and ephemeral: he is a purveyor of poetry and music, of movement and of stillness, of dramatic tension and emotional catharsis. In all, he creates a gossamer product, not easily compared to one which discipline, teamwork and precision create on the assembly line.

While it is surely impossible to apply any assembly line standards to the work of the actor, his work criteria are no less exacting, and the precision, teamwork and discipline that are the hallmark of professionalism are also required for all phases of the performer's task. For despite a highly individualistic expression of artistry, the theater demands collectivity of effort.

Since drama is not real life but a heightened sensation of it—with time and space condensed into one performance of a play with lifetimes lived and burnt out in less than three hours—there must perforce be a building of artifice to create theater. This calls for collective teamwork of extraordinary intricacy, where arts collaborate with crafts in total interdependence.

In the achievement of all this, the actor—because he is most visible—is the central figure around whom the theater revolves. He is thus required to undergo rigorous training, not only before a job but after it is finished. Prior training comprises many elements, from basics of relaxation, breathing exercises, movement (including dance and fencing), concentration, artistic feeling, voice and speech, make-up, and many other technical skills. In other words, the professional actor undergoes rigorous disciplinary training in order to qualify himself for the task of finding—and doing—his work.

I enumerate these requirements not to set the actor apart from the rest of the labor movement, but to show his identification with it and his contribution to it. Indeed, we seek even greater identification with labor than we have had thus far. And as others in organized labor have come to understand our work and the contributions we make in theater, broadcasting, films and elsewhere, they have also come to realize that their economic as well as cultural lives are intertwined with ours.

There are real problems of the real and difficult world in which the actor lives. Because they deal with dreams and poetry, with lilt and cadence, with tears and laughter, actors are nonetheless real people with real problems searching like other workers for a measure of job security at decent pay and under fair conditions. Seeming intangibles are the products of our labor, for it is the actor's job to make them all seem natural and easy. But it is real labor just the same. We are proud to do it. And to count ourselves among America's working people.

Soup to Nonsense:

Tradition Rules Dinner Table For Family's Thanksgiving Day

By Jane Goodsell

I'M THINKING OF streamlining Thanksgiving dinner. Maybe eliminating creamed onions, substituting sherbert for glazed sweet potatoes, and trying a new and marvelous-sounding eggnog charlotte recipe for dessert. These changes make sense. They'd simplify the cooking and cut down on the calories. We're all too fat or think we are, and nobody is all that wild about creamed onions anyway. On the other hand, there is the problem of tradition.

Ever since I can remember, our family has had creamed onions, glazed sweet potatoes, and pumpkin pie with whipped cream and mince pie with hard sauce for Thanksgiving dinner. Not to mention turkey with chestnut stuffing, and mashed potatoes and brussels sprouts and, of course, cranberry sauce. I can't help feeling that it is somewhere engraved on a tablet of stone that this is as it should be forever and ever.

Traditions, like most things that have been around for a long time, pose a dilemma: should they be kept or tossed out? It's an impossible decision to make on the basis of pure reason.

Sometimes it's hard to know how people feel because they're too nice to say so. Often kids will pretend an enthusiasm for outgrown customs, and will continue to put out snacks for Santa and carve jack-o-lanterns because they know how much it means to Mom and Dad who, for their part, are playing along for the kids' sake and wish they'd hurry and grow up.

Yet asking direct questions can be a trap, too, poking as such questions do into areas of high sensitivity. If you ask your mother-in-law if she wouldn't like a well-deserved respite from supplying the whole family with Christmas cookies, she may feel underwhelmed by your compassion. She's more likely to feel that this is your way of saying that you aren't too keen about her lebkuchen.

To further confuse the situation, people sometimes view old customs in oddly uncharacteristic ways. Take the case of a friend of mine who, for years, made a ritual of reading aloud "The Littlest Angel" to her children on Christmas Eve.

One year it dawned on her with some surprise that the children had stopped being children. They had turned into young adults, home from college, with vocabularies consisting mostly of four-letter words which they used to express scorn for all conventional manners, morals and customs.

When the book mysteriously appeared at her place at the table after dinner, she was touched (apparently the kids still had a soft spot for poor, sentimental old Mums) but resolute. "The time has come," she said firmly, "to cancel this particular tradition."

Her children looked as shocked as if she had used a four-letter word herself. They wouldn't hear of such a thing, her reading "The Littlest Angel" was a meaningful part of their lives, Christmas wouldn't be Christmas without it. . . .

So you see, it's hard to figure these things. As for me, I guess I'll keep Thanksgiving dinner the way it's always been. Except for maybe the creamed onions.

Social Benefits Improved:

Labor Records Some Gains In 1976 State Legislatures

(Continued from Page 1)

collect information on labor in the state. Minnesota amended its public employment relations statute to allow a charge of 85 percent of regular union dues for non-members in a bargaining unit.

The following is a review of labor legislation enacted this year in a cross-section of the states:

Alaska—A new law prohibits an employer from depositing an employee's wages in an account in a bank, savings and loan association, or credit union without his voluntary authorization. Also, if an employee is let go, for any reason, whatever is due him for his labor or services must be paid within three working days.

Arizona — State workers' compensation coverage was extended to part-time ambulance drivers and attendants who serve without pay.

Arkansas — Maximum workers' compensation payable to a disabled employee, or to his surviving dependents, was increased to two-thirds of his average weekly pay. Coverage of the workers' compensation law was extended to employers with more than three employees.

California — Legislation was adopted providing the largest boost in temporary disability benefits in the 63-year history of California's workers' compensation law. Both the maximum temporary disability benefit and the maximum permanent total disability benefit were increased by $35 a week — from $119 to $154.

Another measure provides pregnancy benefits for working women up to three weeks prior to delivery and three weeks after delivery. Other legislation provides that the state minimum wage will stay at least as high as the federal minimum of $2.30 an hour. California's present minimum is $2.50.

Connecticut — An in-plant voter registration law was enacted enabling workers to register at their place of employment. The law means that any 25 unregistered employees who are Connecticut citizens 18 years or over may petition the registrars of voters in the town where the plant is situated and by law an in-plant registration must be held.

Another law permits pharmacists to substitute generic drugs for more expensive brand names if they are of equal therapeutic value. Under another statute, employers are prohibited from using a time-card system, recording clock, or other device intended to record an employee's work time unless it has a synchronizing clock that enables the worker to see what time is being recorded.

Delaware — The celebration of Memorial Day reverts to the original date of May 30 under a new statute.

Florida — A new law prohibits public employers, employment agencies and labor organizations from discriminating against an employee on the basis of age.

Georgia — Pensions paid to retired employees are exempt from garnishment under a new statute.

Hawaii — A new law prohibits the rescheduling of normal working hours as a penalty to workers who take time off to vote in national or local elections.

Idaho — The state minimum wage rate was increased to $2 an hour, rising to $2.20 on Jan. 1, 1977, and to $2.30 on July 1, 1977.

But the state director of labor and industrial services was given the right to issue a special license to an employer authorizing the employment of learners or apprentices, including students of school work training programs, at wages lower than the statutory rate.

Illinois — The statutory minimum wage rate was increased to $2.20 an hour, and to $2.30 an hour on Jan. 1, 1977. An employer with fewer than four employees is excluded from coverage under the minimum wage act.

Indiana—The maximum weekly benefit for temporary total, temporary partial, or total permanent disability was increased to $104.

Iowa — The major labor issues acted on this year were workers' compensation and unemployment insurance programs and post card registration. The State AFL-CIO supported a change in the law removing the requirement that a post card registration must be notarized. Instead, the registration now needs only to be signed by a witness who is an eligible voter in Iowa.

Louisiana — The so-called right-to-work law passed by the state legislature makes Louisiana the 20th state with such a law on its books. Another statute declares that when Christmas, New Year's, or the Fourth of July falls on a Saturday the preceding Friday shall be a holiday.

Maryland — The civil penalty imposed on an employer who willfully withholds the payment of a worker's wages is increased to 20 percent of the unpaid wages, with the amount payable to the employee.

Another new law prohibits an employer from asking a job applicant any question pertaining to any psychiatric or psychological condition or treatment which does not bear a direct relationship to his capacity to perform the job.

Michigan — A new statute sets up a commission on agricultural labor within the Dept. of Labor. The 11 members of the panel are to be chosen from growers and producers of farm products and from farm workers.

Minnesota — Among the labor-backed measures enacted this year were those increasing the state minimum wage 30 percent to $2.10 an hour; a housing finance agency bill to provide $34 million for low-interest home rehabilitation loans and housing for low-income families, and a series of bills to prevent profiteering by nursing home operators, upgrade care, and increase the fines for violations of regulations.

Mississippi — A new law prohibits an employer from persuading an employee to avoid jury service and stipulates that violation will be punishable as a contempt of court.

New Jersey — The state minimum wage rate was increased to $2.40 an hour, and to $2.50 beginning on Jan. 1, 1977.

New York — The state's labor relations act was amended to extend collective bargaining rights to domestic and household workers employed by contract cleaning concerns. Domestic workers employed directly by private individuals, however, are not covered by the new state law.

Ohio — The provisions of the prevailing wage law now are enforced in public construction projects whose estimated cost is more than $4,000. The statutory minimum wage rate was increased to $1.90 with provisions for it to go to $2.30 beginning on Jan. 1, 1978.

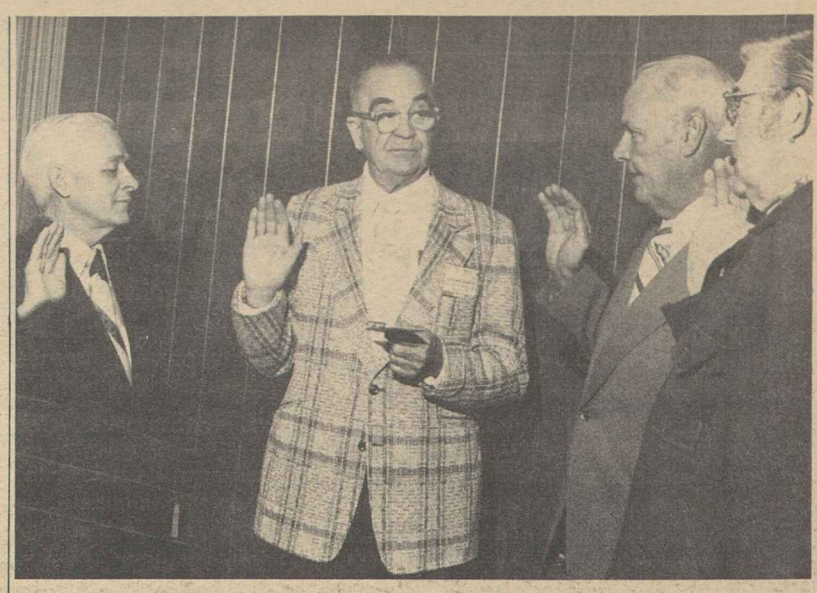
Pennsylvania — A new law stipulates that the cost of an impartial arbitrator selected under the provisions of the state's public employee relations act will be paid by the state labor relations board.

Vermont—The maximum weekly workers' compensation benefit was increased to a sum equal to 80 percent of statewide average pay. Effective next July 1, the amount is increased to 100 percent of the statewide average.

Virginia — Workers' compensation coverage was extended to include members of the volunteer auxiliary or reserve police. The minimum wage rate was increased to $2.20 an hour.

West Virginia — A disabled workers' relief fund was created to provide additional compensation to persons receiving benefits of less than $224 a month for permanent total disability. Legislation requiring detailed reports of election campaign contributions and expenditures and enlarging the scope of organizational reports was passed.

Wisconsin—A new law provides that a petition for recognition of a labor organization as the exclusive representative of a bargaining unit of state employees must be accompanied by a 30 percent showing of interest in the form of signed authorization cards.



TOP OFFICERS of the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council are sworn in by Hunter P. Wharton, president emeritus of the Operating Engineers and an NSC board member. They are NSC Vice President for Labor Jack R. Suarez, left, health and safety director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Conference Chairman Joe M. Short, second from right, education and training director of the Laborers, and Vice Chairman Stanley J. Kasprzak of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Citizens' Group Warns Of Military Weakness

A group of prominent Americans, concerned at the threat to peace and freedom posed by Soviet military strength, has undertaken a long-term effort to make the nation aware of the hazards of weakness.

The new Committee on the Present Danger includes well-known members from business, labor and the universities. None now holds government office, but many previously held high positions in both Democratic and Republican Administrations.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland is one of three co-chairmen of the committee, along with former Sec. of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler and former Deputy Defense Sec. David Packard. Eugene V. Rostow, a former Under Secretary of State, is chairman of the executive committee.

Committee members, all serving as individuals and not as organization representatives, include two union presidents—Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers and Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipefitters. Others with labor ties include William DuChessi, executive vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, Jay Lovestone, international affairs consultant to the AFL-CIO, and ILGWU Legislative Director Evelyn Dubrow.

An opening policy statement warned that "Soviet expansionism threatens to destroy the world balance of forces on which the survival of freedom depends." **(Excerpts, Page 5)**

During a news conference held by the committee, Kirkland was asked how his support for military spending could be justified if more jobs could be created by spending the money in domestic areas.

Kirkland noted that while he was participating in the committee as an individual, "the AFL-CIO has consistently supported a strong and effective defense."

Further, he said, "it's always prudent to take out fire insurance, especially if you live next door to a pyromaniac."

3 Democrats Lead in Close House Races

Democrats have won or are leading in three of the four congressional districts where the outcome has been uncertain since the Nov. 2 elections.

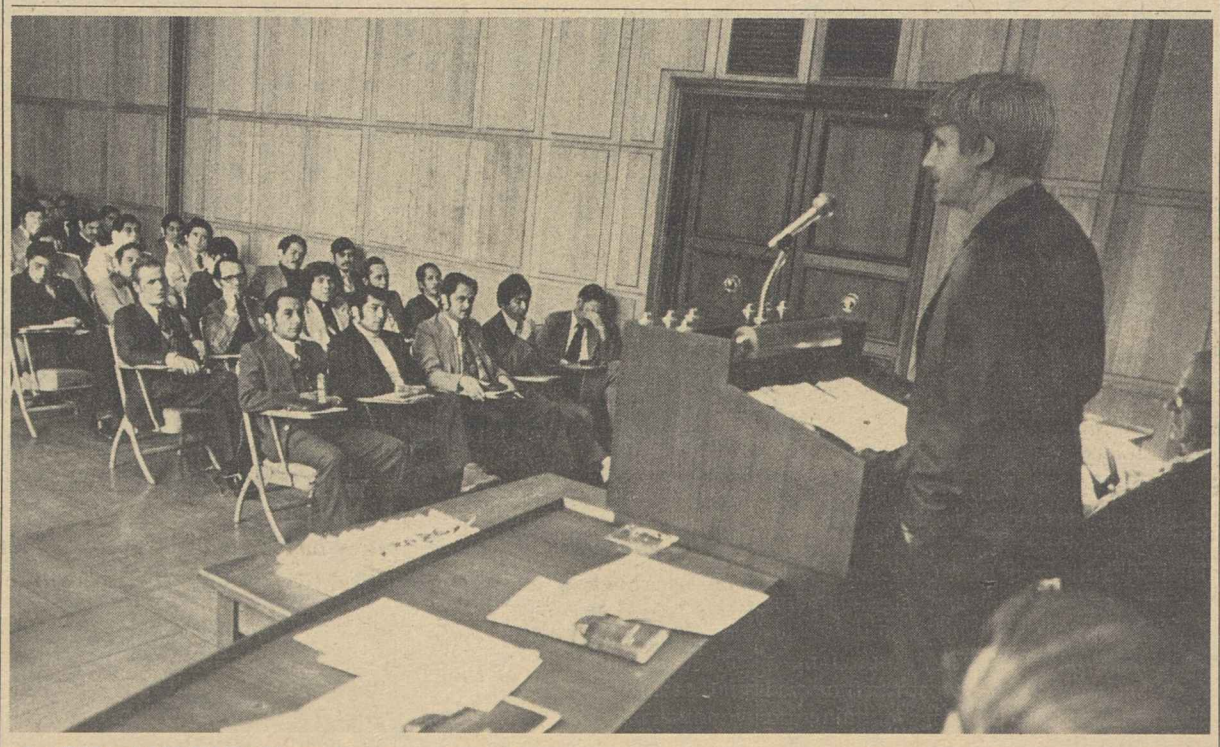
If recounts still pending leave the present standings undisturbed, the party breakdown in the House would be 292 Democrats and 143 Republicans. That would represent a two-seat net gain for the Democrats.

Absentee ballots made incumbent Democrat Lloyd Meeds the apparent winner in Washington's 2nd Congressional District—by a margin of more than 500 votes over Republican John Nance Garner. A recount has been scheduled as required by state law when the winning margin is less than one-half of 1 percent.

In the Illinois 10th District, where Democrat Abner J. Mikva held a 200-vote lead, a final court order was awaited on whether several thousand misdelivered absentee ballots should be counted. Mikva wants them included. The final tally would still be subject to recount.

The apparent winner in the 22nd District of Texas is Democrat Bob Gammage, who led incumbent Republican Ron Paul by 94 votes. But the recount is not yet complete, and Paul had not conceded.

The Republican candidate in Michigan's 2nd District, Carl D. Pursell, appeared to have won by more than 300 votes over Democrat Edward C. Pierce. A recount was still possible.



LATIN AMERICAN trade unionists who completed courses at the American Institute for Free Labor Development hear an address by Charles R. Grader of the Agency for International Development. Thirty-eight unionists from 16 Central and South American countries enrolled in the two-section program, one dealing with automation and mechanization problems for metal workers and the other on organizing techniques for teachers and workers in the oil, chemcial and glass industries.

Broad Education:

Safeguards Pressed In Career Training

Houston—Unions want youngsters exposed to the world of work during their school years, but not exploited as a source of cheap labor or shortchanged on their education.

That was the theme of an address by AFL-CIO Vice President Peter Bommarito to nearly 8,000 participants in a National Conference on Career Education.

The conference, sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education, reflected a diversity of views on the extent and type of work experience and training that should be given through the schools. Participants came from school administrations and classrooms, business, labor, government and community groups. One was chaired by AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis.

Bommarito, who is president of the Rubber Workers, told a general session of the conference that "all children" should become aware of the full range of career opportunities. In this area, he suggested, unions and union members can help in and out of the classroom. "We can speak from experience about the world of work our young people will enter."

But, he stressed, career education must not lead to an Old World concept of "occupational predestination," where young people are locked into occupations at too early an age without the general education that would allow them to change fields.

Nor is it the answer to youth unemployment, Bommarito said. "That is not a problem stemming from the relevance of general education, but rather a problem of an economy which does not provide enough jobs."

It musn't become a means for turning over public education responsibility to the private sector, Bommarito stressed. Nor can it be allowed "to subvert child labor laws or minimum wage laws, or to replace semi-skilled adults with underpaid youngsters."

Bommarito welcomed a growing awareness that the trade union movement—and not just the Chamber of Commerce—should participate in planning for career education programs.

"For too long," he said, "labor has been made to stand outside the doors while critical decisions affecting our children were made inside."

He noted taht in Akron, Ohio, where the Rubber Workers are headquartered, the union will participate in a federall-aided career education program intended "as a model of school and community effort."

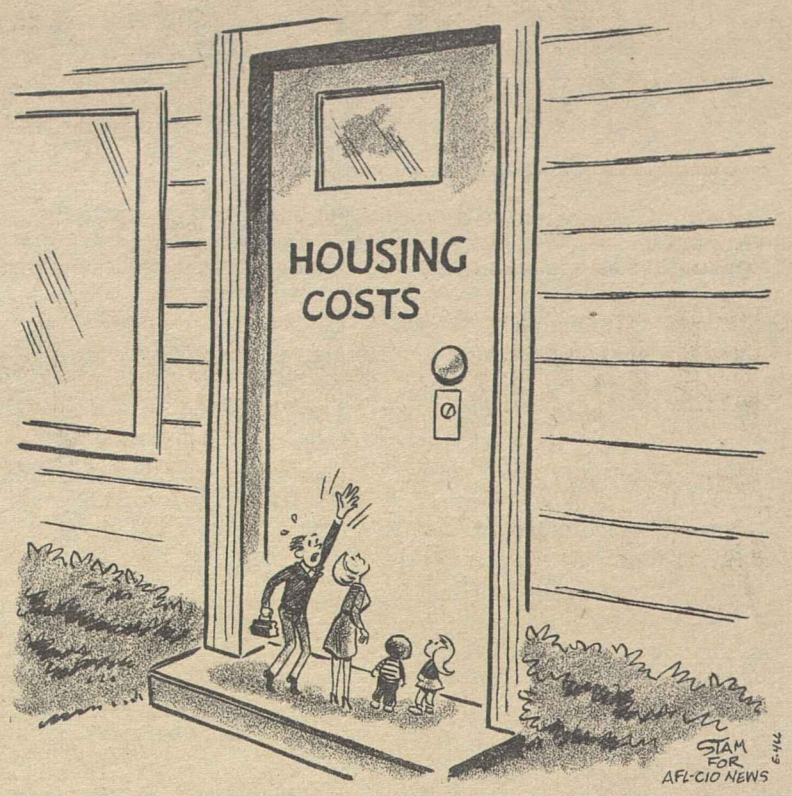
While regretting that labor's cooperation wasn't sought earlier, Bommarito said the city's unions are prepared to help in a broad range of activities. But he stressed that labor's position remains that "a liberal education is relevant to a full and enlightened participation in our society, regardless of the skills required to earn a paycheck."

Many of these points were amplified in the panel at which Davis presided. Panelists were Steelworkers Education Director George Butsika, Operating Engineers Education & Training Director Reese Hammond, Eugenia Kemble of the American Federation of Teachers staff and Carroll Hutton of the Auto Workers. Another AFT staffer, Marilyn Rauth, was a panelist with another group.

Explaining labor's insistence that a good overall education not be sacrificed to the goal of training a student to fill a particular job, Davis said some training is obsolete even at the time it is being given.

Further, he stressed, "there is a whole laundry list of technological advances" that will change the nature of millions of jobs.

'It's Out of Our Reach!'



High Jobless Rates Afflict Major Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

layoffs as demand for its products continued to sag. New cutbacks were announced by U.S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Wheeling-Pittsburgh, Inland Steel, and Bethlehem.

Among the big states with jobless rates higher than the national rate in September were California, Florida, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York. For purposes of comparison, BLS used the national unadjusted rate of 7.4 percent. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the official rate was 7.8 percent in September and 7.9 percent last month.

Of the 10 metropolitan areas that reported unemployment of 10 percent or more in September, five were in Florida, two in Connecticut, and two in California, BLS said.

San Diego's rate was 10.7 percent, San Francisco-Oakland's 10.5 percent. In Connecticut, Bridgeport had a rate of 10.3 percent while New Britain's rate was 10.1 percent.

Florida areas with depression-style jobless rates were West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, 11.8 percent; Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, 11.4 percent; Miami, 10.6 percent; Tampa-St. Petersburg, 10.2 percent, and Orlando, 10.1 percent.

The 116 major labor areas on the government's substantial unemployment list represented a net gain of one over September. Two areas in Virginia—Newport News-Hampton and Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth — were added to the list while the Nashville-Davidson, Tenn., area was removed.

The worsened jobs situation in the Newport News-Hampton area was attributed largely to payroll reductions in non-durable goods industries, together with smaller employment decreases in trade, finance, insurance, real estate, service, and government.

In the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth area, the increase in joblessness resulted from job losses in transportation equipment and food products in the manufacturing sector, and declines in transportation, communications, utilities, and government in non-manufacturing, the Labor Dept. said.

The improvement in the employment situation in the Nashville-Davidson area was due mainly to sizable increases in both durable and non-durable goods manufacturing industries.

In addition to the 116 major areas with substantial unemployment, the Labor Dept. classified 1,260 other, smaller labor areas as having substantial or persistent unemployment in September.

Firms located in an area of substantial joblessness may be eligible for first preference in bidding on certain federal procurement contracts.

Court Upholds Job Safety Law Ban on Firings

St. Louis—A federal district court judge here upheld provisions of the Occupational Safety & Health Act in ruling that a worker may not be fired or discriminated against for complaining about hazardous working conditions.

The worker in this case was a foreman for the Trumbull Asphalt Co. plant in Hazelwood, Mo. He was discharged in October 1974 along with several nonsupervisory workers who had filed a complaint with OSHA about unsafe conditions at the facility.

The other workers were reinstated to their jobs following a National Labor Relations Board hearing. But Jerold L. Miller, the general foreman at the plant, was not because of his exclusion from coverage under NLRA.

Miller took his case to OSHA, and the Labor Dept. filed a suit against the company on his behalf.

U.S. District Court Judge Kenneth H. Wangelin found that Miller played a significant role in the preparation of the safety complaint against the company. The judge ordered the company to pay Miller back pay from Oct. 16, 1974, to Nov. 2, 1976. However, the judge did not order Miller reinstated in his job, holding that he had not acted in good faith in dealing with the company after his discharge.

Pay Enforcement Drive Pressed for Domestics

A campaign to assure that employers of household domestics know and comply with their obligations under the Fair Labor Standards Act will have the AFL-CIO's wholehearted support.

The compliance drive was announced by the National Committee on Household Employment, a group set up to help domestic workers achieve working conditions and job dignity comparable to other groups of workers.

The committee presented an award to AFL-CIO President George Meany in recognition of the federation's role in enacting the 1974 amendments to the wage-hour law, which for the first time extended coverage to household workers.

AFL-CIO Public Relations Director Albert J. Zack, who accepted the award for Meany at a committee-sponsored luncheon, said the labor movement intends to be "just as active" in the effort "to assure strong, effective enforcement."

Not only is there "no real enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act for household employees," Zack said, but "there is only meager enforcement of the law for all workers."

In the new Administration, he said, the AFL-CIO will seek a larger enforcement budget and "a higher minimum wage as well."

The AFL-CIO also will seek both benefit improvements and universal coverage of workers' compensation and unemployment insurance, Zack said.

The federal minimum wage for household employees is now $2.20 an hour and will rise to $2.30 on Jan. 1, 1977. A few jurisdictions provide a higher amount under state law.

In addition to seeking compliance with the wage-hour law, social security obligations and unemployment insurance in those states where it is applicable, the committee has proposed a level of benefits that includes provisions for paid holidays, vacations and sick leave for regular household employees.

It hopes to have window stickers displayed in a growing number of homes declaring that, "This is a Fair Labor Standards Household."

NLRB Names Director of New Oakland Region

Michael T. Taylor, a career attorney with the National Labor Relations Board, has been named regional director of NLRB's new Oakland, Calif., office.

Unemployment Viewed As Stimulus to Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

issues to determine whether the legislation has achieved its goals.

Wachtel and Adelsheim throw out the prevailing theory that prices fall during times of recession. The weakness of the theory, they contend, is that many firms raise prices during recessions to keep their profit margins from declining. This occurs most frequently in oligopolistic industries, such as autos, and explains why the United States has recently had both high joblessness and high inflation at the same time, they say.

"When markets become concentrated, as they are now, firms are able to take an active role in setting the prices charged for their products," they observe. "And if their sales fall below a level which would enable them to attain their target rate of profits, then they will raise their prices in order to recoup the revenue lost through the declining sales which occur in a recession."

In a situation of simultaneous inflation and recession, as America faces today, "using more recession to cure the inflation may be self-destructive, not to mention the numerous other pernicious effects of unemployment on the population," the study declares.

Selective price markup monitoring is preferred over comprehensive price monitoring, Wachtel and Adelsheim argue, since the latter is impracticable.

"If we try to control all prices, we control none, since the job is so vast as to paralyze any administrative effort mounted to monitor and influence prices."

New Housing Starts Drop, Output Down

(Continued from Page 1)

business inventories mainly because of weak sales.

The five-tenths of 1 percent decline in output of the nation's factories, mines, and utilities last month was the sharpest drop since the spring of 1975 and came on the heels of a decline of two-thirds of 1 percent in September. Before September's decline, industrial production had risen for 17 consecutive months.

The October decline was spread throughout industry, in the production of durable as well as non-durable goods, the government said.

The Federal Reserve also released a report showing that machinery for producing basic manufacturing materials was used at 80.5 percent of capacity in October. This was the lowest rate since April 1975 when capacity utilization was 79.9 percent.

Sluggish sales pushed up business inventories by $2.6 billion, or nine-tenths of 1 percent, in September after a rise of eight-tenths of 1 percent in August the Commerce Dept. reported.

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Real Wages Keep Sliding As Living Costs Increase

Quarterly Profits Up 17 Percent

The government has confirmed earlier private forecasts that after-tax corporate profits in the July-September period rose at an annual rate of 17.6 percent over the same quarter a year earlier.

American businesses netted earnings at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $84.8 billion in the third quarter, $2.1 billion above the second-quarter rate, the Commerce Dept. announced. Dividends took up $35.4 billion of the July-September gain with the rest, $49.4 billion, representing undistributed profits.

The 17.6 percent net earnings rise squared with a prediction earlier this month based on a Wall Street Journal survey of early third-quarter profits statements. The Journal also noted that analysts expect profits for the year to exceed last year's by 30 percent.

In its official report on corporate profits, the Commerce Dept. said that before-tax earnings in the third quarter reached an annual rate of $150.2 billion, up $4 billion over the second-quarter level.

While the July-September profits rise fell below the year-to-year percentage increases of the first and second quarters, the figures are somewhat misleading. Net earnings in the first quarter were up 41 percent while second-quarter gains showed an increase of 33 percent over the previous year, but the comparisons were made with the sharply depressed levels of the first half of 1975.

The profits climb spread over nearly all industries, and was all the more surprising since it came despite a distinct slowdown in the so-called economic recovery.

Solid advances were registered among petroleum firms, paper companies, glass, lumber, cement and insulation firms, and utilities, among others.

Maynard Comiez, a senior Commerce Dept. economist, observed that "profits have done quite well in this recovery, and a slowdown in the rate of increase is perfectly normal for this stage of the cycle."

The government said that third-quarter after-tax profits represented a 2.5 percent increase over the second-quarter level. The second-quarter rate was 3.8 percent higher than the first quarter, which in turn was up 7.6 percent from 1975's last quarter.

Profits from current production increased $5.6 billion in the July-September period to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $122 billion, a 4.8 percent increase over the second-quarter rate of $116.4 billion, the Commerce Dept. said.

Pension Act Flaws Cited For Unions

New York — The full impact of the two-year-old Employees Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) on collective bargaining was not foreseen by Congress and has resulted in a number of serious problems, Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., told a seminar here.

"The area of reporting, disclosure, and record-keeping has already raised significant collective bargaining problems," Georgine said. The economic consequences of funding and other provisions of ERISA have raised other questions that may have to be settled by amendments to the law, he suggested.

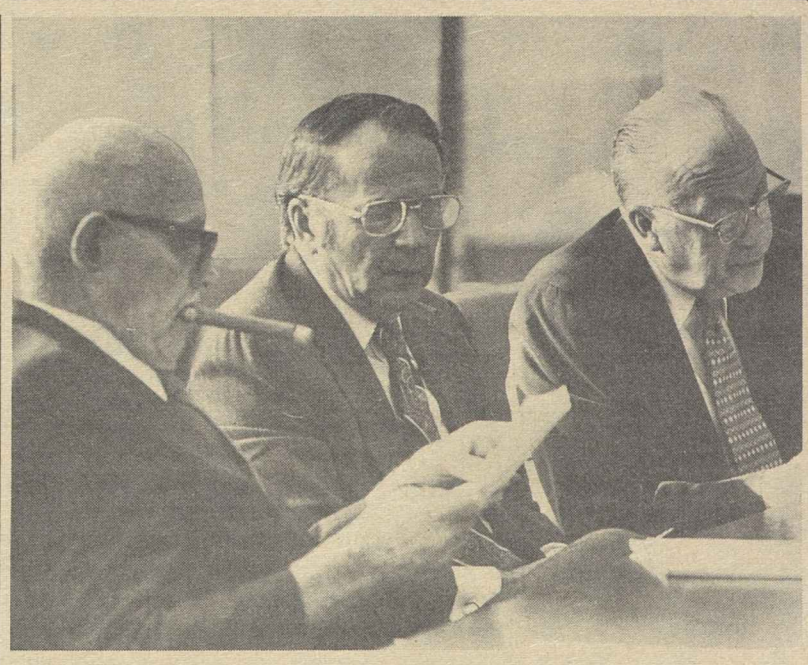
Georgine spoke at a seminar cosponsored by the Institute of Collective Bargaining and the New York School of Industrial & Labor Relations at Cornell University.

The institute is a labor-management relations group whose chairman is Eastern Airlines President Frank Borman. Machinists Vice President William W. Winpisinger is its president.

Georgine is chairman of the National Coordinating Committee for Multiemployer Plans, an organization of 23 trade unions and multiemployer pension and welfare funds established to monitor the development of regulations under ERISA by the two agencies that have jurisdiction under the law, the Labor Dept. and the Internal Revenue Service.

"ERISA's primary impact falls on industries with long histories of collective bargaining," Georgine observed. "Yet, neither the law nor the regulations sufficiently take into account the process with which

(Continued on page 8)



12 UNIONS joined to reactivate the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept., and AFL-CIO President George Meany said the federation will cooperate with the department's legislative and organizing goals. Retail Clerks President James T. Housewright, center, was elected president. Bakery & Confectionery Workers President Daniel E. Conway, right, was named secretary-treasurer.

2 Million Represented:

12 Unions Establish Food Trades Dept.

Twelve unions joined in reactivating the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept. and agreed to cooperate on common legislative goals, organizing efforts and to resolve jurisdictional problems.

James T. Housewright, president of the Retail Clerks, was elected president of the department at an organizational meeting held at the AFL-CIO headquarters. President Daniel E. Conway of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers was chosen secretary-treasurer.

AFL-CIO President George Meany welcomed the revival of a department that had been dormant for more than 10 years and promisde the federation's full support.

The department starts off with unions representing an estimated 2 million workers in the food and beverage industry. Member unions, in addition to the Retail Clerks and Bakery & Confectionery Workers, are the Meat Cutters, Hotel & Restaurant Employees, Distillery Workers, Grain Millers, Laundry Workers, Service Employees, Operating Engineers, Plumbers, Seafarers and the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Some affiliates have all or most of their members employed in the food or beverage fields. Others have only a part of their membership in the department's area.

The department's executive board, composed of one member from each affiliate, appointed Edward Panarello of the AFL-CIO COPE staff as legislative director. He was formerly a legislative representative of the Retail Clerks. An executive director for the department will be appointed later.

Operations will be financed by contributions from affiliates of one cent per member per month for all members employed in the industry.

A major legislative goal for the department will be to strengthen the Fair Labor Standards Act, raising the minimum wage and doing away with exemptions on coverage.

The department will hold its first regular convention in December 1977 in Los Angeles.

Purchasing Power At 1965 Level

Workers' buying power in October remained below the year-earlier level as the cost of living increased another three-tenths of 1 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Real spendable earnings—take-home pay adjusted for inflation since 1967 — last month were down four-tenths of 1 percent over the year, BLS said. The average worker with three dependents in October had real spendable weekly earnings of $91.51, compared with $91.81 in October 1975.

Thus, workers' buying power remained practically where it was in 1965 when real spendable weekly earnings averaged $91.32.

The October rise in the government's consumer price index was due to higher prices for new cars, gasoline, natural gas, electricity, transportation services, and fruits and vegetables, BLS said.

The three-tenths of 1 percent increase in the CPI followed rises of four-tenths of 1 percent in September, five-tenths of 1 percent in June, July, and August, and six-tenths of 1 percent in May.

Food prices moved up three-tenths of 1 percent after registering no change in September. The cost of nonfood commodities rose four-tenths of 1 percent, the same as in the previous month, while charges for services increased five-tenths of 1 percent to match the September rise.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, fresh vegetable prices increased substantially for the third straight month, BLS said. Prices for beef, poultry, eggs and fresh fruits in-

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor, Industry Push Jobs for Handicapped

Chicago—Union and management participants in a 12-state planning session here agreed on the need to work together to knock down remaining barriers to full employment opportunities for handicapped Americans.

The all-day session was the first of four regional industry-labor meetings to prepare for next May's White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals.

President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who headed the labor delegation, said the trade union movement willingly accepts the responsibility of assisting all workers in need of help, including the physically handicapped and persons rehabilitated from mental illness.

Pillard and his management counterpart, President A. Dean Swift of Sears, Roebuck & Co., are vice-chairmen of the Industry-Labor Council for the White House conference. The co-chairmen are AFL-CIO President George Meany and IBM Corp. President John R. Opel.

Dr. Henry Viscardi, Jr., the med-

(Continued on Page 3)

Job, Technology Drain Seen Sapping Economy

The continued outflow of American technology—and with it, a steady drain on U.S. jobs—is destructive to the nation's best interests, participants in a State Dept. conference on world development were told.

Vice President William W. Winpisinger of the Machinists warned that the unchecked transfer of American technical know-how to developing nations is having a serious impact on the country's economy.

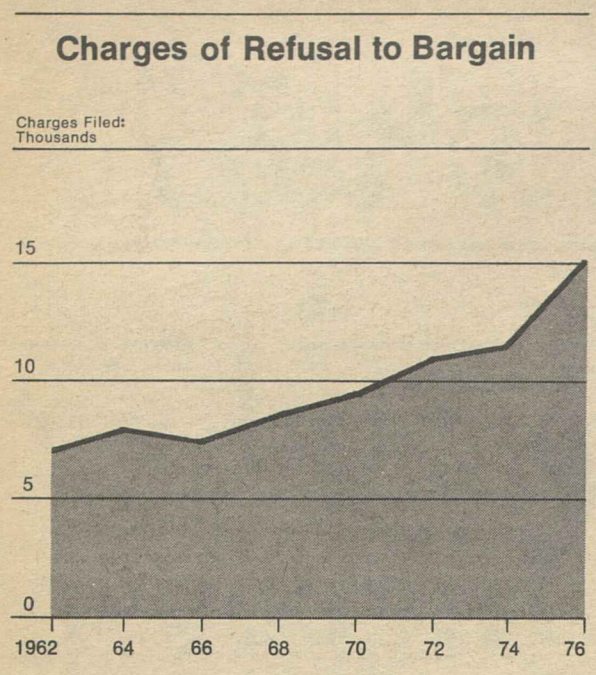
Several hundred representatives from government, labor, industry and education took part in the one-day National Meeting on Science, Technology & Development in Washington.

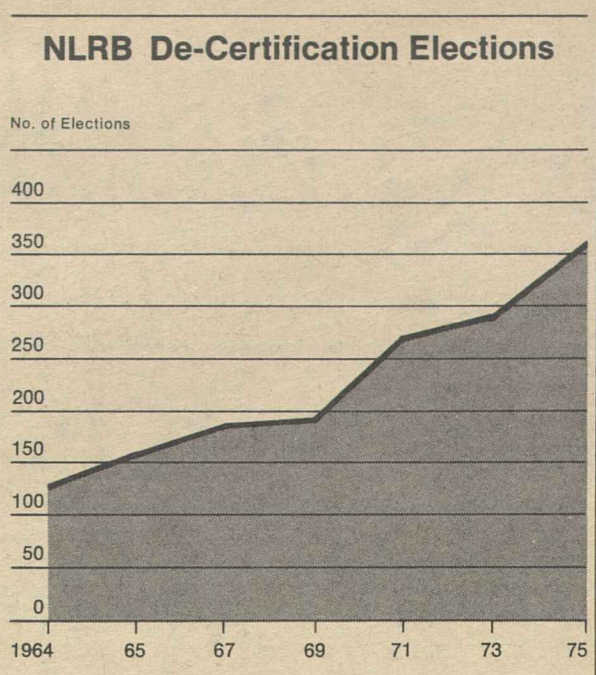
Winpisinger pointed out that the transfer of U.S. technology began with low-skill industries such as shoes, textiles, and leather. Later it progressed to higher skilled industries to a point where American workers must compete against sophisticated foreign-made products in electronics, specialty steels, aircraft and turbines.

He said that America's one-time "comparative advantage" in world trade was its lead in technology.

"Unfortunately, that lead is not as it was," he observed. "While many other governments—and especially governments of industrial

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Jobs Stressed as Key To Productivity Gains

AFL-CIO Economist Markley Roberts told a Washington conference that the answer to the problem of a possible productivity slowdown in the United States is a full-employment economy that puts increased purchasing power in the hands of the people.

"What we need is mass purchasing power, high wages, high employment, and a strengthening of our social programs — not just because this is morally right but because it's good economics," Roberts declared. The two-day conference was sponsored jointly by the Council on International Economic Policy, the National Science Foundation, and the National Center for Productivity & Quality of Working Life.

Roberts was critical of those economists who fail to consider fully the effect on the economy of unemployment, the export of American capital and technology by U.S. multinational corporations, and other factors.

He called for enactment of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill "because it is aimed at stimulating the economy by utilizing our capacity to its highest degree."

The conference explored the long-range outlook for productivity from national and international perspectives in relation to human resources development, technology and capital, the impact of government regulations, and the potential effect of changes in supplies of materials and energy.

In a keynote address, Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller, chairman of the productivity center's board of directors, called for a "new framework for enlightened cooperation" of all segments of American society to achieve full productivity. He praised American unions for being practical "rather than ideological and doctrinaire."

But, Rockefeller said, "there are numerous areas where work rules and other work arrangements have not been re-examined for a long time. These conditions need to be reviewed, in an atmosphere of good will, by representatives of labor and management in order to improve productivity."

Most of the economists who spoke at the conference agreed that there has been a decline in productivity in nearly all nations of the world. They predicted that the rate of growth in productivity and in gross national product in the U.S. would continue to grow slowly through 1990.

Among other speakers were James Wishart, research director for the Meat Cutters, and George Perkel, director of occupational safety and health for the Clothing & Textile Workers.

Vietnamese Union Chief Buu Dies as a Refugee

Paris—Tran Quoc Buu, president of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) before the Communist takeover of South Vietnam, died here Nov. 19 after a stroke. He was 62.

Buu had been evacuated along with about 60 trade union colleagues and their families as North Vietnamese troops closed in on Saigon to complete the takeover of the country last year.

In a cable to Buu's wife, AFL-CIO President George Meany said that the death of the CVT leader "is a great loss to the American labor movement and to me personally."

Meany stressed that Buu's "dedication to the free trade union movement of the world was surpassed only by his devotion to human liberty and love of his native Vietnam."

Buu became active in the Vietnamese labor movement during an abortive uprising in 1940 against French colonialists. He was imprisoned by the French for five years on a penal island.

Following the end of World War II, Buu joined forces with the Viet Minh, a nationalist organization that soon fell under Communist domination. Buu broke with the Viet Minh and continued the struggle against the colonialists.

In 1949, Buu played a leading role in the formation of the Workers Association, a semi-legal trade union organization. Three years later, the association was transformed into a full-fledged trade union organization to become the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor. The CVT grew to a membership of more than 500,000 during the 1950s, largely because of its biggest affiliate, the Tenant Farmers Federation.

The AFL-CIO provided strong support for the CVT through the Asian-American Free Labor Institute. AAFLI organized training courses in union leadership and other programs to upgrade the trade union skills of CVT representatives. It also set up a revolving fund for CVT tenant farmers to purchase tractors.

40 Take Part In Southern Labor School

Wrightsville Beach, N.C.—Trade union representatives from 13 southern states explored key economic, legislative and social issues affecting workers at the Southern Advanced Labor School here.

The week-long session, conducted annually with the cooperation of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, also focused on labor's role in the presidential and congressional elections, union organizing, health care and civil rights.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, a Washington-based economist, gave the 40 participants an outlook on the economy.

Sol Stetin, senior executive vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, discussed union efforts to strengthen industrial democracy and the ACTWU's all-out organizing campaign at J. P. Stevens & Co. plants.

An analysis of the national news media in dealing with southern politics and their impact on President-elect Jimmy Carter's campaign was presented by Harold S. Gulliver, editor of the Atlanta Constitution. Additional post-election reviews were presented by Area COPE Director Daniel A. Powell and James Sasser, Tennessee's senator-elect.

New challenges facing the civil rights movement were discussed by Coretta Scott King, co-chairman of the labor-backed Full Employment Action Council; Norman Hill, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Gloster Current of the NAACP, and AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard.

Other major topics included an outlook on the incoming 95th Congress by F. Howard McGuigan, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation; a preview of National Health Security by Lawrence Smedley of the federation's Dept. of Social Security, and the recent campaign to legalize union shop contracts in Arkansas by state and regional labor representatives.

Workshop sessions and discussions also covered developments in economic studies by the Joint Council on Economic Education and problems of mail delivery by Edwin Schmidt, AFL-CIO director of reproductions and mailing.

The labor school, which has held annual sessions for the past 24 years, is headed by President Barney Weeks of the Alabama AFL-CIO.

J. Bill Becker, president of the Arkansas AFL-CIO and secretary-treasurer of the Southern Labor School, announced the establishment of a scholarship program honoring George Guernsey, retired assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Education. Guernsey served both as a teacher and coordinator of the school.

Changing Workforce:

Organizing Focuses On New Conditions

In adjusting to the tremendous changes in the U.S. workforce in the two decades since the merger of the AFL and CIO, union organizers have met a variety of new conditions and new problems, an article in the November American Federationist points out.

A shift of industry to previously unorganized areas of the country, the increased use of the "labor-management consultant" to keep unions out and other factors continue to place new emphasis on such union responses as the cooperative organizing campaign.

Co-authors of "The Continuing Challenge of Organizing" are Alan Kistler, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organizing & Field Services, and Charles McDonald, a member of the department's staff.

These are some of the points the article makes:

In the industries where unions have traditionally been strong, the holdouts generally are either tough firms that use sophisticated, frequently illegal tactics to keep unions from getting a foothold or companies that try to keep up with wages and benefits negotiated elsewhere.

The biggest growth area has been in the public sector and in other areas where employers have not generally resorted to union-busting tactics.

Including both affiliated unions and associations that have transformed themselves into collective bargaining representatives, "public employment today ranks among the best organized sectors of the U.S. workforce."

A more recent organizing success story has been in the non-profit hospital field, brought under NLRB jurisdiction in 1974.

Reporting on the first 12 months of the new law, Kistler and McDonald note that nearly 20 percent of all employees organized through NLRB elections were employed in health care facilities.

Further, "nearly 60 percent of all elections held among health care employees have resulted in union victories, far exceeding the 45 to 50 percent success rate in other industries during a similar period."

The South remains an anti-union stronghold, but the article makes the point that it is far from a non-union area. From 1968 through 1975, unions won 4,051 elections in 12 southern states, covering 360,000 workers. The NLRB success rate was 47.1 percent in the South during this period, lower but not drastically so than the 54 percent of union victories in other states.

An important point made by the authors is that winning a representation election is only part of the battle in dealing with anti-union employers.

Token bargaining by employers, bordering on and in many cases crossing the line of outright refusal to bargain, is increasingly common. Professional anti-union consultants are responsible for a large share of this, the article suggests. "Sitting in the negotiating room with no good faith effort to reach agreement on a first contract has become a staple of their highly paid advice."

This has been reflected in a sharp, steady growth in the number of refusal-to-bargain charges filed with the NLRB and in the number of decertification elections.

Quoted is an Industrial Union Dept. study of a group of bargaining units won by unions in NLRB elections in 1970. In more than one out of five cases, the union did not obtain a first contract. And even when a first contract was signed, in one of six such cases the union no longer represented the workers five years later.

But despite resistance, new groups of workers are continuing to find their way into unions—from the farm workers in the fields to the highly-trained professionals in the new American Federation of School Administrators.

The men and women who give their time to organizing their fellow workers, the article concludes, do so out of an "unstinting commitment" and the vision of "a vital, effective union movement, welcoming and producing changes, responsive to the needs of working people, providing leadership on broad economic, political and social fronts."

Labor Historian Taft Mourned as Friend

Labor historian Philip Taft, who died at 74, was mourned by the trade union movement as an involved friend as well as a distinguished scholar.

AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland led the tributes to Taft, whose many publications include a definitive two-volume history of the American Federation of Labor.

"He was a quiet, scholarly man with a historian's eye for detail. But he was not a dispassionate chronicler of events," their tribute stressed. "Phil Taft believed in the labor movement and believed that only through firm understanding of its past could the movement prosper and thrive in the future."

Taft was professor-emeritus at Brown University at his death on Nov. 17, and formerly headed its economics department. He was also a school dropout at 14, who worked as a stable boy, a factory hand, a farm worker, on Great Lakes ore boats, on oil pipelines and railroads before entering the University of Wisconsin at the age of 26 in 1928.

He went on to get his doctorate and to be co-author with Selig Perlman, his teacher, of Volume IV of the monumental History of Labor in the United States.

Mrs. Taft, in a letter to Meany during her husband's final illness, said his experiences as a worker before entering the academic world shaped his viewpoint at an early age. He "recognized the inequities inherent in our industrial system and realized the need for strong and expanding union organizations. It did not take him long to know 'which side he was on,' " Mrs. Taft wrote.

His research made him a familiar figure in union halls and headquarters and the tribute by Meany and Kirkland expressed the feeling of large numbers of trade unionists who got to know Taft over the years: "His writing shall endure, but we shall miss his friendship very much."

Air Transportation Issues:

Pilots See Impact On Carter Policy

Hollywood, Fla.—The new Carter Administration is expected to consult with the Air Line Pilots in the formulation of a national air transportation policy, ALPA President J. J. O'Donnell declared at the 24th biennial meeting of the union's board of directors here.

"We face an unusual opportunity to be of service by assuming a major role between Congress and the industry, thereby helping shape our future in a way never before possible in ALPA's history," O'Donnell said in opening remarks at the week-long meeting.

He expressed hope that President-elect Carter would help slow down the rush toward deregulation of the industry which President Ford so rapidly put into high gear.

"We can draw satisfaction from the fact that the proposed sweeping changes to the economic foundations of the airline industry will face searching reexamination by the incoming Carter Administration," O'Donnell said.

The directors' board is ALPA's highest governing body and sets policy for the union. Its biennial meetings are comparable to other unions' conventions. ALPA represents some 37,000 pilots employed by 35 certificated airlines in the United States.

In his address, O'Donnell cited a number of areas of concern to the union, including the relationship of cockpit workload to safety, the changing climate of collective bargaining, the organization of commuter airline pilots, and the question of bilingual air traffic control operations in Canada.

During the meeting, board members re-elected Capt. John J. Magee and Capt. Lyman G. Watt to second two-year terms as treasurer and secretary, respectively. Magee flies for Ozark Air Lines while Watt is with Pan American World Airways.

Five new vice presidents were elected to replace those who retired this year. O'Donnell's term expires in 1978 as does that of First Vice President Roderick Gilstrap.

The board reaffirmed its position on the size of crews flying the Boeing 737 jet. ALPA policy calls for the aircraft to be operated by three pilots. The union has been in lengthy litigation over the issue with Frontier Airlines, which last year began flying the plane with a crew of two pilots.

The board also voted to continue its financial support of the Association of Flight Attendants and the Union of Professional Airmen, both ALPA affiliates. In moving to assist UPA, an organization that represents commuter and air taxi pilots, the board voted to hire a director of organizing and staff workers to increase membership.

O'Donnell told the ALPA directors the most serious problem facing the industry today is the shortage of capital needed to meet modest growth predictions and necessary replacement of aging aircraft. Another major challenge is the lack of a national energy program establishing priorities for petroleum usage, he said.

O'Donnell said he hoped to establish within the incoming Carter Administration that the first priority on the use of petroleum would be assigned to public transportation. Mobile carriers, such as the airlines, are most needful of petroleum since by their very nature they are unable to use coal, nuclear energy, solar energy, "or any other cumbersome source of energy," he observed.



LABOR'S FULL COOPERATION in programs to employ handicapped workers is pledged by President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at a regional meeting in Chicago to plan for a White House conference next May. Seated are Dr. Henry Viscardi, Jr., chairman of the conference, and Sears, Roebuck President A. Dean Swift.

Job Rights Pressed for Handicapped

(Continued from Page 1)

ical rehabilitation authority who has been named chairman of the White House conference, welcomed the top-level cooperation between labor and management "on ways and means of integrating more qualified handicapped workers into our economy."

In four workshop panels, the 200 participants prepared for consideration by the White House conference a number of proposals to spur employment of the handicapped.

Workshops dealt with recruitment of qualified handicapped individuals, accommodations necessary to permit the handicapped to work, the effect on established benefit plans of the employment of greater numbers of handicapped persons, and the question of affirmative action plans to employ and advance the handicapped.

At a general session of the conference, Pillard cited the trade union movement's long concern with protecting workers against disabling accidents and furthering rehabilitation programs that would enable disabled persons to continue in useful work.

Unions have sought to help the handicapped at the bargaining table and through such groups as the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Pillard noted. He stressed that participation by employers is essential to success of the efforts.

Other regional conferences have been scheduled for Palo Alto, Calif., on Feb. 2, Atlanta on Feb. 23, and New York on Mar. 23.

Catholic Parley Pushes Anti-Labor Law Repeal

Detroit—A national Catholic conference here took a strong stand for workers' rights and against laws that ban the union shop.

The three-day "Call to Action" conference of more than 1,300 prominent Catholic laymen and members of the clergy drew up a social action agenda for consideration by bishops of the church at a conference next May.

Its recommendations included:

- An active campaign for repeal of state "right-to-work" laws that ban union shop agreements, to be carried out by a proposed new Commission on Economic Justice.
- An educational campaign on "the injustices which result from the provisions of paragraph 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, which allows states under the guise of a 'right-to-work' law to make it more difficult for unions to improve wages and working conditions for employees."
- Encouragement and assistance to unorganized workers "to join or form unions to represent their common interests." Church-related social service and social action agencies were especially urged to assist "workers presently employed at poverty wages and unfairly impeded in their efforts to organize."
- Recognition and support by the Catholic community of the rights of employees of the church or of church-related institutions to form or join unions to represent them in collective bargaining.
- Commitment of funds and human resources "to aid the struggle of non-union workers to organize in the South, especially in the textile industry."

The conference action was hailed by the Clothing & Textile Workers —now in the midst in a major organizing effort in the South—as "an unprecedented manifestation of concern in the religious community for social justice."

ACTWU President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman said "such actions strengthen the hearts and hands of all Americans struggling for greater liberty and justice."

Agency Shop Bill Proposed For Georgia

Savannah, Ga.—Enactment of an agency shop bill headed the list of legislative goals adopted at the 20th annual convention of the Georgia State AFL-CIO here.

The 400 delegates attending the three-day meeting also approved resolutions calling for collective bargaining rights for all public employees, passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, the Kennedy-Corman Health Security bill, and legislation to regulate imports and repeal trade provisions that have encouraged multinational companies to expand abroad.

Delegates re-elected President Herbert H. Mabry, Sec. Martha True, Treas. Ronna Jones, and Executive Vice President M. J. Counihan for new two-year terms.

Speakers included President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers; COPE Area Director Daniel A. Powell; Bruce Thrasher, director of the Steelworkers' District 35; Labor Dept. Regional Director Eugene Griner, and Charles Bradford, director of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute.

Letter Carriers Elect Vacca to Head Union

J. Joseph Vacca has been elected president of the Letter Carriers, the union reported, on the basis of the final but unofficial returns compiled by the election tellers. Results of the mail referendum election will become official when formally certified by the NALC election committee.

Vacca, currently the union's executive vice president, polled 59,492 votes to 54,317 for Vincent R. Sombrotto, who is president of NALC Branch 36 in New York City. A third candidate, John Cullen, who also is a member of Branch 36, had 5,636 votes.

James H. Rademacher, who has headed the union since 1968, declined renomination to another two-year term at the NALC convention in August.

Vacca, 55, served his local union in Cleveland as a steward, vice president and president. He became a national field officer in 1961 and in 1968 was elected assistant secretary-treasurer of the NALC and came to Washington. He was elected vice president in 1972 and executive vice president in 1974.

In the election for executive vice president, Tony R. Huerta easily defeated Arthur C. Allen of Indianapolis. Huerta, originally from Tampa, Fla., is the incumbent secretary-treasurer.

A three-way contest for vice president was won by Francis J. Conners of Philadelphia, currently a national business agent. He defeated Halline Overby of Los Angeles and Hollice Pettway of Mobile.

A separate ballot was sent out for the vice presidential election after it was discovered that one of the candidates had inadvertently been omitted from the ballot initially mailed to the members. Incumbent Vice President Austin B. Carlson is retiring.

In the election for secretary-treasurer, Gustave J. Johnson, a member of the New York branch and currently director of city delivery, was the winner. He defeated Harold A. Lowe of Cleveland.

The assistant secretary-treasurer post was won by Thomas D. Riley, president of the Philadelphia local, who was the only winning candidate for major national office who did not run as part of the Vacca slate. He defeated incumbent Alfred K. May of Los Angeles.

A number of other national and regional posts also was filled in the referendum election, the second to be conducted since the NALC decided on mail balloting instead of convention election of officers.

One election, for national business agent for the Atlanta region, was being recounted because only several votes separated the three top vote-getters of some 9,600 cast.

Carter Names Advisers On Filling Major Posts

President-elect Jimmy Carter has announced the names of 11 persons he plans to consult with on selection of a Cabinet and appointments of other high-level officials.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland is on the list. The others are:

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University; Lucy W. Benson, former director of the League of Women Voters; Vernon Jordan, executive director of the Urban League; Carol Foreman, executive director of the Consumer Federation of America; Marian Wright Edelman, a black woman who heads the Children's Defense Fund; Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss; Hank Lacayo, director of the Hispanic division of the Carter campaign and an assistant to Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock; Owen Cooper, a Jackson, Miss., businessman and former moderator of the Southern Baptist Convention; Irving Shapiro, board chairman of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Patricia Harris, a prominent black attorney.

Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, said those listed will be consulted individually and not as a group. He said others will also be consulted in the shaping of the new Administration.

Grant Issued to Compile Oral History of TWUA

An oral history of the Textile Workers of America, now merged into the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Union, will be compiled by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

The society has received a $49,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities for a two-year program of taped interviews with former and present leaders of the union. The oral history project is intended to supplement and enrich written records of the TWUA.

Saving the Cities

THE FIRST AND MOST important contribution that the federal government can make to the recovery of urban areas is a commitment to use monetary and fiscal policies to stimulate the entire economy toward full employment. True urban recovery will only be possible when all persons in the workforce who can work have the opportunity to do so. For the immediate future, this may require more public service employment and additional public works projects.

Public employment can be particularly beneficial to older, declining cities to help them prevent further deterioration of municipal services, and sound public works projects can be initiated to meet real, long-term needs. A capital expansion program could include rehabilitation of blighted urban areas, improvement of natural resources, the repair of railroad beds and similar activities with long-term benefits to the nation.

Increased housing construction can be a prime activity to meet an increasing need and stimulate employment. For the third year in a row, housing is falling far short of need. Low- and middle-income families, particularly, are hurt by growing shortages and inflation.

Home prices are skyrocketing; more than two of five renters are paying more than 25 percent of their income for rent. Yet 16 percent of construction workers are unemployed, and every job lost in construction is matched by a job lost in extraction, manufacturing and distribution of building materials.

Secondly, federal assistance should be more heavily concentrated in those urban areas experiencing the most serious economic problems. The concentration of federal contracts in declining regions can be most helpful in hastening the recovery of these areas. In order to counteract the nationally harmful economic decline of the older, developed regions of the country, a modification should be considered of policies affecting the geographic distribution of federal construction, purchasing and placing of contracts.

Funding allocation formulas for federal assistance programs need to be reexamined to determine whether or not they reflect the economic changes that have occurred in this country during the last 10 years. Just as direct federal procurement actions must be evaluated in terms of their geographic impact, so should the distribution of grants-in-aid to determine whether they reflect need.

THIRD IS INCREASED federal support for economic development planning. Economic policies and manpower planning should be coordinated at the national level, and local economic development planning given increased federal support.

A major problem in current assessments of methods of supporting urban recovery is the dearth of facts on some very basic issues. For example, on the one hand we speak about the lack of available land for development in central cities, while on the other hand, we bemoan unutilized city infrastructures, incomplete urban renewal projects, and the like.

Fourth, efforts should be made to increase access to jobs through federal manpower and education policies. Improvements in information regarding the availability of jobs will help toward identifying training needs and increasing actual placement of workers in long-term jobs.

—From "The Urgency of Saving the Cities" in the November 1976 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

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Smoke Alarm



Alliance With Maddox?

McCarthy Wants a 3rd Party —No Matter What Kind It Is

By Gus Tyler

EUGENE McCARTHY, former senator from Minnesota, wants a third party for America —no matter what that party is.

In a mind-boggling interview that McCarthy granted to the Conservative Digest, the quondam leader of the anti-Vietnam movement proposes to form a movement together with Lester Maddox and elements in other official conservative outfits, like this year's American and Libertarian parties.

In this interveiw that took place before the election, McCarthy reasoned that the presence of a third or fourth party on the ballot would bring out a bigger vote.

"I would much rather see a presidential election in which 80 or 90 percent of the people voted, even though they were voting for four or five different candidates, than to have one in which something like 50 percent of the people vote, and vote for only two," he said.

The election itself must have been a disappointment to McCarthy's notion of what brings out the voter. This year there were numerous parties on the ballot: McCarthy's, the Libertarian Party, the American Party, the American Independent, the Socialist Workers, the U.S. Labor Party, plus others. But the turnout for the election was the usual 50-plus percent (54 percent this year).

All these parties are on the ballot because they stand for something, some basic principle, like socialism, free enterprise or libertarianism; that is, all except McCarthy's. He proposes that after 1976 he should like to get together with Maddox and others of the conservative clan to provide an independent choice to the voters.

"There is as much common ground, I think, among us as there is between the extremes within the two major parties," explained the senator who found the Democratic Party too confining for his views.

For the first time in the nation's history we will be treated to a "third party" movement that, contrary to its forerunners, rests on no special principle or program.

Of one thing, however, we may be certain. If the new movement does not name McCarthy as its candidate for president, he is very likely to try to do to it what he has been trying to do to the Democrats.

In 1960, McCarthy performed a deed that he believed had endeared him to Lyndon Johnson. At the Democratic Party convention, McCarthy put Adlai Stevenson's name in nomination in a memorable speech. The strategy was to use Stevenson to stop Kennedy to get the nomination for LBJ.

The strategy failed. But when, after Kennedy's assassination, LBJ became president, McCarthy felt that the No. 2 spot on the 1964 ticket was owed to him.

Instead, his mentor and fellow Minnesotan, Hubert Humphrey, was named.

From then on, McCarthy became the perennial spoiler: first, in 1968, as the front man for the New Left; then, in 1976, as an independent who came close to denying Carter his victory by cutting into the Democratic vote in four states; and in the years to come as the champion of a movement whose hands will be the hands of Maddox, albeit the voice will be the voice of McCarthy.

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'Labor Has Done More...'

"With all its faults, and it has many, the American labor movement is the most effective and therefore the best in the world.

"It has done more for its people; it has understood its social and economic environments; and it has a better record, yes and I include the craft unions, in supporting good causes, the oppressed abroad and the exploited at home.

"It is a movement of workers, officered largely by men and women risen from the ranks. It is not necessarily wiser than other segments of our society, nor are its prescriptions for change always just, equitable or desirable. Yet it is a vigorous movement, directing its major efforts towards protecting rights on the job.

"It is needed if democracy is to continue and prosper."

Philip Taft (1902-1976)

—From his presidential address to the 1960 annual meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association.

New Opportunities:

Black Voters 'Come of Age' With Solid Support for Carter

By Bayard Rustin

AFTER THE BALLOTS have been cast and the winner determined, there comes the analysis of the elections. Almost every election postscript has emphasized that black voters made the difference in Carter's election. But the deeper political significance of the election for blacks has yet to be fully digested. In 1976 black politics emerged from the ghetto. No longer willing to play a subsidiary role and with a clear perception of the requirements for progress, the black voter came of age.

An impressive black turnout in 1976 came despite the fact that Gerald Ford was not an anti-black candidate and despite the lack of a prospect for new breakthroughs by blacks into elected office. Black voters have clearly shown their potential to determine the outcome of elections. The black vote proved to be the margin of Carter's narrow victory in such key states as Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Maryland, South Carolina, and Florida. All in all the black vote may have provided the margin for as many as 219 of Carter's 297 electoral votes.

But if there is reason to be enthusiastic about the results there is also reason to be concerned. The Joint Center for Political Studies estimates that only about 43 percent of all blacks of voting age went to the polls, a significant drop from 1972. The only reason that the black vote was almost as large as four years ago was that a larger percentage of registered blacks voted. Even while we recognize the importance of the black vote in this election we must understand those forces which limit our political influence—and a low rate of black political participation is certainly among them.

The reasons for lower registration which has affected whites as well as blacks are complex. One factor is that the new federal limitations on campaign spending made it difficult to get people excited enough about the elections to register. Early cutoff dates for registration then prevented many from registering when the election got into full swing.

Watergate and other scandals have been frequently cited as reasons for declining voter participation. While this has undoubtedly disillusioned some blacks, it is not a primary cause of lower black participation. The decline in black voter participation which began in 1970 has mirrored a stagnating economy that has meant the slowing or reversal of black progress.

NOW THAT THE POWER of the black vote through its size and strategic location has been demonstrated, there is good reason to hope that the black turnout will be better in the future. A primary condition for improving the black turnout is a healthy, growing economy and an administration which is sympathetic to blacks. There is now a potential to increase black political participation and power; the question is whether the potential will be realized.

The real measure of growing black political power is not the number of blacks elected to public office, though that is an important by-product. Rather it is the ability of black voters to shape national policies by electing candidates who are responsive to the economic needs that blacks share with other working Americans.

Black voters recognize this, perhaps more clearly than some black politicians. In New York, black voters saw through peripheral issues and unfair allegations and voted for Daniel Patrick Moynihan, providing the margin to elect him to the Senate. Over 80 percent of blacks voted for Moynihan, even though he was not endorsed by the Council of Black Elected Officials, because they knew Moynihan was a domestic liberal with a commitment to helping the poor.

Only a political strategy which is national in scope, which reflects the political maturity of black Americans, and which recognizes the preeminence of economic issues can take full advantage of the new opportunities created by the election of Jimmy Carter.

Priority on Jobs:

Era of Cooperation Forecast Between President, Congress

THE CARTER WHITE HOUSE and the 95th Congress will form a strong working relationship that will make it possible to "hammer out" a program that meets "many of the needs of the American people," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller predicted.

That thrust of cooperation will focus early on the area of jobs that both the President-elect and the leadership of the Congress have labelled "the priority" issue, he said. Much of the urgent agenda facing the new Congress and Administration, Biemiller noted, is old business left over from the last Congress—"in large part because of Ford vetoes."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Biemiller said that the program Carter has outlined has the general agreement of the AFL-CIO—"the kind of things that we need and need badly." He stressed that jobs to cut back a current unemployment rate that in reality, if not in official statistics, tops 10 percent, is the first thing "we are going after."

The new working relationship "is going to last until we get that unemployment problem straightened out," he declared, adding that "the honeymoon, if you want to call it that," will extend beyond the jobs issue—"continue as it did in the days of Kennedy and Johnson."

Biemiller said that the question of a "quickie tax cut" to stimulate the economy is still open, and will be conditioned entirely by the figures on the gross national product for the last quarter of the year. He said that until that is determined, "we are holding our fire, waiting to find out exactly what the White House proposal will be." He stressed that tax justice is a higher priority for the AFL-CIO than a tax cut. "We are determined that taxes be equally applied to all segments of the population—that the rich be taxed and those taxes collected," he asserted.

Biemiller said he thinks unemployment can be brought down at somewhat more rapid a rate than the President-elect has predicted "if we get all of the legislation that we need."

He suggested that an effective housing program "would go a long, long way toward getting the wheels of our economy moving in full gear again."

A key step in that direction, Biemiller said, would be to bring down mortgage interest rates.

"We're convinced that if we can get mortgage interest rates down to 6 percent, you'll see one of the greatest booms this country has ever known."

While acknowledging the complexities of getting agreement on health care legislation, Biemiller predicted that a national health insurance bill will be enacted in the new Congress.

The new federal election law, "generally speaking," worked well this year, Biemiller said. But still very much needed, he stressed, is the removal of all obstacles to voter registration.

Biemiller was asked whether the AFL-CIO has any "due bills" to present to the Carter Administration in return for labor's support in the election campaign.

He replied that AFL-CIO President George Meany has made it clear that labor doesn't feel that it has any such "due bills."

"We have been promised by Mr. Carter that he will discuss with us any problems that we have.

"We are content with that."

Biemiller was questioned by Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine and Michael Posner of Reuters News Agency. Labor News Conference is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



By Press Associates, Inc.

A SERIES OF CIRCUMSTANCES, including the election of the first Democratic Administration since 1968, could result in changes in the National Labor Relations Act and its administering agency, the National Labor Relations Board.

The NLRA celebrated its 40th birthday last year amidst both praise and damnation. While its passage in 1935 provided a legal mechanism for workers who sought to organize and bargain collectively, weaknesses within the act and its enforcement by the NLRB, especially in recent years, have allowed employers to thwart the very intent of the law.

Employer abuses of the NLRA led one union organizer testifying before a House subcommittee studying the act to declare: "I believe in the system of this country, but I find it more and more difficult to stand up in front of a group of workers and say, 'brothers and sisters, you have a right to join a union.' I think the (law) protects the employers more than the employees."

The abuses are commonplace, blatant and well-documented. The J. P. Stevens case is perhaps the best known. The southern-based textile company has been found guilty of NLRA violations 15 times since 1965. The decisions have been upheld eight times by federal appeals courts and three times by the U.S. Supreme Court. But, to this day, not a single J. P. Stevens plant is covered by a union contract.

J. P. Stevens continues to thwart the law simply because the company finds it cheap and expeditious to do so. It is considered cheaper to pay for a "hunting license"—a few thousand dollars in fines and legal expenses resulting from an unfair labor practice used to kill off an organizing effort—than it is to allow workers to organize without illegal interference.

THREE DEVELOPMENTS give hope that the NLRA and NLRB may yet become what they were supposed to be—a law and an agency designed to protect the rights of workers who choose to struggle together for improved wages, hours and working conditions.

First, Congress long has been studying basic changes in the NLRA itself, especially in the area of enforcement, but hasn't even attempted to introduce corrective legislation in the understandable belief that the big business-oriented Nixon and Ford Administrations would veto any progressive measure.

With the election of Jimmy Carter, there's new hope that corrective legislation now can be successfully pursued.

Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), chairman of the House Education & Labor subcommittee considering changes in the law, said during hearings earlier this year that American workers "deserve justice and, one way or another, they're going to get it."

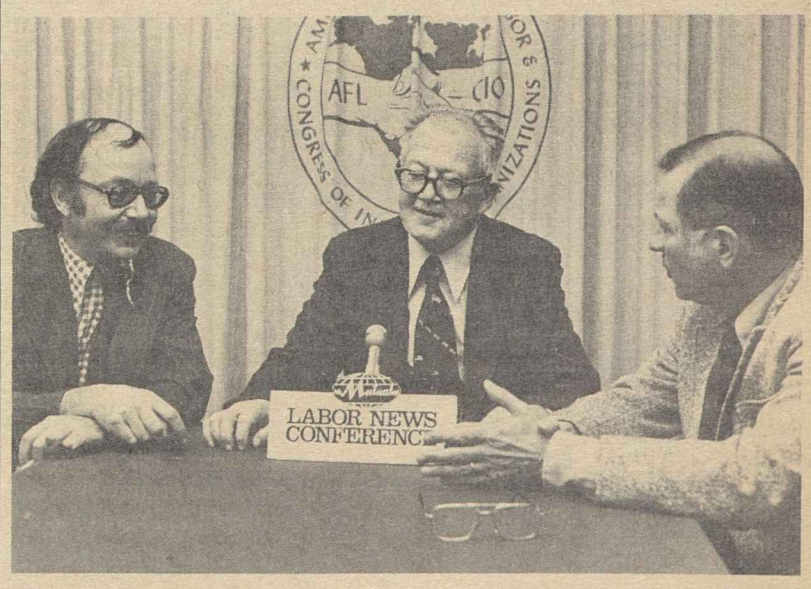
Second, the NLRB itself, in the form of a chairman's task force, already is in the process of studying board procedures in an effort to speed up the board's work.

The interim report of the task force, issued in November, contained 69 recommendations to Board Chairman Betty Southard Murphy on how to improve case-handling procedures.

Most of the task force's recommendations were approved by the full blue-ribbon panel of union, business and government labor lawyers. This holds out promise that the group's final report, due by early 1978, will be adopted without controversy.

Third, the five members of the NLRB are all appointed by the President and four of those members' terms will expire during the Carter Administration.

The board is now composed of three Republicans and two Democrats and two each face expiration of their five-year terms before Carter himself faces re-election in 1980. Many would be pleased to see some changes on the board and have hopes Carter appointments will help.



GENERAL AGREEMENT between Congress and the Carter Administration on the nation's needs will bring an early focus on jobs programs, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Michael Posner, left, of the Reuters News Agency and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The program is aired Tuesdays over the Mutual radio network.

How to Buy:

Mortgage Gimmicks Threaten Higher Costs for Home Buyers

By Sidney Margolius

WITH THE PRICE TAG on the typical new home now $50,000 and mortgage rates stubbornly hovering at 8.5 to 9 percent, even with the recent FHA reduction, lenders are pushing gimmick-loaded mortgages which pose a real danger to home buyers.

Some lenders want to increase mortgage terms to as long as 40 years with a balance at the end of 25 years which the homeowners would have to refinance at the current rate. This is called a balloon mortgage.

Another dangerous proposal is variable-rate mortgages in which the rate moves up or down with the general level of interest rates. As we've previously warned, the hazard to moderate-income homeowners is that they could not count on a set mortgage payment. In a period of rising interest rates, the payment could rise faster than a family's income, just when other living expenses are rising.

Variable-rate mortgages have become especially widely-used in California, but have been spreading to other states. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Vermont adopted such automatic flexible rates earlier this year. A number of other states already permit them. Only the fact that this was an election year may have saved the public in several other states from similar breaches of fixed rates, which savings associations and banks are pressing for.

The Housing & Urban Development Dept. (HUD) is experimenting with a third new gimmick that seems to ease payments but actually adds to the final cost, warns Henry Schechter, AFL-CIO urban affairs director. He points out that under the plan being tried out by HUD, a homeowner would start with payments of $223 a month the first year on a $35,000 mortgage at 8.5 percent. The payments would rise 3 percent a year until the 11th year when it would level off at $300 for the next 20 years.

The idea is to make the payments easier in the first few years. On the standard fixed-rate mortgage still most widely used, the payment would be $269 from the beginning. The borrower would repay a total of $96,840 to clear up the original $35,000 mortgage.

That's bad enough. But under the experimental sliding payment plan, the borrower would repay a total of $102,768. That's over $5,000 more.

Still another mortgage gimmick was proposed in the last session of Congress by Sen. Bill Brock (R-Tenn.). This one would combine a variable interest rate with a deferred payment plan. It would result in a large debt to the government when the original mortgage is paid up, the AFL-CIO warned in congressional testimony.

UNFORTUNATELY, Consumers Union, which usually does a more accurate job of evaluating products and srevices, last year came out in support of variable mortgages. CU called guaranteed interest rates for the full life of a mortgage "a luxury bought at the expense of savers, who earn an artificially low return on their savings, and, during periods of tight money, at the expense of those homebuyers who can't get a mortgage at any interest rates."

Actually there is no more dangerous proposal to moderate-income families. They would benefit very little from any higher rates on their small savings in the savings associations and banks that these lenders might pass on, but would have potential difficulty in budgeting for, and possibly even meeting payments if interest rates rose.

Meanwhile, if you're looking for a mortgage and the various lenders in your area insist on a variable rate, try to protect yourself the best you can by seeking (1) some concession in the initial rate in return for the variable ceiling; (2) a tight limit on how high the variable rate could go; (3) a right to prepay the mortgage without a severe financial penalty.

The new FHA rate is 8.5 percent including the one-half of 1 percent premium which you have to pay FHA to insure the lender against any loss. This rate is a little better than the 9 percent or more usual on conventional mortgages in many localities, if you can get the lender to make an FHA mortgage. Sometimes large developers or tract builders are able to get such lower-rate mortgages.

Soup to Nonsense:

Favorite Figures of Speech Don't Really Tell It Like It Is

By Jane Goodsell

AS SILLY as a goose . . . as blind as a bat . . . as cross as a bear. . . . But it isn't true. They're not silly, blind and cross, and I can't imagine how those senseless similes ever got into the language. I can't imagine either how we'll ever get rid of them, but just for the record I'd like to point out how senseless they are.

As silly as a goose. When the weather turns cold and nasty, geese fly south to spend the winter where it's warm and sunny. What's silly about that? Wouldn't you if you could?



As blind as a bat. Okay, so maybe a bat can't focus well enough to look up a number in a telephone book, but that's true of a lot of us. If you can see a bat, chances are the bat can see you, too.

As cross as a bear. On the contrary, most bears (grizzlies are an exception) have amiable dispositions, and would prefer to lunch on roots and berries than on you and me. This points up their forgiving natures because bears have a lot to be cross at us about. In the 14th Century, sports fans diverted themselves by chaining bears to trees and turning dogs on them. As civilization progressed, it was considered more amusing to convert bears into rugs for Hollywood starlets to have their pictures taken lolling on. Even now, when many bears are threatened with extinction (which is enough to make anybody feel crabby) they are mostly willing to let bygones be bygones.

As fast as a rabbit. Lickety-split for a rabbit (I looked this up in the encyclopedia) is 18 miles an hour.

As mad as a hornet. Hornets don't buzz like that because they're mad. They buzz because they're hornets. It's the only way they have of expressing themselves.

As wise as an owl. Just because owls look as though they're wearing spectacles doesn't mean they're scholarly. The same is true of human beings. A lot of people who wear bifocals are no more intellectual than owls.

As nervous as a cat. Sure, cats have their fidgety moments when they pace up and down, even as you and I do. But most of the time, like 85 percent of it, serene as a cat is more like it. Cats are the original Zen Buddhists. A cat lying in a shaft of sunlight, its head cradled in its paws and its eyes half closed, seems to be contemplating some inner transcendental sphere of being. If humans were more like cats, the Valium market would collapse.

As busy as a bee. Busy doing what? Flitting from flower to flower, gathering honey, that's what. It's nice work if you can get it.

As happy as a clam. What could a clam, isolated in its shell, be happy about? It has no social activities, a sluggish sex life, and a miserable diet of plankton. Besides, even if a clam were bubbling with joy, how could it display its emotion? It has neither hands to clap nor eyes to sparkle.

See what I mean? A figure of speech that makes no sense has no business being one. Go tell it on the mountain.

Large Pension Programs Cover Bulk of Workers

More than two-thirds of the nation's 473,272 private pension plans have 10 or fewer participants, the Labor Dept. reported. But 90 percent of persons covered by job-related pension programs are under plans that cover more than 100 workers.

Statistics based on reports submitted in compliance with the Employees Retirement Income Security Act—better known as the pension reform law—showed that union-negotiated plans tended to cover the largest groups of workers. One-fifth of negotiated plans covered more than 1,000 workers and two-thirds covered more than 100 participants.

Many of the smallest plans are actually retirement programs set up by self-employed persons and owners of small firms.

By industry, the largest number of plans—40 percent of the total—were in service employment, but only 5 percent of them covered more than 100 participants. While manufacturing represented only 12 percent of the plans reported, 44 percent of them covered more than 100 workers.

'The American Worker':

New Book Details U.S. Labor History

THE U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR has published a book, The American Worker, detailing the contributions American labor has made to the nation over the past 200 years.

Under the general editorship of Richard B. Morris, president of the American Historical Association and professor of history at Columbia University, the book is illustrated with more than 400 photos and drawings and contains six chapters, each written by a leading labor historian. These essays describe the development of the American worker from colonial times to the space age.

In addition to the major essays, the book contains sections graphically portraying workers on the job. Old engravings and modern color photographs show what working life in America was like in the past and what it is today. Specialized reading portfolios provide an insight to the lives of working Americans through their songs, poetry, cartoons, and their comments on their jobs and lives.

The book contains an extensive bibliography, glossary, and chronology of events. It is available for $5 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, and at GPO book stores in 19 major cities.

The six major chapters in brief:

"The Emergence of American Labor" by Richard B. Morris (Columbia University) tells the story of the arrival of the first American workers as colonists in the 17th Century and why they came. Their role in opening the new land for settlement, helping to win the American Revolution, and creating a government to run the new nation is described. Artisans, apprentices, and bound laborers—both indentured and enslaved—all played important roles in the founding of the American nation.

"Builders of the Young Republic" by Edward Pessen (Baruch College) carries the history of the American worker to the eve of the Civil War. With the growth of cities, the American worker began to change from an independent artisan to an industrial factory worker. During this period, workers began to organize for better wages and working conditions, and industrial production greatly increased.

"Labor in the Industrial Era" by David Montgomery (University of Pittsburgh) covers the second half of the 19th Century. Migrants from the farms and immigrants from abroad swelled the ranks of the industrial population as America became the world's leading industrial producer. Along with increased prosperity for American workers came increased problems of unemployment, urban decay, and inflation. The ranks of organized labor grew as workers sought to protect their newly acquired social and economic benefits.

"Workers of a New Century" by Philip Taft (Brown University) recounts labor's struggles and achievements through the first three decades of the 20th Century. This stormy era of labor-management relations is detailed and the role of government in the affairs of labor began on a large scale at this time.

"Americans in Depression and War" by Irving Bernstein (UCLA) describes labor's struggle through the Great Depression and World War II. Federal legislation enacted during those years forever altered the life style of working Americans. The social and economic measures enacted helped American workers marshal the resources of the nation for the massive war effort that followed.

"Unions and Rights in the Space Age" by Jack Barbash (University of Wisconsin) brings the history of the American worker right up to the present. The growth of safety and health protection, pension reforms, and public employee unionism, along with equal employment opportunity programs for minority groups and women, highlight labor in the space age. The new problems of this technological age are described along with their possible solutions.

The book concludes with an essay on the future of collective bargaining by former Sec. of Labor John T. Dunlop and an epilogue by Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr.

Federal Role Essential:

Cities' Survival Tied To Growth in Jobs

A strong federal commitment to full employment and other coordinated government initiatives are needed to reverse the economic rot of the nation's key urban areas, an article in the American Federationist asserts.

Henry B. Schechter, AFL-CIO urban affairs director, observes that an exodus of jobs from central cities to the suburbs began in the 1960s and continues with substantial momentum in the '70s.

At first, the jobs drain hit the cities of the Northeast and the Midwest. Now, Schechter points out, the problem has spread to the South and the West.

Of the nation's 150 major labor areas, 59 had a "substantial" jobless rate of 6 percent or more in 1974, he notes. By September 1975 the number had grown to 135.

Unemployment is highest among central city teenagers—averaging 24.5 percent last year. But as conditions persist, they soon become unemployed adults, Schechter points out.

"If large numbers of teenagers continue to be unemployed into their 20s, many of them may never be able to acquire skills. They will enter the ranks of the discouraged workers who no longer seek employment. Loss of self-esteem is often the result, and when this occurs, it can translate into individual and social instability."

More than one-third of the major labor areas in the Northeast have experienced substantial unemployment for the past five years, he notes, while similar conditions have affected most of the South during the past two years.

Efforts to counteract the trend are overdue, Schechter asserts, but "the federal response, to date, has been insufficient even to arrest, much less reverse the intensity of the economic decline in urban areas."

He also points out that the shift to block grants of federal aid to the cities instead of federal programs targeted for specific urban needs may be permitting communities to put less emphasis on their economic problems.

An analysis of how 68 communities used their funds from the Community Development Block Grant program showed that only 3 percent of the money was spent on expanding economic opportunities—a prime objective of the measure, he points out.

"Similarly, the actual use of revenue sharing funds indicates that in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1975, city governments spent approximately one-half of 1 percent on economic development activities."

Better use of a 1974 measure adopted by Congress is needed to help local communities in economic development planning, Schechter suggests. Forty-five cities are now receiving assistance under the program created within the Economic Development Administration.

For areas with serious employment problems, the emphasis of the program on industrial development is for the retention and expansion of companies already located in the area. In the long run, Schechter declares, this is better than attempting to bring in companies from other areas.

"Efforts to woo industry and corporate headquarters from one area to another — whether through tax incentives or other measures — is, from the viewpoint of the national economy, robbing Peter to pay Paul."

Schechter outlines several measures needed to rejuvenate the sagging economies of the nation's cities:

"The first and most important contribution that the federal government can make to the recovery of the urban areas is a commitment to use monetary and fiscal policies to stimulate the entire economy toward full employment."

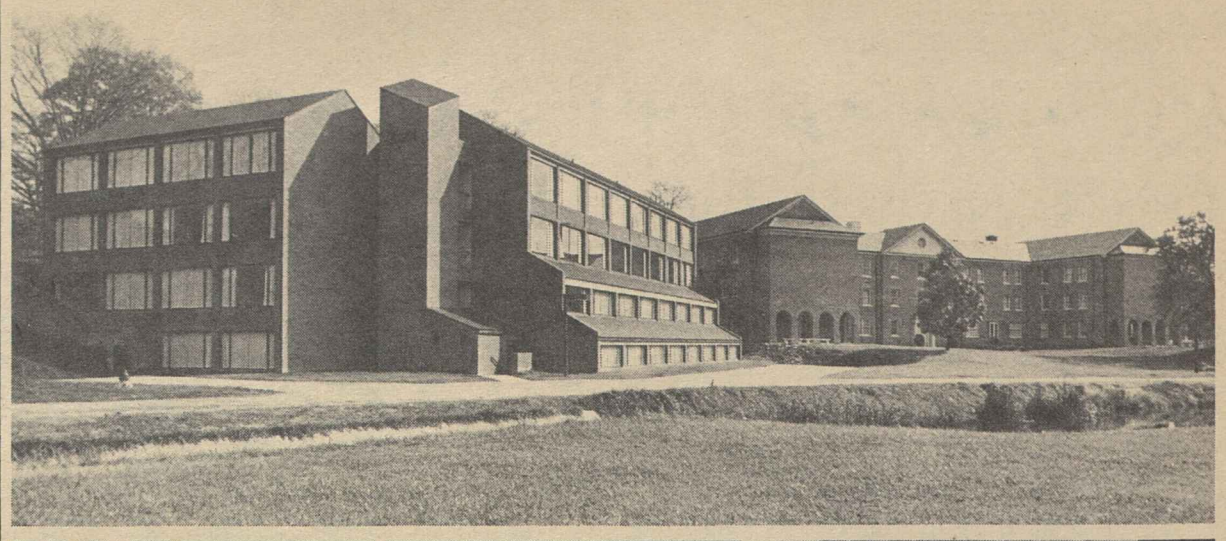
Increased housing construction can be vital in meeting an increasing need while at the same time stimulating employment, he points out. Housing construction has fallen short of need for three consecutive years even though more than 16 percent of construction workers are jobless.

"Secondly, federal assistance should be more heavily concentrated in those urban areas experiencing the most serious economic problems," Schechter suggests. "In order to counteract the nationally harmful economic decline of the older, developed regions of the country, a modification should be considered of policies affecting the geographic distribution of federal construction, purchasing and placing of contracts."

A third step is increased federal support for economic development planning, which includes the coordination of economic policies and manpower planning at the national level.

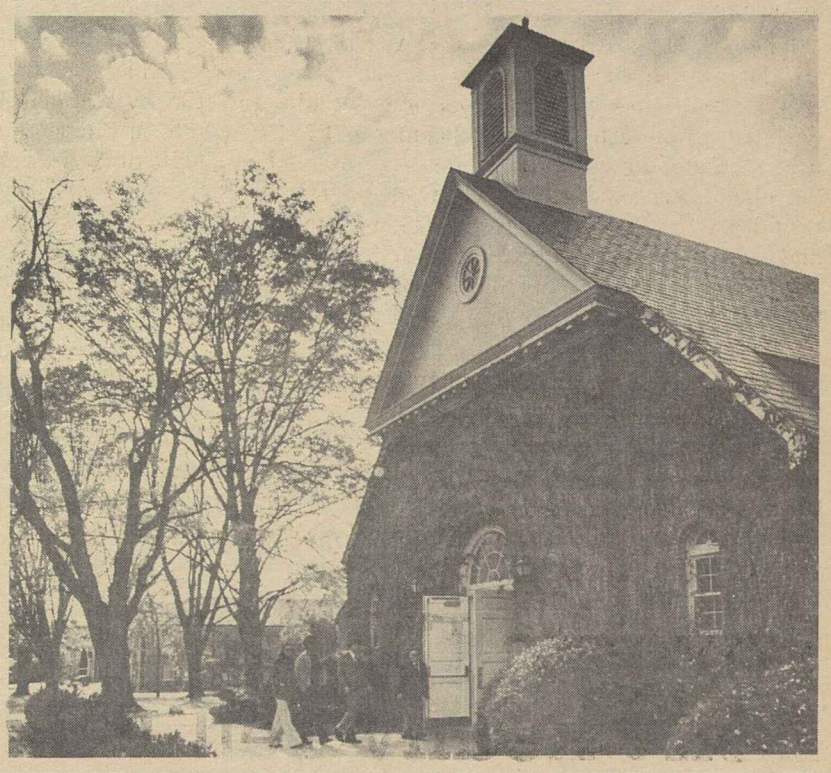
"Fourth, efforts should be made to increase access to jobs through federal manpower and education policies. Improvements in information regarding the availability of jobs will help toward identifying training needs and increasing actual placement of workers in long-term jobs."

The U.S. Employment Service should expand its program on a national scale, he suggests, to make it a nationwide service "responsive to the needs of workers as well as employers, rather than a distant parent of 50 separate state systems."





NEW GUEST QUARTERS at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies were opened Nov. 1, doubling dormitory facilities at the Silver Spring, Md., campus (top photo). The new four-story building has 56 rooms. Along with the older residence hall, rear, there are now 130 beds. One of the two-bed rooms in the new building is shown in the photo above. At right is the center's theater-auditorium which has a seating capacity of 200. It had been the chapel when the Xaverian Brothers operated the campus. First to make use of the new guest facilities were 70 foreign trade unionists from all parts of the world who had come to the United States to observe the presidential election.



35,000 More Import Victims Granted Aid

New York — More than 35,000 members of the Clothing & Textile Workers whose jobs had been undercut by foreign imports were certified by the Labor Dept. to qualify for trade adjustment assistance.

ACTWU President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman noted in announcing the certifications that thousands of clothing and textile workers are jobless because of rising imports, and thousands more are working at reduced hours.

"The adjustment assistance program is not the answer to the problem of declining employment caused by rising imports, but it is better than nothing," Finley and Sheinkman said. "The real answer would be more adequate regulation of imports."

The union said it has petitioned the Labor Dept. for assistance for 52,000 workers in 250 plants who have been adversely affected by the import problem. The certifications announced by the Labor Dept. affect workers in only 127 clothing and cotton garment plants.

Appalachian Job Training To Continue

An additional 1,400 unemployed and underemployed persons will receive job training during the coming year through the efforts of the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council.

The Labor Dept. announced a $1.43 million contract renewal to enable the council to continue a successful program of promoting job development and training opportunities with employers in the region who have collective bargaining agreements with AFL-CIO unions.

Since the program started in 1967, the council has developed training and placement for 22,500 persons in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The projection for the coming year is placement of about 868 unemployed persons in on-the-job training, about 160 in pre-job classrooms of up to eight weeks, and about 372 underemployed persons in four to 26 weeks of skill conversion training, both on the job and in classrooms.

Job, Technology Drain Seen Sapping Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

countries—follow the basic policies which protect the interests of their own workforces, our government seems to be doing everything it can to transform the United States from the world's most highly developed industrial nation into an underdeveloped country."

Winpisinger said that "while 8 million Americans are walking the streets looking for jobs, their government's trade, tax and tariff policies make it more profitable for U.S. corporations to locate in Indonesia or Malaysia than in Illinois or Massachusetts."

And even as the Treasury demands new tax breaks for business to encourage more capital development, American firms have been putting 25 percent of their investments in overseas operations in recent years, he asserted.

"When they go, they take American jobs, technology, machinery and managerial know-how with them."

American-based companies, including multinational corporations, have been exporting and selling American technology for so many years that they've come to consider it as their own private property, Winpisinger said.

In reality, he stressed, this technology belongs to the American people, since the majority of all basic research and development is funded by tax dollars paid by the people.

Some developing nations have suffered devastating consequences merely from the "application of U.S. science and technology to global development," he observed.

"Countries that cannot feed their people waste their resources on such status symbols as a national airline, a steel mill or auto plant," Winpisinger pointed out.

"To force-feed developing countries with technology is to convert basic human resources into social liabilities. To push capital-intensive technology on a primarily agrarian society is to create a further influx of homeless paupers into already overcrowded cities."

Winpisinger expressed doubt that until America learns to apply U.S. science and technology to solve its own problems of poverty and unemployment, its application on a global basis would benefit the poor and jobless of the world.

College Labor Studies:

Unions Urge Caution On Course Growth

Black Lake, Mich.—Union educators cautioned officials of community colleges that additional labor studies programs can result in too much of a good thing if the effect is to spread limited resources too thinly.

Nearly 300 participants from unions, community colleges and universities with established labor education programs met at the Auto Workers center here for a four-day program. It was the third annual conference on labor education sponsored by the AFL-CIO, the UAW, the University & College Labor Education Association and the American Association of Community & Junior Colleges.

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis stressed the labor movement's strong support for community colleges, which he noted represent the most-traveled path to higher education for the sons and daughters of workers.

But he and Fred Hoehler, director of the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, warned against a proliferation of programs that would cause a competition for limited funds between two-year community colleges and four-year state institutions that have established programs that were developed in cooperation with the trade union movement.

Along with other union participants, they saw a valuable place for those community college programs that have been developed with major input from the trade union movement to meet a demonstrated need in a particular locality.

President Kenneth J. Brown of the Graphic Arts Union strongly emphasized the importance of union participation in developing courses and programs, in technical skills classes as well as in the direct labor education field.

Brown said his union is involved in extensive industry training programs "because we have to be in order to do an effective job of keeping our members' skills current."

Because of changing technology in the graphic arts, he said, "our journeymen must be completely retrained at least three times during their working lives."

If community colleges can do the job, Brown said his union would be glad to see them do it. But he stressed that any such program would require "close consultation with us, and that would be true as well for labor studies."

Davis urged the importance of assuring the financing of any new programs through additional money rather than a redivision of the labor education funds in the state budget. He cited West Virginia as a case of programs initiated by two-year colleges resulting in a shortchanging of existing university programs.

An opening statement by Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock, delivered by UAW Vice President Odessa Komer, urged development of a federal program for labor education extension services.

While agriculture has been "superbly served" by the land grant colleges and farm extension services, Woodcock noted that little effort has been made "to cultivate the hidden harvests in metropolitan centers."

Participants in the conference discussed and reached a general consensus on a draft working paper that stressed the importance of labor advisory committees "to interpret the educational needs of the labor movement, including the types of programs, the teachers and the materials required to make the program effective."

Real Wages Keep Sliding, Prices Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

creased in October after declining in September. Price increases also were posted for coffee and dairy products.

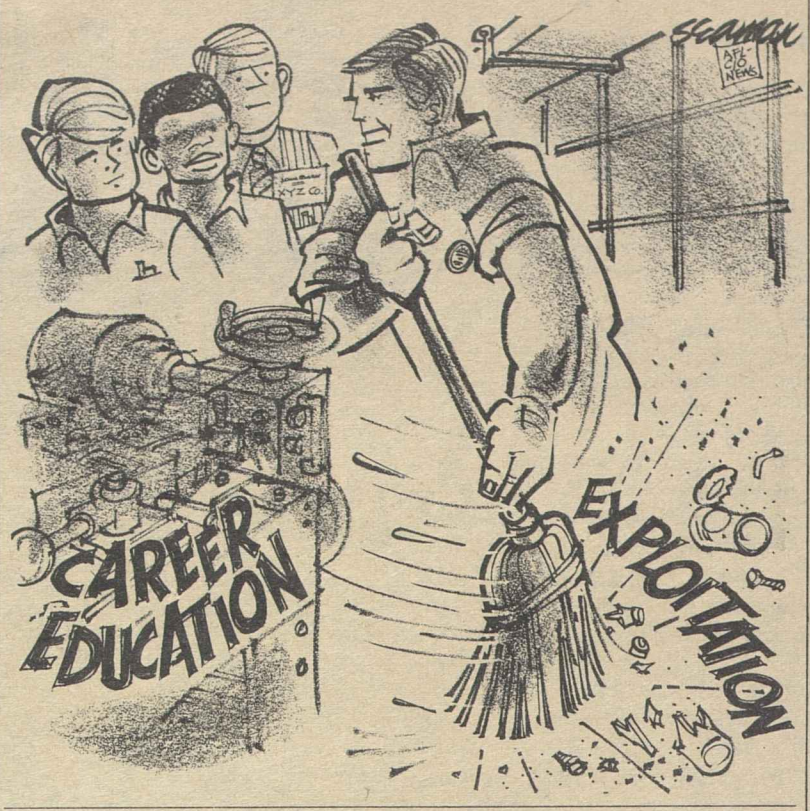
More than half of the October rise in the nonfood commodities index was due to higher prices for new cars and gasoline, BLS said. Price changes for 1977 model cars were included in the CPI for the first time last month. Prices for fuel oil and coal also rose in October.

Charges for household services other than rent continued to rise, with sharp increases posted for gas and electricity, the government reported. The index for transportation services rose nine-tenths of 1 percent following a 1.1 percent increase in September as auto insurance rates, parking fees and taxicab fares rose. Medical care fees rose at a faster rate than in August and September.

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'First, Let's Clean This Up!'



Pension Act Flaws Cited by Georgine

(Continued from Page 1)

they interface. And those who are administering the law do not sufficiently rely on such disciplines as labor relations and labor economics in their development of regulations and enforcement policy."

In the case of funding, Georgine said that ERISA establishes minimum standards which, in many instances, require greater employer contributions than are required under current collective bargaining agreements. The law's vesting and funding requirements have resulted in many plans facing required increases in contributions of as much as 30 to 50 percent to maintain current benefit levels, he said.

"For one of the nation's largest multi-employer plans, the contributions will have to increase by 40 percent," he pointed out. "The employers have already been advised that in order to maintain current benefit levels they will need to contribute seven cents for each current nickel's worth — the seven-cent nickel.

"The alternative, mind you, is a reduction in benefits or at least no increases for some time to come. Conscious judgements must be made by labor and management alike about what next year's economic package will be like."

The extra costs add to the already difficult problems of collective bargaining in a depressed economy, Georgine noted, compounding the internal frictions between the interests of younger workers in take-home pay and older workers in retirement security.

"They strain even further the already antagonistic relationship between management and labor in some industries or regions," he added. "And I know from my experience in the building trades they may provide even greater stimulus for the open-shop movement.

Despite its complexities and many faults, however, ERISA has established many minimum standards to protect workers who sorely need that protection, Georgine said.

Another speaker, Prof. Arthur B. Smith, Jr., of Cornell agreed with Georgine that ERISA's funding requirements has changed the climate of pension bargaining and may well have made it "more contentious" now than it was prior to ERISA.

"In some probably unquantifiable amount, therefore, ERISA has contributed to the causes of industrial strife," Smith said. "On the other hand, a trend in the opposite direction may also be identified. Primarily because of the fiduciary responsibility standards incorporated in ERISA, many small unions and employers, to avoid the complexity, potential liability, and strife associated with compliance, may be forced to relinquish effective control over pension bargaining by joining multi-employer plans administered by pension professionals."

Whatever the case, significant strains on pension bargaining have resulted, Smith said.

Steel Union Accord Set On Election Coverage

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers and attorneys for rival candidates for the union's presidency have set up procedures to assure that the Feb. 8, 1977, election will not be challenged on the basis of material in the USWA's monthly newspaper, Steel Labor.

To guard against any violation of the Landrum-Griffin Act, representatives of each presidential candidate on the ballot will have the opportunity to review the newspaper's contents before publication.

If any party contends that a planned article would illegally promote or attack a candidate, and if the matter cannot be resolved through discussions, a federal district court judge will decide the issue.

Another portion of the unique agreement, which was approved here by District Judge Daniel Snyder, will give each presidential candidate a single opportunity to have campaign material mailed to each member's home at union expense.

The agreement specifies that the material sent out by the Steelworkers for the candidates will deal with substantive issues and may deal in personalities only to the extent of arguing the merits of the candidate seeking the presidency and the alleged deficiencies of other candidates for that office.

Again, any disputes over interpretation of that standard will be resolved by Judge Snyder.

The agreement was worked out by the attorneys for the Steelworkers and for two announced candidates for the presidency, Lloyd McBride and Edward Sadlowski. Both are district directors seeking to succeed President I. W. Abel, who is retiring at the end of his term.

Part of the agreement includes withdrawal of charges that Sadlowski had brought alleging partisanship in the union newspaper. The major charges were withdrawn "with prejudice," a bar to reviving them.

Blaylock Appointed To Job Safety Panel

President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the Government Employees has been appointed to a three-year term on the Federal Advisory Council on Occupational Safety & Health.

Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., has also reappointed George H. R. Taylor, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Occupational Safety & Health, to a new term on the council.

President Francis S. Filbey of the Postal Workers, one of the seven labor representatives on the council, will serve as FACOSH vice chairman beginning next Jan. 1.

Meany Sees Irish Heritage Tie to Labor

New York—The long struggle of the Irish people against injustice and oppression is a heritage that helped propel Irish-Americans to active leadership in the New World's trade union movement, AFL-CIO President George Meany suggested.

Meany was presented with the medal of the American Irish Historical Society at its 78th annual dinner, and he recalled in his acceptance speech growing up "in a household where Ireland and its troubles and history were subjects of daily discussion."

Meany noted that Americans of many ethnic strains helped build the trade union movement, and persons of central and eastern European background were among the early leaders.

But the Irish "made a significant contribution," Meany said, "spurred by the deep, centuries-old indignation which injustice stirred in them."

This "yearning for freedom" and "insistence on human dignity," Meany said, are also "the wellspring of the American trade union movement."

The wages and working conditions achieved through unions, he stressed, "are simply the material manifestations of the achievement of worker dignity."

American men and women will continue to look to the trade union movement to assert their human dignity, Meany told the gathering.

As for his own Irish heritage, Meany said that the lessons he learned as a youth in the then semi-rural South Bronx "have stayed with me throughout the years."

He found "love of God, family and country, and the dedication to a freedom based upon the dignity of the individual" to be "a valid guidepost all my life."

Hilbert Named New President Of Dispatchers

Berwyn, Ill.—The Train Dispatchers' joint board elected senior vice president Bernard C. Hilbert to succeed Charles R. Pfenning as the union's president. Pfenning, 56, was forced to retire because of illness.

The board also named J. P. Erickson as a vice president and M. H. Kassera as a trustee.

Pfenning had held the post of president since 1969. He got his first rail job at 17 as a telegrapher on the Great Northern in Sandstone, Minn. After military service in World War II, he returned to railroading. He became a train dispatcher with the Western Pacific in 1950 and joined ATDA, serving as office chairman and general chairman. In 1963, he was elected an ATDA trustee and a year later vice president for the Midwestern region.

Hilbert, 55, joined the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway as a student telegrapher, rising to wire chief and then to train dispatcher in 1951. He joined the ATDA in 1952, and was elected office chairman in 1953 and general chairman in 1960. He was elected a vice president of ATDA in 1963.

Erickson, 46, got his first railroad job as a telegraph operator on the Soo Line, rising to dispatcher in 1956. He was elected to several union posts, becoming general chairman on the Soo in 1971. In 1972, he was appointed the union's research director. He was named trustee in 1973.

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Economic Drift Persists As Key Indicators Flatten

Wage Gap For Women Increases

The earnings gap between men and women has nearly doubled since 1955, the government reported.

In a new publication, the Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept. said that in constant dollars, taking inflation into account, the gap increased from $1,911 in 1955 to $3,433 in 1974.

The publication, which is based on Census Bureau data, reports that among year-round, full-time workers, men's earnings exceeded women's by 56 percent in 1955 but by 1974 the differential had increased to 75 percent. The 1974 median earnings of women were only $6,772, compared with $11,835 for men.

The report cited two primary factors as the cause for the widening earnings gap: the continued concentration of women in low-skilled, low-paying occupations and the "dynamic" rise in women's labor force participation which has resulted in a larger proportion of women in or near the entry level of jobs.

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald suggested that this great influx of women into the labor force actually conceals substantial improvements. More and more wives are finding it necessary to take employment to shore up family purchasing power which has dropped to about the 1965 level, he noted.

The report said that women who worked at full-time jobs in 1974 earned only 57 cents for every dollar earned by men.

"In fact, men's median weekly earnings exceeded women's by about $97 and women had to work nearly nine days to gross the same earnings men grossed in five days," the publication said.

Despite recent changes in the structure of the labor force, historical patterns concerning "men's jobs" and "women's jobs" still persist to a large degree, the Labor Dept. said.

"Although this pattern has become less rigid in recent years, such sex stereotyping still seems to restrict or discourage women from entering many higher paying, traditionally male occupations," the report said.

The earnings differential is most dramatic among sales workers, with women earning $5,168 annually—only 41 percent of the $12,523 median salary pulled down by their male counterparts, the Labor Dept. found.

The report urged a concerted effort to open more skilled trades to women.



SENIOR CONCERT ORCHESTRA — made up largely of retired members of Musicians Local 802 in New York—stage a free performance for about 1,500 of the city's elderly persons. The concert was also a tribute to the orchestra's conductor, Emil Kahn, who observed his 80th birthday. Kahn was presented an AFM gold card and life membership award in the union.

22,000 Win Pay Boosts In RCA Pacts

National contracts between RCA Corp. and three AFL-CIO unions have been ratified, providing substantial wage increases and other benefits to some 22,000 workers at 18 plants.

The new three-year pacts with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Carpenters, and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers include an initial pay raise of 60 cents an hour, retroactive to Nov. 22, followed by increases of 4 percent or 25 cents an hour, whichever is greater, on Dec. 5, 1977, and on Dec. 4, 1978.

Skilled trades workers will receive raises of 5 to 50 cents an hour in addition to the initial pay increase. The settlement also provides for cost-of-living adjustments geared to increases in the national consumer price index.

The IBEW, which represents some 15,000 RCA employees, set

(Continued on Page 2)

Regulation Principle Backed:

Pension Parley Airs Law's Complexities

The AFL-CIO will seek to remedy any malfunctioning of the pension reform law. But it remains firmly committed to the "sound" principle of federal pension plan regulation.

That commitment was stressed by Social Security Director Bert Seidman at an AFL-CIO Pension Conference which brought together government administrators of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) and the union people who have to comply with the often complex regulations.

Seidman welcomed the airing of problems unions have encountered with the 1974 law and with the sometimes overlapping jurisdictions of the Labor Dept., the Internal Revenue Service and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp. Top officials of all three agencies addressed the conference and answered questions.

He said the AFL-CIO is still in the process of shaping a policy as to the changes, if any, that will be sought through legislation or through administrative action.

Obviously, there are problems, Seidman said. But he expressed a strong conviction that the advantages for workers in pension plan regulation "far outweigh the disadvantages."

Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, made a similar point in a brief welcoming address to the conference.

Donahue, who was involved both as an Assistant Secretary of Labor and as a trade union official in the early striving for federal pension protection, acknowledged that reform is "sometimes painful." But he saw "new opportunities" as well as "new problems."

William Chadwick, administrator of the Labor Dept.'s pension and welfare benefit programs, gave the conference participants an inkling of the overall regulatory task.

Pension plans subject to regulation, he said, cover some 40 million workers and involve more than $210 billion in assets.

Chadwick acknowledged some initial mistakes in reporting requirements for the programs, agreed that the divided jurisdiction among three government agencies posed some problems, and admitted that certain clarifying regulations are overdue.

(Continued on Page 3)

Layoff Rate Rises For 3rd Month

The government's composite index of leading economic indicators remained unchanged in October, reflecting a stagnant economy at best and portending a possible new downturn even before the nation has recovered from its most recent recession.

The index—a key barometer of future business trends—showed seven of the 11 available economic indicators moved negatively in October, including the layoff rate in manufacturing industries.

The Commerce Dept., which compiles the figures upon which the index is based, said layoffs of American factory workers increased in October for the third straight month. The layoff rate rose to 17 per 1,000 workers from 15 per 1,000 in September. Since July, the rate has gone up from 11 workers per 1,000.

"The rise in the layoff rate is a matter of serious concern, and indicates further deterioration in the employment situation in the months ahead," said Rudy Oswald, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. The nation's official jobless rate in October stood at 7.9 percent.

Oswald also said that economic growth in the current three-month period may be slower than the third quarter's poor showing. Real gross national product—the economy's total output of goods and services adjusted for inflation—increased at a seasonally adjusted an-

(Continued on page 8)

Democrats Gain 2 In Final House Tally

Final returns in House elections give the Democrats a 292-143 majority in the 95th Congress, a net gain of two seats.

In four contests that had been carried as undecided, the candidates leading in the unofficial tallies have now been certified as winners.

Three are Democrats—Abner J. Mikva, who was re-elected from the 10th District of Illinois by 201 votes out of more than 113,000 cast; Bob Gammage, whose victory margin in the 22nd District of Texas grew from 94 to 277 after a recount, and Lloyd Meeds, whose margin of more than 500 votes in Washington's 2nd District held up through a recount.

The Republican winner was Carl D. Pursell, by more than 300 votes in Michigan's 2nd District.

Journalists' Society Rebuffs Bid To Adopt 'Right-to-Work' Stand

Los Angeles—The National Right to Work Committee was firmly rebuffed when it tried to get an association of professional journalists to oppose union shop coverage of newspaper reporters.

Its argument that a union shop on a newspaper somehow undermines First Amendment guarantees of a free press found virtually no support at the SPJ/SDX annual convention. The initials stand for the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi.

The convention's resolutions committee by unanimous vote and the SPJ/SDX board of directors with only one dissenting vote found no validity in the First Amendment argument and refused to send to the floor a resolution it construed as attempted interference with the collective bargaining process. The organization includes editors and publishers as well as reporters.

A two-member panel named by the board of directors to study the issue heard from an official of the National Right to Work Committee, which had carried on a year-long campaign of mailings to SPJ/SDX members, and from Newspaper Guild President Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

Its report noted the lack of substantiation for the right-to-work group's dire warnings of "union influence on reporters' work." The Newspaper Guild constitution, in fact, makes it clear that no member may be penalized for "anything he or she writes for publication."

By contrast, the study panel reported, management has the unrestricted right to kill or change stories "for a variety of reasons,

(Continued on Page 2)

22,000 Win Wage Boosts In RCA Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

the pattern in its bargaining with the company in Chicago. IUE, representing over 6,500 workers, and the Carpenters, representing about 1,000, negotiated similar terms.

IBEW members voted by a 9 to 1 margin to ratify the new pact. IUE, which bargained separately in Atlantic City, approved the contract 6,500 to 81. The Carpenters also overwhelmingly favored the agreement.

The cost-of-living clause is patterned after that negotiated last June with General Electric, and provides raises of up to 12 cents an hour in June 1977, and up to 23 cents an hour in June of 1978 and 1979.

The formula provides for one cent an hour for each rise of three-tenths of 1 percent in the CPI to a maximum of 7 percent, but no adjustment for rises between 7 and 9 percent. The formula would retrigger if the increase in the index exceeds 9 percent.

The agreement also contains improvements in retirement and insurance plans.

IBEW's contract covers workers in Indianapolis, Marion and Bloomington, Ind.; Meadowlands and Lancaster, Pa.; Rockaway, N.J., Findlay, Ohio; Palm Beach, Fla., and Los Angeles. IUE's agreement covers employees in Camden, Deptford, Moorestown, and Somerville, N.J., Los Angeles and Burbank, Calif., and Scranton and Mountain Top, Pa. The Carpenters' contract covers workers in Monticello, Ind.

R-T-W Stand Turned Down By Journalists

(Continued from Page 1)

ranging from economic to political."

And "if the employee does not like his publisher's decision, he has the right to quit but not the right to invoke a constitutional privilege."

Perlik noted that 138 newspapers, news services and magazines have contracts with the Guild that provide some form of union security. He challenged supporters of the "right-to-work" resolution to present even "a single example of the Guild's attempting to influence the content of what goes into the nation's press."

The National Right to Work Committee, which took out a full page advertisement in the SPJ/SDX magazine, Quill, has been aggressively trying to enlist the professional organization in its attack on the union shop.

The R-T-W organization has admitted its authorship of a bill introduced in the last Congress by Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.). It will presumably seek another sponsor since Fannin did not run for re-election. The bill would exclude journalists from the exclusive-representation provisions of the National Labor Relations Act—in effect denying them the right to collective bargaining.

In rejecting consideration of the anti-union resolutions, the SPJ/SDX committees noted that the organization is not aligned with either side of the bargaining table and its only concern with employee-management relations is to improve them.



CHINA REMAINS a dictatorship even though Mao Tse-tung is gone, AFL-CIO Vice President Sol Chaikin reminded a national conference on "The United States and China after Mao." The post-Mao Communist regime in Peking continues to deny China's 800 million people basic rights and is still bent on "liberating" offshore Taiwan, he said. America's future China policy must guarantee Taiwan's territorial integrity, he declared.

High Blood Pressure Cited as Job Concern

Cooperative efforts of labor, management, medical and insurance representatives will be focused on the development of a comprehensive program to control high blood pressure of workers on the job.

At a national conference on high blood pressure in Washington sponsored by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, Ray Andrus of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services said that the problem of high blood pressure in the workplace must be the concern of all. He stressed that a coordinated approach involving labor, management and the government is essential.

He outlined a two-step approach that labor considers the most practical in meeting the challenge:

- An initial screening program that includes predetermined safeguards for workers who participate.
- A long-range plan providing for complete medical and sick pay coverage, job protection, decent disability retirement if needed, an an effective blood pressure education effort to reach all workers.

Andrus said the success of any such program centers on reaching a satisfactory understanding with the unions involved. There may be valid objections to setting up the screening program at the place of employment, he said, stressing that failure to reach agreement with a union could result in its members refusing to participate.

High blood pressure was cited at the conference as the major factor in the cause of cardiovascular disease. Government statistics showed that for every employee killed in an industrial accident, more than 50 die of cardiovascular problems.

HEW Sec. F. David Mathews told the 150 conference participants that one of the most cost-effective ways of detecting and treating high blood pressure is through the establishment of better preventive health programs in the work setting.

The major problem in high blood pressure control is convincing people to maintain life-long, daily treatment, Mathews said. And the work setting, he observed, offers an opportunity to regularly reinforce and monitor people who are treating their high blood pressure and to convince dropouts to resume treatment.

Andrus reminded the conference that a blood pressure control program is viewed by organized labor as an adjunct to its continuing efforts to develop better prepaid health care plans, job safety and health standards and passage of National Health Security legislation to provide effective preventive health services.

Full Measure of Quality!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Firm U.S. Stand Urged:

China Policy Tied To Role of Taiwan

America's policy toward mainland China—in flux since Mao Tse-tung's death—must insure the territorial integrity of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and her 16 million people.

This was the heart of an address by AFL-CIO Vice President Sol C. Chaikin at a national conference in Washington on the issue of future U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China and the Taiwanese government.

"I am convinced and feel very strongly that our government would make a very grave mistake if it would continue the Nixon strategy of tilting towards Peking and against the Republic of China," Chaikin declared.

"Mao is dead but the Maoist dictatorship continues," said Chaikin, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers and a member of the AFL-CIO's International Affairs Committee. He addressed a luncheon during an all-day gathering that brought together a number of concerned organizations and individuals to discuss the subject, "The United States and China after Mao."

One of the 20 participating organizations was the National Captive Nations Committee of which Federation President George Meany has been honorary chairman for several years. Others included the Machinists, Paperworkers, and Plasterers & Cement Masons.

Chaikin told the 350 participants that America's national interest would best be served by putting an end to "the Nixon-Kissinger strategy of the Shanghai agreement" of 1972. The agreement called for increased Sino-U.S. contacts and for eventual withdrawal of all American troops from Taiwan, a policy that has been pursued by the Ford Administration.

"As Americans, as trade unionists who value freedom, who seek social justice, who defend democratic values, we must speak out against those whose misguided policies would imperil additional millions and extinguish still another opportunity for freedom in the great Asian continent," Chaikin declared.

Since the death of Mao three months ago, there has been internal jockeying for power within the People's Republic of China. Mao, a founder of the Chinese Communist Party, has been succeeded by Hua Kuo-feng, who has pledged to carry out Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, including the "liberation" of Taiwan.

If Taiwan's integrity as a nation is assured, Chaikin said, the post-Mao Communist regime "would not dare make any assault on Taiwan in the face of American firmness and the strengthened will of the people to resist aggression by the Peking dictatorship."

Moreover, continuation of the social and economic progress currently enjoyed by the Taiwanese would make the Republic of China "a showcase for the Asian mainland whose great mass of people are steeped in poverty and are increasingly denied human freedom and the very basic democratic rights," Chaikin said.

The impact of how the United States handles China after Mao, an issue that will be carefully considered by the new Carter Administration, will have global implications, Chaikin observed. America's China policy "should follow only such a course as will serve the vital interests of the American people," he stressed.

"Our concern is for the maintenance of peace and decent human values," Chaikin asserted. "Setting the Republic of China adrift, cutting our ties to her—will this lead to the fulfillment of our ideals? Rather, would this not lead inevitably to the kind of adventurism which aggressive Communist governments find it hard to resist?"

Hope Seen in New Administration For Curbs on Color TV Imports

A union-industry coalition is looking to the new Carter Administration to curb imports of foreign color television sets that are taking a heavy toll in U.S. jobs.

Co-chairmen of the Committee to Preserve American Color Television (COMPACT)—Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and Allen W. Dawson of Corning Glass Works—said that quick action by the Carter Administration is essential to halt domestic production cutbacks and layoffs.

Appearing on Mutual Broadcasting System's Reporters Roundup program, Clayman and Dawson warned that the American color TV industry faces a "deadly parallel" with that of black-and-white TV production. Import penetration into the U.S. black-and-white TV market is approaching 75 percent, they noted.

They also pointed out that foreign-made color TVs have tripled their share of the U.S. market in 1976 and may capture up to 40 percent of domestic sales by the end of the year.

COMPACT, which is composed of 11 labor organizations and five TV component manufacturers, has filed a petition with the U.S. International Trade Commission seeking relief on imports, primarily from Japan.

The ITC has begun an investigation of the import problem and is required under the 1974 Trade Act to issue a recommendation within six months.

Clayman said that labor has "no commitment" from Carter on import limitations, but that based on discussions with his campaign representatives before the election, "we are led to believe that if the commission comes through with a favorable recommendation there will be a friendly reaction."

Noting that a thrust of Carter's campaign was on jobs, Dawson said, "that's precisely what we're talking about—65,000 of them in the color TV industry."

Labor has been concerned about the export of jobs for a number of years, Clayman pointed out. "Part of the problem is not only the importation from foreign sources, but the escalation, the runaway of some of our American multinationals abroad," he said.

Clayman promised that labor will continue to fight the import problem on a variety of fronts, but stressed that unions are not seeking a total ban on imports—"a fortress America."

He conceded that quotas might result in a slight price increase in color TV sets. But he and Dawson declared that the American consumers would suffer more in the long run if foreign suppliers take over the American market.

Dawson told the panel of reporters that Britain recently negotiated a quota agreement that limits Japanese imports to 10 percent. But that agreement came only after half of the British tube and glass industries were shut down and out of work, he said. Prompt action is needed, he stressed, to prevent similar conditions in the United States.

The prime objective of COMPACT is to keep American color TV plants operating and their workers on the job, Clayman and Dawson stressed.

They noted that just within the past month two plant shutdowns—a Westinghouse color tube plant in Horseheads, N.Y., and a GTE Sylvania TV set operation in Batavia, N.Y.—were responsible for the layoffs of some 2,000 workers.

Woodcock Asks Overhaul:

Runaway Costs Fuel Health Care Crisis

Chicago—If for no other reason, the nation's health care system must be totally revamped to halt the runaway costs that are disqualifying many Americans from receiving needed services.

And although more is being spent for health care than for national defense, people are not getting their money's worth, a Blue Cross-Blue Shield symposium on the Health Care Crisis at the University of Chicago was told.

Speaking for the labor-backed Committee for National Health Insurance, Leonard Woodcock asked: "What is the point of paying more and more of our hard-earned dollars into a defective health system?"

The answer, he said, is not in more subsidies for piece-meal programs, but in the development of a comprehensive national health system as proposed in the Kennedy-Corman Health Security bill.

The Committee for National Health Insurance has been promoting the Health Security legislation for several years. Woodcock, president of the Auto Workers, is chairman of the committee and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland is its secretary.

Woodcock noted that the labor-endorsed legislation "has been successively attacked by self-serving opposition as socialized medicine, as being too costly, as unworkable, and most recently as unnecessary because people should be personally responsible for their own health."

Despite the powerful opposition from self-interest groups and the Ford Administration, he said, public support for Health Security has grown and the number of sponsors for the legislation has increased from a handful of congressmen and senators to 130 in the last Congress.

Now with the support for the concept coming from President-elect Jimmy Carter, Woodcock said, "real possibilities exist to move forward with a national health bill which is both socially and economically desirable. Such a bill can be based on the fundamental principles of the Health Security plan."

Alternative proposals promoted by self-interest groups "are deliberately lacking in provisions that would limit costs or guarantee improved safeguards of quality care," Woodcock stressed. "Such bills assure only a continuation of waste and inefficiency unparalleled in any other American industry."

Health care costs have been rising faster than in any other industry, he pointed out. In the past two and one-half years, physicians' fees have escalated 30 percent and hospital charges more than 35 percent—twice the rate of inflation of other items in the consumer price index.

Relating the health care costs to the worker, Woodcock said that two years ago a Michigan Chrysler employee gave up the equivalent of one month's wages in the bargaining package to pay for health insurance premiums. By September 1976, the same costs for the same worker were in excess of six weeks' wages.

Employer contributions also have been rising dramatically, he pointed out. According to a Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare study, he noted, employer contributions for private health insurance policies will increase between 16 and 18 percent per year between now and 1980. By that year, the portion of health care costs borne by industry will rise to $40 billion, nearly double the $22.7 billion paid this year.

During the same period, employee and individual premiums are estimated to reach $66 billion under the present health care system, he said. And if the American Medical Association's proposal were enacted, the health insurance premiums would soar to $82 billion, Woodcock warned.

Only 53 percent of the additional dollars that would be spent under the AMA proposal would go for improved care and services, he said.

"The remainder would provide higher fees for doctors and higher payments for hospital charges than would be provided without the AMA bill. This bill is the best plan yet devised to make doctors millionaires. Fortunately, neither it nor its look-alikes is likely to gain widespread popular support."

Woodcock stressed that "our quarrel is not with physicians and certainly not wtih nurses in their struggle for recognition. Our quarrel is with a wasteful system which is failing to meet the needs of the American people."

He pointed out that the comprehensive Health Security proposal incorporates several cost control features, including a pre-arranged and carefully determined budget.

"Health Security is a realistic, workable solution to the health care cost crisis," Woodcock declared. "Across the border in Canada we have seen how such a national health insurance program, with hospital cost controls, has reduced hospital expenditures without impairment of quality.

"It is feasible to operate a system of national health insurance that is comprehensive, universal and economical. Sixty other nations have done so."

Health Security is not socialized medicine and does not interfere with the "sacred relationship" between a doctor and his patient, he said.



DISCUSSION LEADERS and speakers prepare for a session of the AFL-CIO Pension Conference. From left: Matthew Lind of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp., Industrial Union Dept. Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, Alvin Lurie of the Internal Revenue Service and President Robert Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Pension Act Explored at Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

But overall, he said, many of the early difficulties have been overcome and within the bounds of the basic law the Labor Dept. is seeking a common sense approach.

Some of the problems unions have encountered with the program were discussed by Seidman at a luncheon session.

He noted that the division of authority over pension administration was more muddled than the apparent intent of Congress to have the Internal Revenue Service deal with vesting and funding, the Labor Dept. with trust responsibilities, reporting and disclosure, and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp. with pension plan reinsurance.

Almost all facets of pensions, Seidman observed, involve multiple administration.

While he would have personally preferred full jurisdiction within the Labor Dept., the divided jurisdiction of congressional committees overseeing the legislation would be one of a number of obstacles to such a change.

Seidman cited the problems that a number of soundly established multi-employer plans have encountered and the difficulties experienced in getting required permission to continue "legitimate and necessary" practices that fall within the prohibited tranaction definition.

In floor questions and discussions, union participants expressed concern that industries with declining employment and relatively low-wage patterns are encountering problems of funding programs to meet federal standards.

But overall, the thrust was on the need to assure that the law and its administration continue to protect the earned pension rights of America's workers and that needed changes stay within that framework.

Mondale Plans to Leave Senate Seat in December

Vice President-elect Walter F. Mondale said he will resign his Senate seat in late December, instead of serving until the eve of his Jan. 20 inauguration.

Minnesota Gov. Wendell R. Anderson, who plans to resign as governor so that he can be appointed to the Senate vacancy, would then be able to get a seniority advantage in the 95th Congress that convenes Jan. 3.

Massachusetts Accord Sets Gains for 42,000

Boston—The Massachusetts Alliance of state government workers—a coalition of 42,000 members of the State, County & Municipal Employees and the Service Employees—ratified a new agreement providing for basic wage increases, bonuses and fringe benefit improvements.

The one-year contract was approved overwhelmingly by the 24,000 AFSCME and 18,000 SEIU members. The alliance had earlier rejected a three-year mediated agreement which came following a three-day strike last summer.

Under the terms of the accepted agreement, most state workers will receive an across-the-board wage increase of $850—$350 retroactive to July 1 and additional increments of $250 each effective Jan. 1 and Apr. 1, 1977.

The contract also calls for a $150 bonus, or a 1.5 percent increase, in December 1976 and a $250 bonus next August depending on the state's financial status at that time.

The agreement provides for an "expert neutral" — acceptable to both the unions and state officials— to check over the state's revenue books to determine if there is a surplus of funds to cover the cost of the post-contract bonus.

Improvements in fringe benefits include the addition of three personal leave days for each employee annually; new safeguards against contracting out work normally done by state employees; increased meal allowances for out-of-town assignments; grievance procedure improvements, and an increase in the state's contribution for health care premiums from 75 to 80 percent.

Commenting on the agreement, AFSCME President Jerry Wurf said that while it does not provide all that the unions had sought, it is a substantial improvement over the rejected proposal and a solid basis for further negotiated gains.

Massachusetts state employees had not received a general pay increase since 1969 and their last cost-of-living adjustment was made at the close of 1973.

John Geagan, general organizer for the SEIU who was in charge of his union's negotiations within the alliance, said that innovative steps advanced by a fact-finding panel were instrumental in achieving the settlement.

AFGE Challenge Upheld On Contracting-Out

A Labor Dept. administrative law judge has upheld a challenge by the American Federation of Government Employees to a new Navy Dept. regulation that prods naval installations to make greater use of private contractors for janitorial, guard and refuse collection services.

AFGE contended, and the hearing judge agreed, that the Navy violated the Executive Order governing labor-management relations in the federal service by not consulting the union before changing its policy.

The ruling rejected the Navy's contention that the regulation didn't make a "substantive change" in policies and therefore wasn't subject to consultation.

Previously, the Navy's policy had been to use private contractors rather than government employees when it was more economical to do so. The new provision would have set as a "goal" the contracting out of at least 70 percent of custodial services, 60 percent of refuse collection and 30 percent of guard services.

The Labor Dept. administrative law judge, whose role is comparable to the same post under the National Labor Relations Act, said the Navy's interpretation would "emasculate" the consultation rights granted by the Executive Order.

The decision called on the Navy to cancel its directive, restore the previous guidelines and consult with the AFGE before making any changes.

AFGE attorneys welcomed the decision but said they expected the Navy to appeal it. The Executive Order allows an initial appeal to the assistant secretary of labor for labor-management relations and a final appeal to a Cabinet-level Federal Labor Relations Council, which consists of the chairman of the Civil Service Commission, the director of the Office of Management & Budget and the Secretary of Labor.

Biemiller Cited For Service to Democracy

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller was honored at a Capitol Hill reception for his "contributions to the development of social democracy in the United States."

The program, which drew leaders from Congress and civil rights groups as well as the labor movement, was sponsored by Social Democrats, U.S.A. Bayard Rustin, national chairman of the Social Democrats presided, and speakers included Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the NAACP, Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), and Thomas Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Biemiller, who was described by Donahue as "the people's lobbyist," recalled his years as an active Socialist Party member and his decision during the New Deal era to "work within the political mainstream" for progressive programs. Biemiller, whose career has embraced college teaching, service in the Wisconsin legislature and in Congress, spoke of his assignment with the AFL-CIO as "the most rewarding I have ever held."

Labor's Objectives

OUR NO. 1 OBJECTIVE must be to return to the goal of full employment. By that, I mean reducing unemployment to a level of 3 percent—no more than that. This requires broad-scale measures—such as the Humphrey-Hawkins bill defining national objectives—as well as a reversal of the high-interest-rate policy.

More than anything else, that policy is primarily responsible for both high unemployment and continued high inflation. Lower interest rates would have an enormous effect on reducing costs and increasing employment.

The continuing energy crisis also requires a major government role of leadership and initiative in terms of public programs. It's very hard to see how this country can look forward to long-term expansion and a healthy economy until we really come to grips with the nature of this crisis and start some genuine movement toward energy independence. We can't continue with the notion that a program of higher prices and no ceilings on fuel costs is equivalent to an energy program.

Another critical area, of course, is housing. No recovery has ever taken place or can be expected to take place unless it is led by recovery in the housing industry. No other industry in this country has more far-reaching effects on the economy as a whole.

Then, too, there are the problems of the cities. We need a systematic approach to deal with these—such measures as an entity like the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to provide a standing source of credit guarantees and financing for priority projects. This would operate in the private sector and also as a backstop to state and city governments faced by critical financial situations.

Can we afford programs like this to get America moving again? I don't think we can afford the cost of not doing it. The cost of stagnating and drifting has been enormous.

—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland in a statement for U.S. News & World Report.

The UN's Priorities

THE CURRENT SESSION of the United Nations' General Assembly is providing new and disturbing evidence that the organization created to secure world peace is increasingly dominated by a Soviet-Arab axis that uses the UN as a political weapon.

In the past few weeks the General Assembly has condemned Israel for trading with South Africa, ignoring the massive commercial and arms traffic that country has with the rest of the world, including Arab and Communist states.

The Assembly has called on Israel to eject the Arabs of the Gaza Strip from Israeli-built modern homes and apartments they are buying with earnings from jobs made possible by Israel.

A few days ago the Assembly reached the point of voting 90 to 16, with 30 abstentions, to in effect dissolve the state of Israel—a move termed "unfair, futile, senseless" by U.S. Ambassador to the UN William Scranton.

The vital issues of peace and economic development, the health and welfare of the world's needy millions are essentially ignored as the Assembly spends an estimated 50 percent of its time in attacking one of the few remaining democracies and a bastion of free trade unionism.

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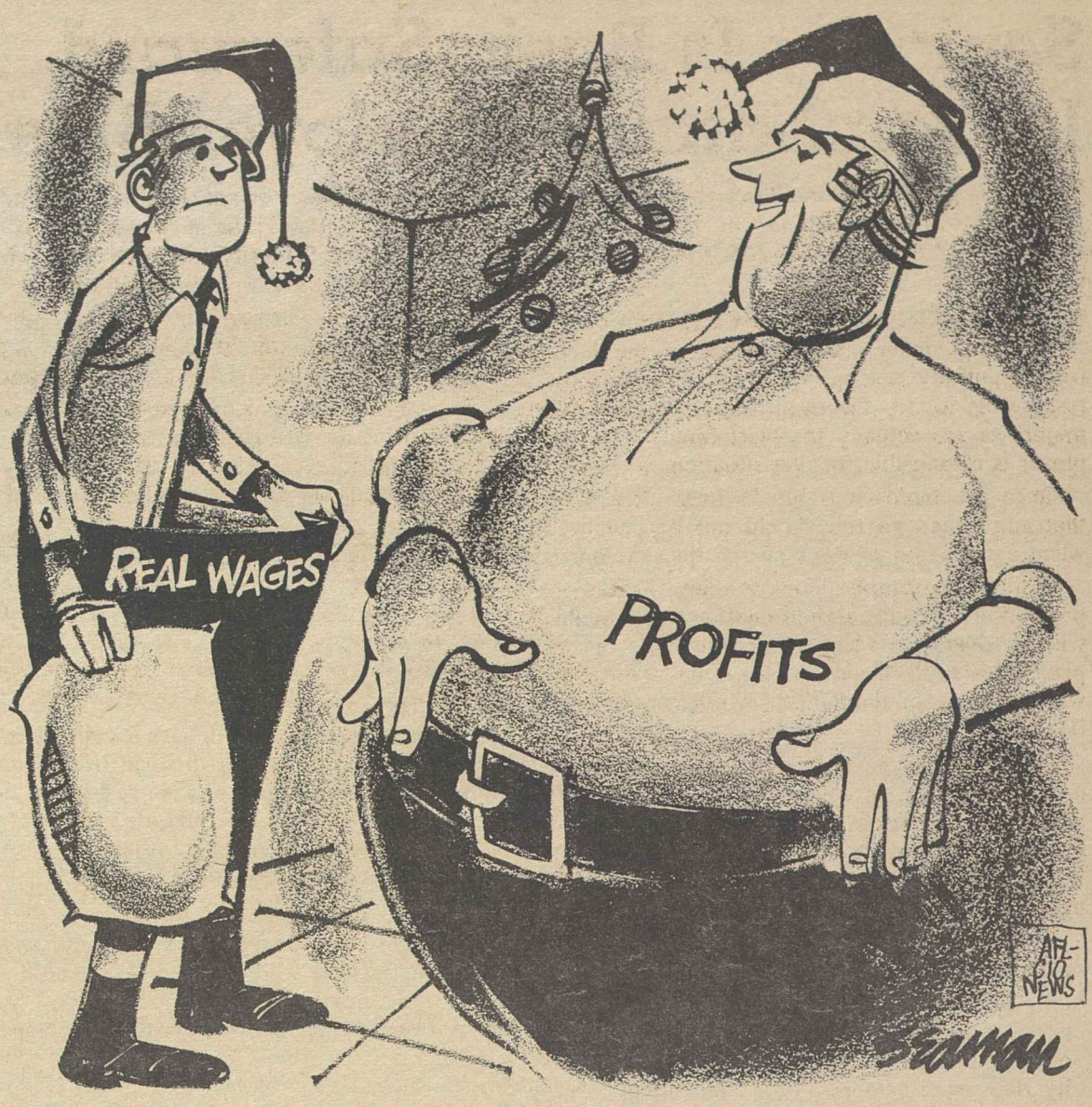
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'No Pillow for Me!'



One-and-a-Half Parties?

Closeness of Presidential Race Obscures Sharp GOP Decline

By Gus Tyler

THE CLOSE CONTEST between President-elect Carter and President Ford has created an optical illusion—namely, that there still is a strong Republican Party in the United States. There is gathering evidence to the contrary, however, causing some to believe that the United States is now operating under a "one-and-a-half-party system."

At present, there is only one state that is truly Republican, with a GOP governor and majority in both houses of the state legislature. That lonely state is New Hampshire.

The Democrats, by contrast, presently have a governor and majority in the state legislatures of 28 states, two-thirds of them outside the Old South.

Equally depressing for Republicans is the composition of the present Congress, where the Democrats have more than two-thirds of the House seats and more than 60 percent of the Senate seats. The only times in the past when the GOP was reduced to such a humiliating state was in 1964 (the Johnson landslide) and in 1932 and 1936 (the Roosevelt landslides).

But this year there was no landslide for Carter. Yet the congressional results were an avalanche that buried the GOP.

By all expectations, the Democrats were supposed to lose seats in Congress this year because their strength had been artificially puffed up in 1974. That year the Democrats were the beneficiaries of the Watergate scandals. They also benefited from the fact that the races were run in a midterm year, when the party with the man in the White House traditionally loses seats. Consequently, in 1974, Democrats won seats that had been Republican for a century.

It was assumed that some or all of these seats would return to the Republican ranks. But that has not happened. The Democrats showed a net gain of two seats beyond their 2-to-1 plurality in the House and continued full strength in the Senate.

Still another symptom of the GOP sickness is the continuing decline in the number of people who enroll as Republicans. In 1940, 40 percent of the electorate considered itself to be Republican; by 1960, that fell to 30 percent, and by 1976, it fell to about 20 percent.

More depressing, notes the conservative weekly, Human Events, is the fact that "the decline has been most severe among the young, so the future hardly offers encouragement."

By all these portents, the Republican Party seems to be going the way of the Federalists (who finally disappeared) and the Whigs (who merged in main with the Republicans).

The relatively strong vote for President Ford has momentarily obscured this downward trend. But at the grassroots, where party organization draws its nourishment, the Democrats flourish while the Republicans languish, hoping every four years to come up with a name, a face or a phrase that will momentarily give the party the White House.

Now and then that happens because many Americans like to think of the President as a man above party. But the elections of an Eisenhower, a Nixon or a Ford have done nothing to retard the steady death of the Grand Old Party.

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UNION LABEL & SERVICE TRADES DEPARTMENT AFL-CIO

Gimmicks No Substitute:

Seniority Is Basic Safeguard In Combatting Employer Bias

The following is excerpted from a statement by William E. Pollard, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

THE BURDEN OF DISCRIMINATION against women and minorities in the labor force rightfully belongs on the backs of those responsible for it—the employers. If women and minorities are actually the "last hired," the employer is responsible for that situation.

Once an employee is hired, those already on that employer's payroll should not be penalized when a reduction of force strikes the newcomer.

While opportunities for training, upgrading, promotion and transfers were not always available without regard to race or sex, the body of law places real and heavy damages on those who would trespass on the rights of women and minorities.

Decisions by government agencies and the courts have said, in clear terms, that those with employment relations with a company or plant must be credited with their full plant-wide seniority (bonafide seniority) in training, promotions, upgrading, transfers, layoffs and recalls.

These new tools make it possible for those previously assigned to low-level or dead end jobs to be trained for higher-paying job categories and to fill those openings when they occur, and to carry with them all of the seniority they have acquired while an employee of that plant or company.

That means that those hired years ago can now proceed to their "rightful place," if qualified or qualifiable, within a reasonable period of time. A "reasonable period of time," in this instance must be determined jointly by the company and union.

Once an employer reviews his total operation and concludes that he must reduce his workforce because of recession he then must determine where to cut—who goes, who stays.

In the past, it was often done by department, with layoffs falling on junior workers in a department, regardless of their seniority in the plant's total workforce. Thus, senior employees, whether women, minorities or other, might be laid off while junior employees remained on the job. If a departmental seniority system has a negative impact on women and minorities, it is not a bonafide seniority system and is thus invalid.

If the employer's decision to lay off is based on business requirements, will his decision change if seniority is eliminated?

If the employer decided to lay off 100 workers after his business review, would he not lay off 100 workers whether or not there was a seniority clause in the contract? The answer is obvious. Of course he would. Seniority only establishes which of the total workforce would be laid off.

A layoff is not a firing. The "first fired" phrase is a misnomer; not only false, but divisive.

That may be what it is designed to do—pit white against black, male against female—instead of recognizing the real problem: the recession and the resulting lack of jobs for the millions who want and need jobs so desperately, but can't find them.

Most union contracts protect the employee's right to recall on the basis of seniority for a limited period. Some contracts spell out a period equal to a worker's length of service, some provide for one year, two years, three years, and some provide unlimited recall rights.

Older workers need no longer fear the failure of the company to recall them in lieu of new hires, whose rate of pay and fringe benefits are less costly. Nor does that laid-off worker need fear having to compete with those entering the workforce for the first time.

It should be clear that a worker who is displaced from a job as a result of this recession is not "fired." Those who were the last to enter the workforce at a given plant or company are properly the first to be laid off. To do otherwise discriminates against those who were not responsible for the hiring practices of the plant or company in the first place, whether they are black or white or male or female.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT is fully committed to the principle of equal employment opportunity. We in the AFL-CIO fought for inclusion of Title VII in the Civil Rights Act when others thought it would jeopardize passage of the legislation. Our positive activities within our unions to implement our own civil rights policies in this respect predate the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Only by expanding our economy, by increasing the gross national product, by halting the exportation of American jobs and technology to foreign lands, and by establishing a national commitment to full employment, can we have true equal employment opportunities in this country.

Gimmicks—phantom seniority and worksharing at the expense of innocent workers—are not the answer, even when urged by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Job opportunities for all—for men and women, blacks and whites, majorities and minorities alike—are the only fair and workable solution.

PED Unions Press Goals:

Carter Viewed as Receptive To Public Employee Issues

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE issues will be treated with more understanding and concern by the Carter Administration than was shown during the Nixon-Ford years, President William H. McClennan of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. predicted.

Noting that as governor of Georgia, President-elect Carter gained first-hand experience with public employee issues, McClennan said that he expects the incoming Administration to be "more receptive and more reasonable—easier to talk to about the aims and needs of public employees." McClennan said that although Carter has made no commitment to the Public Employee Dept.'s legislative aims, he has demonstrated a broad and deep knowledge of the problems involved, and a willingness to give those proposals a full and fair hearing.

McClennan, who is also president of the Fire Fighters, said that public employee unions will continue the drive in the new Congress for a national collective bargaining law and revision of the Hatch Act to give federal workers full political rights. He noted that action on those measures "ground to a halt" in the last Congress when they "ran into a series of roadblocks" stemming from vetoes, veto threats and Supreme Court decisions that overturned public employee legislation already on the books.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, McClennan acknowledged that public employee unions were more active than ever during the 1976 campaigns—some of them for the first time.

He said that this new political education and get-out-the-vote effort was the result of a growing realization that the first step to needed legislation is the election of good representatives at all levels of government—federal, state and local. That is much more effective, he said, than going "with hat-in-hand to plead and beg for better pensions, better working conditions" and other improvements.

Public employment is the fastest growing sector of the workforce, he declared, and an increasingly important factor in the political processes.

Reporters questioning McClennan on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Robert Dobkin of the Associated Press. Labor News Conference is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Radio Network.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

ON JULY 11, 1975, Jimmy Carter, who then still had a long way to go in his drive for the Presidency, said of America's energy crisis:

"It is not possible or necessary for us to be energy independent by 1985; but we should be free from possible blackmail or economic disaster which might be caused by another boycott. . . .

"Unless we conserve energy drastically, make a major shift to coal, and substantially increase our use of solar energy, we will have no alternative to greatly increased dependence on nuclear power. As one who is intimately familiar with the problems and potential of nuclear energy, I believe we must make every effort to keep that dependence to a minimum."

There is no hard evidence that the oil-producing nations intend to ease up on their drive for higher and higher oil prices. American petroleum imports now represent more than 41 percent of U.S. consumption of oil and are still going up. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will meet shortly to boost prices again.

Nuclear energy power plants in the United States—and around the world—are having continuing troubles. Nuclear power produces about 9 percent of the nation's electricity today. And the best the experts predict for 1985 is that the atom will be able to meet about 26 percent of the nation's electricity needs.

WHAT SUBSTANTIALLY ALL concerned parties contend is needed is a meaningful national energy policy. There has been talk in Washington since the end of World War II—when foreign oil first started coming into the United States—that such a policy was needed. But there is still no such policy.

One of the biggest problems in promulgating such a policy is the conglomeration of federal agencies that have to deal with energy. The American Public Power Association predicts that Carter will early move to reorganize the widely scattered functions of these agencies into a single cabinet-level department.

It really makes no sense to have the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Energy Administration, the Energy Research and Development Administration, the White House Energy Resources Council, the Interior Dept.'s Bureau of Mines, the Commerce Dept., the Treasury Dept., the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Securities & Exchange Commission—to name a few—all trying to deal with the nation's energy problems.

The AFL-CIO sees a national energy policy as designed to "provide a secure source of energy for the nation while protecting consumer interests and preserving the environment." Labor wants a "stringent and mandatory conservation program."

But labor—and energy experts—agree that conservation alone will not solve the energy crisis, that there is no single source of energy that represents the ultimate solution.

"All sources of energy—coal, nuclear, oil, gas, solar, geothermal, shale oil, coal liquefaction and gassification—must be promoted," labor says.

Carter can be expected to get started early on this vital energy problem which, unless it is solved, could threaten the way of life of all Americans.



DEEPER UNDERSTANDING and more concern for public employee issues is expected in the Carter Administration than has been the case in the Nixon-Ford years, President William H. McClennan, center, of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., said on Labor News Conference. McClennan, who is also president of the Fire Fighters, was questioned by Dale McFeatters, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Robert Dobkin of the Associated Press. McClennan noted that vetoes and veto threats blocked public employee legislation in the last Congress. He said the outlook should be much better in the new Congress. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Added Data on Product Labels Helps Consumer Make Choices

By Sidney Margolius

PARTLY BECAUSE OF the need to conserve energy, and sometimes because of government nudging, some industries are beginning to give consumers more buying facts. In several cases, notably major appliances, industry voluntarily has moved to label products with data useful in helping buyers choose models best suited to their particular needs.

A notable example of the trend to make available more factual information is the now-mandatory window stickers on new cars and light trucks showing miles per gallon gasoline consumption. This program is sponsored jointly by the Federal Energy Administration and Environmental Protection Agency. The stickers give buyers an opportunity to compare the fuel costs of different models.

The data is based on tests of the different models made each year by the government. The results of the tests also are published in a booklet called Gas Mileage Guide for New Car Buyers, available free by writing to Fuel Economy, Pueblo, Colo. 81009. (A special guide is available for California which has more stringent auto-exhaust standards.)

The National Highway Safety Administration now also collects and publishes each year data comparing the braking, passing and tire performance of cars and motorcycles. Copies of the book can be obtained from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The booklets, with 1976 prices, are: Brakes—A Comparison of Braking Performance of Passenger Cars and Motorcycles (95 cents); Acceleration and Passing—A Comparison of Passenger Cars and Motorcycles ($1.65); and Tires—A Comparison of Tire Reserve Load for Passenger Cars ($1.80).

More detailed information now is supplied on individual appliances, and still more will be provided in the future. The U.S. Dept. of Commerce has been working on a program encouraging manufacturers to use labels to inform consumers of their products' energy consumption.

Meanwhile, most large manufacturers have gone ahead with a voluntary program of stating the number of kilowatt hours of electricity used by various models and types of refrigerators and freezers, as certified by the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM). The actual tests are performed by Electrical Testing Laboratories (ETL), an independent agency.

Besides this information on operating costs, manufacturers participating in the program also provide information on storage capacity of refrigerators and freezers as tested by ETL. Consumers now can see how much storage space is provided in freezer and refrigerator compartments as well as overall.

AHAM also has expanded its certification program for cooling capacity and comparative operating costs of air conditioners. Manufacturers now label these appliances with an Energy Efficiency Ratio figure. This is the number of BTU's provided for each watt of electricity. The higher the EER the more economical the unit is to operate. Thus consumers now can compare not only the prices of various models but their operating costs.

FOOD LABELING: The Food & Drug Administration is moving towards requiring food processors to label products with the percentages of ingredients. Presently on most processed foods the processors need only show the ingredients in declining order of importance.

In an era of many ready-to-eat foods combining a number of ingredients, merely listing ingredients without stating the percentages fails to provide an adequate guide to evaluating the contents and comparing values. Thus, one brand may have more or less of an expensive ingredient like meat than another brand.

Only on a few relatively minor products are processors presently required to list the actual percentage of the characterizing ingredients. For example, canned fruit "drinks" must show on the label the actual amount of real fruit juice they contain, such as "10 percent orange juice" or "25 percent grape juice."

The FDA for some time also has required prepared seafood cocktails to show the percentage of shrimp or crabmeat provided.

Now FDA officials are studying a proposal to require percentage labeling, or quantitative labeling as it is sometimes called, on a perhaps more-significant group of ready-to-use products—baby foods. When the new regulation is finally issued, parents will have more information on which to make an informed choice. Labels will state for example, "Drained Carrots—70 percent Carrots."

The expected requirement for quantitative labeling will be helpful for its own sake. But it also will be an important breakthrough in the consumer drive for informative labeling.

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CO-WINNER of a Rockefeller Public Service Award, Ernest G. Green, is honored for his achievements as director of the labor-backed Recruitment & Training Program in New York and national leadership in opening up job opportunities for minorities. Princeton University President William G. Bowen, left, presented the award at a Washington, D.C., ceremony. Green will share the $10,000 award with Bernice Sandler, director of a women's education project.

Public Misconceptions:

Media Omissions Blur Labor's Image

By Gordon H. Cole

FROM WHAT THEY READ and hear from the media, most Americans must now believe that big labor is about equal in its resources to big business. The enormity of this misconception shows up when you compare General Motors' net profits—currently about $334 million a month—with the total income of the Auto Workers. It's less than $13 million a month. GM's net profits outrun the UAW's total income at least 25 to 1.

Or, take American Telephone & Telegraph. It reported net earnings of $1 billion for the last quarter. That's also $335 million a month profit. The Communications Workers, the big union that represents most AT&T employees, has a total income of less than $2 million a month. That's on the order of 165 to 1.

The fact is that the owners of the media have never recognized the nation's trade unions as indispensable institutions in any democratic system. Yet, the existence of free trade unions is the hallmark of a free market place. Historically, suppression of trade unions, the jailing of union leaders, has been the first step toward limiting all freedoms.

No institution in the country is the victim of such biased treatment as American labor receives in the media. Of course, there's no law against bias in the media. Nor should there be. I think I speak for most knowledgeable trade unionists when I say that so far as it goes, we have fewer complaints than we've ever had about what is published and what is telecast. Our complaints are principally against a double standard in the media's moral judgments and against their sins of omission. Misinformation is the result when only part of the story is told.

Reporting of strikes by major newspapers and news services is more knowledgeable than it used to be. The disputed issues are explained more often than they used to be. The facts that are published are usually accurate as far as they go.

The inaccuracy that we complain about, the bias, comes in the failure to report the whole story. The UAW strike against the Ford Motor Company made headlines in every newspaper. It was part of many newscasts on practically every radio and television station for days and days and days. By and large, the facts were reported accurately. But when it came, the settlement got short shrift. The drama was over; the conflict resolved and immediately the media lost interest.

Terms of the settlement got little or no space at all. And, if there had been no strike, if those same negotiations between Ford and the UAW had been settled without interrupting production—as they did in the UAW's later negotiations with Chrysler—most Americans would never have read or heard about them.

When collective bargaining works best, the results are usually not reported at all. As a result, few Americans realize that collective bargaining works well to maintain industrial peace and to insure industrial production in more than 97 percent of the negotiations that take place.

By far the worst reporting of labor news occurs in some of the electronic media. Its passion for brevity, its attempt to cover complex events in one or two simple sentences, results in ludicrous mistakes. When the average daily newspaper uses perhaps 50,000 words a day to report its selection of the day's news, a radio newscast reduces that budget to perhaps 300 or 400 words. On some stations that gets boiled down even more. Those Americans who depend on radio for their news are the most likely to misjudge events. Television news is limited to those events which can admit a camera crew and to those events where a news editor has assigned that crew. That's a danger for any system whose health depends on a well-informed electorate.

—From an address by Cole, editor of the Machinist, IAM monthly, on accuracy in the media.

Soup to Nonsense:

Exercises that Boggle the Mind Can't Do Much to Help the Body

By Jane Goodsell

THIS MORNING I OPENED for the first time my new exercise book, and I have my doubts that it and I are meant for each other. My old exercise book, the U.S. Official Physical Fitness Program Manual, addressed me in the crisp, no-nonsense tones of a drill sergeant. The new book is so fey and imaginative that it sounds as though it might have been written by Tinker Bell.

"Imagine that you are a champagne glass" it murmurs softly, "with a pivot where the bowl joins the stem. 'Fill up,' pulling the ribs high and inhaling. 'Spill over,' bending from side to side and raising the rib cage each time you come to the center position. Ten times to each side. Do this to a slow sustained melody such as a waltz."

It sounds alluring, all right. In fact, it sounds as mystical and languorous as an opium dream. And that's what worries me. I'm susceptible and easily confused. If I once discovered the joys of escape from the grim reality of doing knee bends into the light-hearted fantasy of being a champagne glass, pivoting on its stem—I might go totally round the bend. And so, it seems to me, might a lot of other people whose grip on reality isn't too firm to begin with.

It would be tempting to escape from the prosaic business of dish washing by drifting into a dream world in which your hands are a couple of stately swans gliding across a blue lake. While vacuuming the rug, you could imagine yourself to be Aladdin, guiding your magic carpet over the golden spires of Baghdad. While lying in bed, you could fantasize yourself to be the pages of a book, and the blankets and mattress its covers. You could liven up a drab task—such as going out on the porch to shake a dust mop—by imagining yourself to be a cuckoo, emerging from the clock to announce the hour.

IT SOUNDS QUITE captivating, and would certainly add new dimensions to life but I'm not sure that I, for one, am ready for transcendental experiences. I don't trust myself to take the step of imagining myself to be a champagne glass.

Of course I'd realize—for a while, anyway—that I'm not really a champagne glass but merely pretending to be one. But suppose I did the exercises every day for a month or so. Mightn't the line between reality and fantasy begin to unravel? Isn't it possible that I might become confused about who and what I really am? Might the day come when I would no longer answer to my name? Could it happen that I might show up at weddings expecting people to hold me by my stem to toast the bride?

Well, probably not. But to be on the safe side, I think I'll stick with the stodgy old U.S. Official Physical Fitness Program Manual.

Joint Input Needed:

Planning Held Vital To HMOs' Success

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Sound planning with broad labor-management-consumer input is essential to the development of health maintenance organizations aimed at bringing effective prepaid group services to a large community.

That is a key element to the success of such programs, Barrett K. Seeley of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education told the board of trustees of the Toledo (HMO) Plan.

Seeley, a former staff member of Group Health Association of America, noted at the board's training session here that organized labor has long favored the group practice and preventive care concept over the fee-for-service approach to health insurance. The board, with two of its seven members representing labor, expects to have the HMO operational in the northwestern Ohio area in about two years.

Labor's support of the HMO concept is based on the understanding that more comprehensive care and higher quality services are available to workers than can be derived from piecemeal out-of-pocket health care payments, he pointed out.

However, workers must retain the right of dual choice, Seeley stressed, just as their negotiated bargaining agreements and recent amendments in the HMO Act have guaranteed them.

"It would be indeed naive to assume that every qualified HMO, now existing or to be developed, is necessarily good," he said. "There are some so-called HMOs," Seeley added, "which neither labor nor management would want to touch."

On this basis, participation in an HMO should be a joint decision of labor and management through the collective bargaining process, he suggested.

"But HMOs can and do provide preventive care, physical examinations, early diagnosis and prompt treatment—in fact, virtually every kind of care needed to maintain the health of their members, or cure them as quickly as possible when they do become sick," Seeley said. "That is why HMO members have to be hospitalized about half as often as the rest of the population."

Seeley also pointed out that because of the prepaid concept, HMO members pay no more even when they require extended hospitalization and care.

"Every study indicates that workers on the average have a smaller total expenditure, including both premiums and out-of-pocket expenses, if they belong to prepaid group practice plans than if their coverage is under the Blues or commercial insurance," he observed.

Labor and management must work together to promote HMOs that will best serve workers and their families, he stressed. In most parts of the country, he said, HMOs are a new and substantial change from the average person's concept of medical care.

Comments Invited On NLRB Report

The National Labor Relations Board has invited comment from the public on the proposals of a blue-ribbon task force to improve the agency's procedures.

The 27-member panel, appointed a year ago by NLRB Chairman Betty S. Murphy, recently submitted the proposals in an interim report.

The goal of the recommendations is "an overall speedup and improvement of NLRB operations and the interested public should have a part in it," Mrs. Murphy said. The deadline for public comment is Jan. 3, 1977.

Copies of the task force report may be obtained by sending a $1 check made payable to the Treasurer of the United States to Earl D. Proctor, Secretary of the Task Force, NLRB, 1717 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20570.



GROUND BREAKING ceremony marks the start of construction of the Edward F. Carlough wing at the International Guiding Eyes school in Los Angeles. Carlough, third from right, is president emeritus of the Sheet Metal Workers. He was joined at the ceremony by school students, officials and President and Mrs. Edward Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers. The union is one of several that have assisted the Guiding Eye organization since it was started in 1948.



ANNUAL REPORT on the operations of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute is reviewed at a meeting of the HRDI board of trustees. On hand for the discussions were, from left, HRDI Executive Director Charles Bradford, Sec.-Treas. Harold Jack, President Alan Kistler, Chairman George Meany and board members P. L. Siemiller, Hunter P. Wharton, Joseph D. Keenan and John H. Lyons. HRDI has manpower operations in 53 key cities.

Keenan Cites Energy Link To Job Needs

A new position paper on energy issues released by Americans for Energy Independence underscores the need for an adequate supply of energy to assure jobs in an expanding economy, now and in the future.

Joseph D. Keenan, AEI's acting president, said in announcing publication of the paper it is vital that Americans understand that "our way of life is closely tied to our supply of energy. Any change in one is going to cause a change in the other."

The booklet, the fourth in a series by the nonprofit organization, examines the historic relationship between energy consumption and employment levels, noting that the availability of jobs and opportunity for Americans depends upon the economic vitality of the nation.

Keenan emphasized AEI's conviction that waste must be eliminated and production efficiency improved by vigorous conservation measures.

"Squandering energy resources brings an enlarged outflow of American dollars for imported oil," Keenan said, "and those dollars undermine America's economic independence." But, he added, more than conservation is required.

"No matter how much we conserve, we're going to need more energy than we now have to sustain a productive economy and to provide jobs for an expanding work force. Therefore, we must expand domestic energy sources."

Keenan, a former AFL-CIO vice president and until recently secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, became AEI's acting president in September, succeeding Cecily Cannan Selby.

AEI was founded by a concerned group of scientific, academic, professional, labor and business leaders to inform the public on energy issues, and to stimulate policies and actions to move the United States toward energy self-sufficiency by the early 1980s.

AFT Conferences Set On School Financing

The American Federation of Teachers has received a grant from the National Institute of Education to conduct a series of conferences to train AFT state and local leaders in analyzing school finance issues.

Barbara Becnel of the AFT staff will coordinate the program for the union.

Immigration Chief Asks Alien Hiring Crackdown

The U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service reiterated its support of legislation to penalize employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens and denied that such a measure would overburden small business.

INS Commissioner Leonard Chapman told a Senate hearing that an estimated 3.8 million of the 6 million aliens illegally in the United States are employed, most of them in non-agricultural jobs.

He termed their impact on the job market "a serious problem" and added:

"An effective solution would be to focus on a major source of the problem: the employer who knowingly hires illegal aliens for his economic gain."

Under present law, workers illegally in this country can be deported but an employer who deliberately hires such workers is not penalized.

The hearings, by the Senate's Select Committee on Small Business of the outgoing 94th Congress, stem from objections by some employers to legislation cracking down on firms that regularly hire illegal aliens as a source of low-wage workers who can be intimidated by threats to turn them in to the immigration service. The committee, however, has no jurisdiction over the legislation.

The House Judiciary Committee last year approved a bill endorsed by the AFL-CIO to penalize employers who deliberately harbor illegals. But the measure died with adjournment of the 94th Congress.

Chapman told the Senate panel that the latest Immigration & Naturalization Service estimate is that about 1 million illegal aliens are employed in light industry, about 1.2 million in agriculture, and about 1 million in service occupations. More than half a million work in construction or heavy industry, he said.

By INS estimates, about 112,000 illegal aliens earn more than $6.50 an hour, another 355,000 make between $4.50 and $6.50, and the bulk earn under $4.50.

Chapman estimated that there are 825,000 employed illegal aliens in Los Angeles and 730,000 in New York.

Several witnesses at the Senate hearings, including the general counsel of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, expressed concern that a crackdown on employers might lead to discriminatory treatment of job applicants in the basis of national origin. It would be discriminatory, EEOC Counsel Abner Sibal contended, if an employer questioned only job applicants "who appear foreign" about their citizenship status.

New Journal Launched For Labor Educators

A new publication, Labor Studies Journal, is available for practitioners and administrators in the labor and trade-union education field.

Published by the University & College Labor Education Association, the publication "makes an important contribution toward improved communications" among labor professionals, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis said.

"The promise and hope of the Journal means that for the first time labor educators have a useful tool in deciding what subjects are current and relevant in the development of their own materials and, indeed, who among us are taking important initiatives," Davis said.

"I would hope to see the UCLEA, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, and the Journal staff jointly promote the widest possible distribution of this publication to those engaged in labor studies."

UCLEA is composed of about 40 universities and colleges in the United States that provide bona fide labor education programs.

Labor Studies Journal is published three times a year in May, September, and January. The subscription rate is $12 a year in the U.S. and Canada. Single issues are $5.

Jacqueline Brophy of Cornell University is editor of the publication. Prof. Charles Craypo, Dept. of Labor Studies at Pennsylvania State University, is its business manager.

Davis and Larry Rogin of the George Meany Labor Studies Center are members of the editorial board with Gus Tyler of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

On Israel's Policy:

Arab Tactics Block Fact-Finding by ILO

Geneva—Top officials of the International Labor Organization have abandoned an attempt at an impartial assessment of trade union rights in the Arab territories occupied by Israel because Arab obstructionist tactics have made a fair hearing impossible.

Francis Blanchard, director general of the United Nations specialized agency, informed the ILO Governing Body, with the approval of its government chairman and worker and employer vice chairmen, of his decision to cancel a study he had commissioned a Norwegian expert to undertake.

Irving Brown, the American worker delegate, and the U.S. government and employer representatives expressed regret that the Governing Body failed to find time at its session just concluded here to ratify formally the director general's decision.

Nevertheless, they viewed the decision as closing the book on a politically motivated resolution that the Arab states rammed through the 1974 ILO conference with Communist and Third World support.

That resolution condemned Israel for allegedly practicing a policy of "racial discrimination and violation of trade union freedoms" against Arab workers. It called on the ILO to use "all means at its disposal" to have Israel put an end to the alleged "violations and discriminatory action."

This condemnation was voted without first invoking long-established ILO machinery for ascertaining the facts when charges are made of violations of trade union and human rights.

Such "utter disregard of justice" by the flouting of due process was one of the reasons why the United States gave two-year notice in November 1975 of its intention to quit the ILO unless it returned to its basic goal of promoting a better life for workers and their families throughout the world.

Despite the Arab railroading tactics, Israel had agreed to Blanchard's suggestion that it invite the internationally respected Prof. Torken Opsahl, a member of the European Human Rights Commission, to put the record straight by making an on-the-spot examination of the rights enjoyed by Arab workers. He was to be accompanied by a few ILO officials.

However, the Arab governments objected so vehemently on the ground that they had demanded "action" by the ILO and not an examination of the facts that Blanchard decided there was no further reason to pursue the issue.

Third World countries sought unsuccessfully at the Governing Body session to get blanket endorsement for the so-called New Economic Order that they failed to obtain at last summer's ILO world employment conference.

Responding to a diatribe against the industrialized nations by Sri Lanka government representative Susanta de Alwis, Brown denounced the attempt to read into the conference's conclusions an ILO mandate to work exclusively for the economic advancement of the developing countries.

There should be no attempt to pit rich and poor countries against each other, the AFL-CIO's European representative told the Governing Body. "We have plenty of poor people in the rich countries and . . . there are pretty many rich people in the poor countries," he commented.

"One of the things we pride ourselves on," Brown continued with reference to the trade unionists present from all parts of the world, "is the solidarity of our workers."

The Governing Body placed on the agenda of the 1978 ILO conference the updating of international standards for the protection of dock workers to take account of the increased mechanization of their jobs.

In keeping with the ILO's basic tripartite structure trade unionists, employers and government experts are to prepare a draft of an ILO Declaration of Principles concerning the policies to be followed by multinational firms toward workers, the Governing Body decided.

The aim is to have such a declaration incorporated into the code of conduct for these frontier-crossing corporations that the United Nations is preparing.

Federation Backs Historic Site Trust

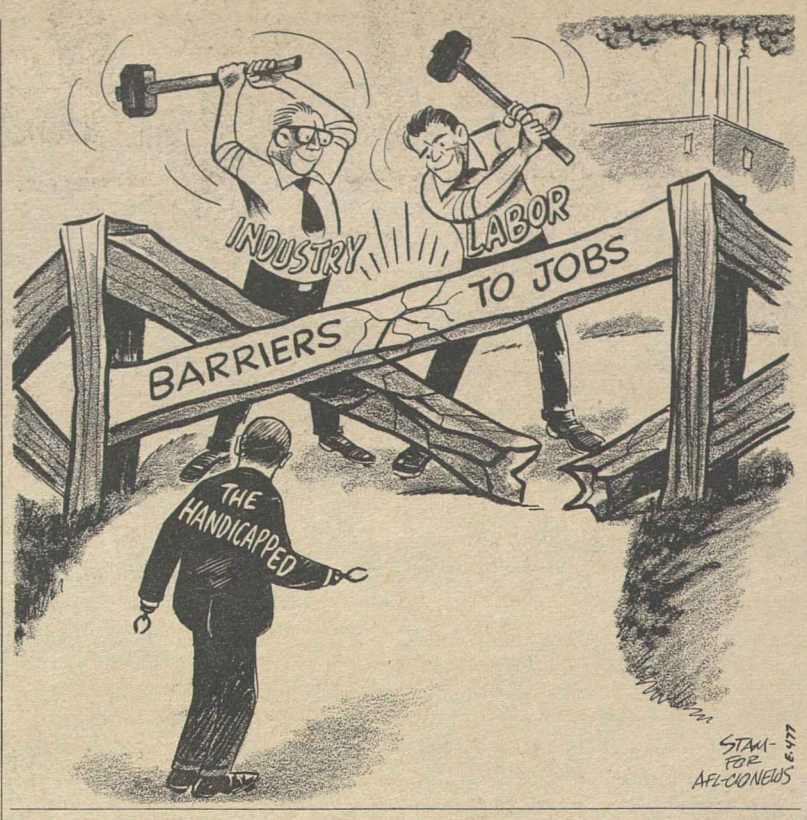
The AFL-CIO has voiced its support of the National Trust for Historic Preservation with a $1,000 contribution.

Federation President George Meany wrote the trust that the AFL-CIO is pleased to be able to make the contribution and gratified to learn that the Samuel Gompers home in Washington has been officially designated an historic landmark by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

The trust's objective is in preserving sites whose owners have influenced U.S. history and to preserve and adaptively reuse older buildings.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: AFL-CIO Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.



Key Indicators Flat, Layoff Rate Mounts

(Continued from Page 1)

nual rate of 3.8 percent from July to September, less than is required to keep pace with employment needs.

The index of leading economic indicators, which has accurately forecast rises and falls in the economy for more than a decade, may actually have declined in October, but this will not be known until the Commerce Dept. releases its report on November's leading indicators on Dec. 29. Often, as in August and September, the preliminary report is revised downward.

In August, the index fell eight-tenths of 1 percent rather than the seven-tenths of 1 percent originally reported. The September decline turned out to be nine-tenths of 1 percent instead of seven-tenths of 1 percent.

Economists generally hold that the composite index must move in the same direction for at least three months in a row before a definite trend has been established. The August decline was the first in 18 months.

Other recent signs of an economic slowdown include a drop in factory orders, mounting inventories, sales sluggishness, declines in industrial production, and a fall-off in mortgage lending.

President-elect Jimmy Carter, through his press secretary Jody Powell, commented that the economy is in even worse shape than it appeared during the election campaign. "What had seemed bad" then "now seems to be worse," he said.

Besides a further increase in the layoff rate, the October index of leading indicators reflected negative impact from the following components: vendor performance, as measured by the percentage of companies reporting slower deliveries; new manufacturing orders; changes in sensitive prices; change in cash and other liquid assets; building permits, and stock prices.

Plant and equipment spending had the strongest positive influence on the index. Also improved in October were the money supply, the length of the average work week, and net business formation.

The 12th indicator, change in business inventories, was not available for the October index. But the Commerce Dept. later announced separately that inventories increased nine-tenths of 1 percent in October for the 10th consecutive monthly rise, matching a trend that preceded the 1973-75 recession.

The rise in inventories is ominous because when manufacturers find themselves overstocked they contemplate production shutdowns and layoffs of workers.

Probe Sought Of Public TV Import Policy

The Television & Radio Artists urged a congressional subcommittee to "fully investigate" the decision of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting to use federal funds to help produce television programs in Britain for showing in the United States.

AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff said diversion of funds to the British Broadcasting Corp. to help finance a six-year project of producing all of Shakespeare's plays amounts to exporting American jobs "at a time when 75 percent of all American professional performers are unemployed."

His letter to Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin (D-Calif.) noted that public broadcasting stations and production centers in the United States are laying off employees.

"It is against this background," Wolff said, "that the CPB's decision to commit American public money is especially disheartening."

Van Deerlin is chairman of the Communications subcommittee of the House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee.

"I hope that your committee will fully investigate this matter," he wrote Van Deerlin. "Be assured that we will cooperate with such an investigation in every possible way."

Raises Moderate In Building Trades

Union construction workers received moderate wage increases during the 12-month period ending Oct. 1, 1976, a Bureau of Labor Statistics report showed.

The report, covering seven trades in cities of 100,000 or more, found that wages alone rose an average of 6.1 percent to an hourly average of $9.52. The combination of wages and fringes rose by 7.4 percent over the same period.

Pay scales tended to be highest in Alaska and the West Coast and lowest in the South.

Musicians Offer Calls To Overseas Military

New York—The Musicians' union is offering armed forces personnel overseas free Christmas holiday calls to their families in the United States for the ninth consecutive year.

AFM President Hal C. Davis announced the union will again pick up the tab on all telephone charges for stateside calls that are made through its facilities by overseas U.S. military personnel during the three-day period, Dec. 24-26.

Calls originating from overseas will be transmitted by the Military Affiliate Radio Service to an amateur radio station in Mansfield, Ohio, manned by Robert Altomonte, president of AFM Local 159. Altomonte will route the calls to their destination through regular telephone wires, the cost of which will be paid for by the Musicians.

Altomonte, a 36-year-old percussionist, said that calls last year came from such far away places as Liberia, Japan, Germany, the Canal Zone, Antarctica, Iceland, Grand Turk Island, Paraguay, and Vieques Island, a tiny strip of land in the Caribbean. The calls went to nearly every state in the U.S. Altomonte said he is prepared for an equally heavy volume of calls this year.

For technical reasons, the calls must originate from overseas. Because of the heavy traffic at Christmas time, the calls must be arranged in advance with the MARS operator at the serviceperson's base who notifies Altomonte of the date and time of the planned call.

The AFM will pay telephone charges for calls sent through Altomonte's HAM radio station between 12:01 a.m. (EST), Dec. 24, and 12 midnight (EST), Dec. 26.



AFL-CIO PRESIDENT George Meany receives a medal from Cincinnati Reds baseball star Johnny Bench in appreciation for the federation's assistance to No Greater Love, an organization that provides help and encouragement to the children of servicemen missing in action in Southeast Asia. Bench, who is president of No Greater Love, also presented medals to Painters President S. Frank Raftery, left, Fire Fighters President William H. McClennan, second from left, and Iron Workers President John H. Lyons, right, who have donated office space to the organization.

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Rising Jobless Rate Poses Growing Economic Threat

Deferred Raises Due 5 Million

As many as 5 million workers are scheduled to receive deferred wage increases next year as a result of major settlements previously negotiated, the Labor Dept. announced.

The 1977 deferred wage increase will average 5.6 percent for workers in manufacturing.

The Labor Dept. also reported another heavy bargaining year lies ahead in 1977, as major agreements covering some 4.9 million workers are set to expire or go on the table for wage reopening. Major agreements are those covering 1,000 workers or more.

In 1976, about 4.4 million workers were affected by renegotiation of major agreements. The heaviest negotiating activity next year will occur between March and September, the government said.

Key industries in which bargaining will take place include construction, communications, steel, and transportation, primarily railroads. Large numbers of workers also will be affected by bargaining in the transportation equipment, food store, apparel, and bituminous coal industries.

Next year's deferred pay boost will affect 2.1 million employees in manufacturing industries and some 2.9 million in non-manufacturing.

A large number of workers in construction, transportation, and wholesale and retail trade will receive deferred wage increases. In manufacturing, the largest concentration of workers due to receive deferred increases is in metalworking (primarily in the electrical machinery and transportation equip-

(Continued on Page 6)



DOUBLE CHECKING measurements on her project in the Carpenters' annual contest for apprentices is Elizabeth Howard of Washington, D.C., Local 132. Miss Howard qualified as an area winner for the international competition that brought 84 contestants to Las Vegas from 40 states and five Canadian provinces. She is the first woman ever to compete in the finals. **(Story, page 3)**

'Lifetime Security' Sought:

Steelworkers Shape '77 Contract Goals

Pittsburgh—A "lifetime security program" incorporating a guaranteed annual wage plus a liberalized pension system is high on the Steelworkers' list of bargaining goals for next year with the steel, aluminum, and container industries.

At a two-day meeting here of the union's 173-member wage policy committee, a statement was unanimously adopted outlining general bargaining goals in talks slated to get under way early in 1977. The USWA contracts in most major metal industries all expire next year.

The policy statement also calls for "substantial" wage increases, improvements in existing cost-of-living escalator clauses, and a wide range of other improved benefits.

The steel industry is the union's first target, with "sound-off sessions" scheduled Feb. 14-15 and bargaining set to continue into the spring. If an agreement is not reached by Apr. 20, unresolved national issues will be submitted to an arbitration panel under terms of an Experimental Negotiating Agreement reached by the USWA and the steel industry three years ago.

The deadline for completion of the basic steel bargaining is July 31 when current pacts covering 450,000 workers expire. The union's contracts in the aluminum industry, which cover some 31,000 members, expire on May 21, 1977.

Pacts with the container industry covering 28,000 Steelworkers are

(Continued on Page 8)

New House Leaders Press Job Programs

By David L. Perlman

A new Democratic leadership team in the House promised to give priority to programs that will put America back to work.

Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., the unanimous choice of the Democratic caucus to be Speaker of the House, said he won't hesitate to use the powers of his office to push progressive programs.

"We have to put people back to work again," the Massachusetts congressman stressed in his acceptance speech.

A similar pledge came from the newly-elected House majority leader, James C. Wright, Jr., of Texas.

Wright, who sought the post as a bridge between the party's northern liberal majority and more conservative southerners, won in a runoff by a single vote.

He promised to "listen" to the views of his colleagues and fight with them for "progressive legisla-

(Continued on Page 2)

Carter Reaffirms Pledge for Action

By James M. Shevis

The stagnant American economy took a one-two punch last month as the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the unemployment rate rose to 8.1 percent of the workforce while wholesale prices increased at an annual rate of 7.2 percent.

AFL-CIO President George Meany said the November statistics "demonstrate that the economic problems confronting President-elect Carter and the new Congress are substantially worse than the Ford Administration has been willing to admit.

"Obviously America needs, as soon as possible, the programs that Mr. Carter discussed during the campaign—the programs that will encourage balanced economic growth and full employment," Meany said.

At a news conference in Plains, Ga., Carter pledged anew: "I'll do everything I can to reduce unemployment." Joblessness now stands less than a percentage point below the recession peak of 8.9 percent established in May 1975.

An idea of the enormity of the unemployment situation may be gleaned from the fact that the 7,769,000 jobseekers who could not find work in November is the equivalent of the combined populations of Alabama, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming.

Meany observed that when the number of involuntary part-time workers and those too discouraged to seek employment is taken into account the "realistic" jobless total last month was 10.5 million—10.9 percent of the workforce.

"In every category, the unem-

(Continued on Page 3)

Caseload at New Peak For NLRB

Workers, unions, and employers brought a record 49,335 cases of all types before the National Labor Relations Board during its 1976 fiscal year, as the agency's caseload continued to spiral upward.

NLRB Chairman Betty S. Murphy said that the agency handled 34,509 cases involving unfair labor practice charges and 14,189 representation election petitions during the 12-month period through last June 30.

The lion's share of the unfair practice charges, 23,496, represented alleged violations of the National Labor Relations Act by employers. This was 16 percent higher than in 1975, and contrasted with a rise of only seven-tenths of 1 percent in the number of charges against unions, 10,898.

In its 41st annual report, the NLRB also noted that while most cases were processed in field offices without litigation, the number of cases decided by the five-

(Continued on Page 8)

Pregnancy Ruling Spurs Union Legislative Drive

A divided Supreme Court rejected a union contention that women absent from work because of pregnancy or childbirth are entitled by law to the same benefits their employer provides for workers with other disabling conditions.

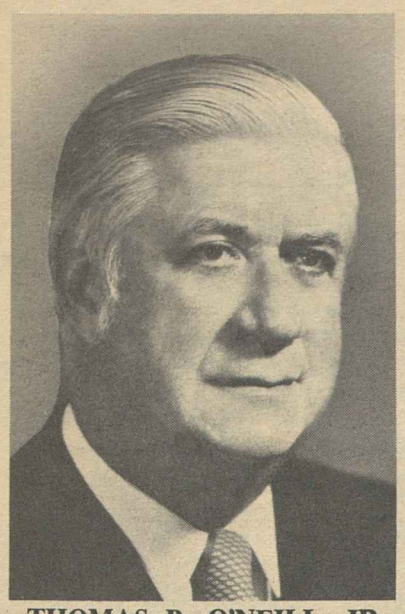
The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, which fought a five-year court battle on behalf of women employees of General Electric, plans now to shift its efforts to the legislative arena.

IUE President David J. Fitzmaurice said the union will urge Congress to tighten anti-discrimination laws to make clear that denial of benefits because of pregnancy is "equally as illegal as other discrimination because of sex, race, nationality or religion."

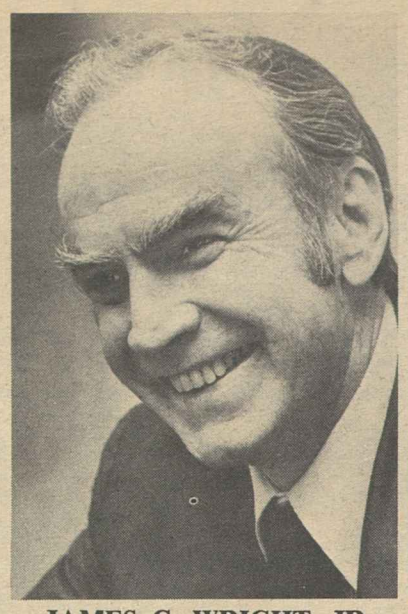
The Coalition of Labor Union Women promised active support for a legislative drive and also called for emphasis at the bargaining table on writing pregnancy benefits into union contracts that do not already include them.

A 6-3 majority of the Supreme Court rejected the union's claim—and the supporting decisions of lower federal courts—that Title VII of the Civil Rights Act already makes illegal exclusion of pregnancy from an otherwise compre-

(Continued on Page 6)



THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.



JAMES C. WRIGHT, JR.



THOMAS S. FOLEY

Panel Asks Catch-up Pay Increase For Top Officials, Judges, Congress

A substantial catch-up raise for government executives, federal judges and members of Congress has been proposed to President Ford by a special salary review commission.

The panel recommended raises averaging 36.4 percent for about 2,500 high-level officials who have had only a single 5 percent raise since 1969.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland served on the nine-member commission which warned that continuing the executive pay freeze threatens "a government of only the rich, or only the young and untried or, more likely, a government of those who are willing to compromise themselves with political money."

Under the law providing for a salary review every four years, the next step is up to President Ford. When he submits his budget proposals before leaving office on Jan. 20, Ford will also propose salary adjustments for the top officials of the three branches of government. He is not obligated to follow the recommendations of the review commission.

The President's salary proposal will take effect unless disapproved within 30 days by either the House or the Senate.

That's what happened in 1974, when President Nixon's proposal for a series of increases spread over three years was disapproved by a 71-26 vote.

A number of factors led to the disapproval including the Watergate scandal that had shaken public confidence in government. Also, Nixon had delayed setting up the review commission a year beyond the normal schedule so that it fell in an election year when members of Congress were gun-shy about raising their own pay.

The new commission took note of the reluctance of Congress to approve pay increases for the upper levels of government, attributing it to "the mood of Americans, who have far less confidence in public officials than ever before."

It asserted that "only a commitment to serious reform will convince Americans that trust and confidence can be restored and that increases in salaries are justified."

The panel proposed a code of conduct for government officials that would include tighter restrictions on outside earnings, strict conflict of interest rules on investments, accountability on expense allowances and restrictions on employment after leaving government service.

At a public hearing the commission held before making its salary recommendations, the American Federation of Government Employees urged salary increases to restore comparability to private industry jobs and end the pay compression that has held down the higher grades of the career civil service.

AFGE President Kenneth T. Blaylock noted the long lag in pay adjustments under the present system and suggested that consideration be given to an automatic pattern of annual adjustments in the future.

The recommendations the salary commission made to Ford would raise the salaries of the Vice President, the Chief Justice and the Speaker of the House from the present $65,600 to $80,000, a 22 percent increase.

The largest percentage increase, for federal district judges, would be 47.6 percent—representing a raise from $42,000 to $62,000.

Cabinet members would be raised 7.1 percent, from $63,000 to $67,500, and members of Congress would rise from $44,600 to $60,000, a 34.5 percent increase.

The lowest level of policy executives, Executive Level V, would be raised 29.6 percent, from $37,800 to $49,000. That would leave room for expansion of the pay of the top levels of the career service, which have been held down by the executive pay ceiling.

Explaining some of the differentials in its recommendations, the commission noted that federal judges are appointed for life and don't have the opportunity to earn outside income or recoup earnings later that others do, such as members of Congress. Cabinet officers, on the other hand, have high prestige posts that greatly enhance their opportunities for landing a lucrative job after leaving the government.

The commission did not deal with the salary of the President, which is $200,000 a year.

Wage Floor to Rise For Lowest-Paid Jobs

Almost all workers whose jobs are covered by a federal minimum wage of less than $2.30 an hour will catch up with that pay floor—already reached by most of the workforce—on Jan. 1, 1977.

For non-farm workers, that will mark the final step in the wage progression set by 1974 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act—at levels whose buying power has been drastically eroded by inflation.

Most of America's workers have been covered by the $2.30 wage floor since Jan. 1, 1976. But those whose jobs were brought under wage-hour coverage since 1966 were on a slower step-up, currently $2.20 an hour for the non-farm group.

Still behind are workers on large farms that are covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. They won't reach the $2.30 level until a year later, Jan. 1, 1978. Their present $2 wage floor will rise to the $2.20 level at the start of 1977.

Most persons whose minimum wage will reach the $2.30 level already are paid at least that amount, and therefore won't be affected. But the categories include many traditionally low-paying sectors of the economy where a number of workers are normally paid the lowest wage allowed by law.

The group that moves to the $2.30 level includes household domestic workers, persons employed by laundry and dry cleaning establishments, small construction enterprises, private hospitals and nursing homes, private schools and colleges, hotels and restaurants with an annual gross sales volume of at least $250,000 and some previously excluded small branches of chain stores.

The Labor Dept. does not yet have an estimate of the number of people affected by the 1977 step-ups in the minimum wage, or the anticipated economic impact.

First Contract Negotiated in U.S. Samoa

Pago Pago—The Cannery & Industrial Workers successfully concluded a three-year organizing effort by signing the first labor contract ever negotiated on American Samoa.

The agreement with Van Camp Sea Food Co., retroactive to July 1, provides for wage increases of 12 to 19 cents an hour in each of its two years for about 600 workers.

Members of the union, an affiliate of the Seafarers, unanimously approved the contract in a ratification vote, union President Steve Edney reported.

Edney, who is also a vice president of the SIU, said the breakthrough agreement—although comparatively modest by U.S. mainland standards—would go a long way toward bringing better working conditions for all Samoans on the American territorial island.

Job Programs Pressed:

House Democrats Pick New Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

tion that will lift this country out of the slough of recession" and provide "productive work" for the unemployed.

Two highly-regarded liberals, Thomas S. Foley of Washington and John Brademas of Indiana complete the leadership team. Foley was elected chairman of the House Democratic caucus and Brademas was appointed by Wright and O'Neill as the party whip, or assistant leader.

The Democratic reshuffle resulted from the retirement of Carl Albert of Oklahoma, the outgoing Speaker of the House. O'Neill had been the majority leader, and the other party leadership posts had been held by congressmen who competed unsuccessfully in the contest for majority leader.

On the Republican side, the incumbent top leadership was re-elected without opposition. John Rhodes of Arizona will again be the House leader of a party that is outnumbered two-to-one, and has lost control of the Executive Branch as well.

Both parties face leadership contests in the Senate. But unlike their House counterparts, the senators who will serve in the 95th Congress won't meet in party caucuses until January. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) and Minority Leader Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) have both retired from the Senate.

O'Neill will be formally elected Speaker by the full House soon after it convenes on Jan. 4. As is customary, all Democrats will vote for him while the Republicans will nominate and vote for Rhodes.

O'Neill is known to everyone by his nickname, Tip. He lives and breathes politics whether he is in Cambridge or Washington, and is enormously popular with his colleagues. He was the first person in the leadership to call for Richard Nixon's removal from the presidency, and his voting record during 12 terms in the House was 172 "right" and only 9 "wrong" votes by labor's scorecard.

House Democrats followed the traditional escalator porcedure in moving their majority leader up to the Speaker's podium. But the contest for a new majority leader was wide open and in doubt until the last vote was tallied.

The front-runner on the first ballot was Philip Burton of California, who two years ago as a liberal activist won the chairmanship of the Democratic caucus and led a rules reform crusade that resulted in the ouster of several senior committee chairmen.

His chief competitor was seen as Richard Bolling of Missouri, whose credentials as a battler for liberal causes date back to the Truman Administration and who has been an important influence in the House almost from the start of his career.

The party whip in the outgoing Congress, John J. McFall of California, was an early announced candidate for the post. But his involvement in the campaign contribution disbursements of a wealthy Korean made his last-place finish predictable.

Wright, the eventual winner, hadn't been on any leadership ladder. But he was generally liked by his colleagues and considered compatible with both O'Neill and President-elect Carter.

His COPE record, compiled during 11 terms in the House, is 121 "right" and 46 "wrong" votes. Wright is considered one of the best public speakers in Congress and if he hadn't won the majority leader post would have been in line for the chairmanship of the Public Works Committee.

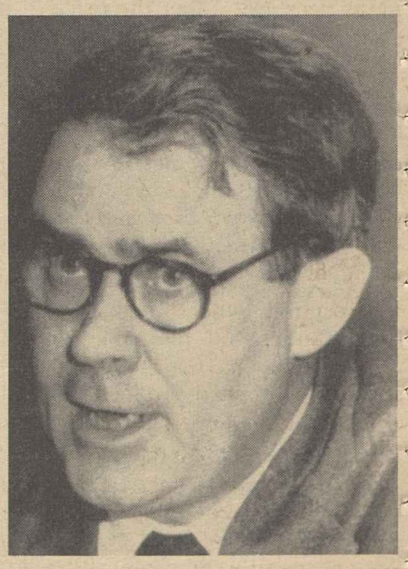
On the first ballot, Burton polled 106 votes to 81 for Bolling, 77 for Wright and 31 for McFall. With the low man dropping out, Burton received 107 votes on the next ballot, to 95 for Wright and 93 for Bolling. On the final runoff, the vote was 148 for Wright to 147 for Burton. All votes were by secret ballot.

In the only other contested election, Foley had defeated Shirley Chisholm of New York for caucus chairman, 194-96.

The caucus rejected a resolution to make the party whip position elective, and Brademas was appointed as had been widely anticipated. He had served as the chief deputy whip, a post that will be filled in the new Congress by Rep. Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois.

The party whip, his deputy and regional assistants are responsible for keeping members posted on the legislative agenda, taking head counts for the guidance of the party leadership in advance of votes, and making sure that there is a maximum turnout on important votes that may be close.





FIRST CABINET-LEVEL appointments made by President-elect Carter were Thomas B. Lance, left, as director of the Office of Management & Budget and Cyrus R. Vance as Secretary of State. Lance is a Georgia banker who has been a close associate of Carter; Vance held high Defense Dept. posts in the Johnson and Kennedy Administrations and represented the United States in international negotiations.

Carter Pledges Action:

Jobless Rise Adds To Economic Woes

(Continued from Page 1)

ployment picture is worse today than it was a month ago," Meany said. "There is not one single bright spot in the picture."

The 8.1 percent jobless rate represented an increase of two-tenths of 1 percent over October, and was just eight-tenths of 1 percent below the worst reading of the 1973-75 recession. The November rate was the highest since the 8.3 percent level of December 1975 when the rate began dropping to a low of 7.3 percent last May.

From July through October, as the economy became more and more sluggish, the jobless rate rose and held at 7.8 to 7.9 percent.

A main factor in the rise in unemployment last month was the growth in the labor force. The number of persons either holding jobs or looking for work rose 557,000—mostly women—to 95,899,000 over the month. Only 357,000 found employment, adding 200,000 to the total unemployed.

Most of the November increase in joblessness occurred among adult men, BLS reported. Their unemployment rate edged up two-tenths of 1 percent, the third such increase in as many months. The jobless rate for married men also rose two-tenths of 1 percent to 4.6 percent while the rate for full-time workers edged up from 7.6 to 7.7 percent.

Among other major worker groups, teenagers posted the same unemployment rate as in October, 19 percent. The rate for black teenagers—35.5 percent—was more than twice that of white teenagers, 17.1 percent.

Blacks of all ages averaged an unemployment rate of 13.6 percent in November, compared to 7.4 percent for white workers. Adult women had a jobless rate of 7.7 percent, one-tenth of 1 percent higher than their October level.

Also adding to the bleakness of the situation were an increase in the average duration of unemployment and another rise in the number of persons working part-time for lack of available full-time jobs.

The average length of time a jobless worker remained unemployed in November was 15.6 weeks, up from 15.4 weeks the month before, BLS said. There was also an increase in hard-core unemployment—joblessness of 27 weeks and longer. The government reported a rise of 81,000 to 1,345,000 persons in this category.

The number of persons working part-time involuntarily in November totaled 3,604,000. The size of this group has increased steadily since July when it totaled 3,012,000, BLS noted.

Nearly all of the over-the-month increase in total employment was among women, BLS said, as their labor-force participation rate continued to rise. For every 1,000 women of working age in November, 474 were in the labor force as against 461 in November 1975.

Total employment in November stood at 88,130,000. The number of payroll jobs increased by 260,000 to 79.7 million. The gains were posted in durable goods, contract construction, mining, and service-producing industries.

In a separate report, BLS said that wholesale prices last month rose another six-tenths of 1 percent, the same as in October. While prices of farm products declined five-tenths of 1 percent, prices of industrial commodities rose eight-tenths of 1 percent.

Changes in the prices of industrial commodities are regarded as more significant than changes in prices of agriculture-related products since they constitute three-fourths of the weight of the government's monthly sampling of wholesale prices. Nearly half of the rise in November industrial prices was caused by boosts in natural gas prices, BLS said.

Price changes in wholesale goods generally foreshadow changes in retail prices. BLS said its wholesale price index in November stood at 185.6 percent of its 1967 base. Put another way, goods that cost wholesale buyers $100 in 1967 cost $185.60 last month.



TOP WINNERS in the 1976 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest are congratulated by Carpenters President William Sidell, right, and Vice President and Apprenticeship Director William Konyha. First-place winners are, second from left, Michael Alt of Baltimore, cabinetmaker; Thomas Ricci of Washington, D.C., millwright, and John Resac of Detroit, carpenter.

Carpenters Select Top Apprentices

Las Vegas — Contestants from Maryland and the District of Columbia broke into the winner's circle for the first time at the 1976 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest here, jointly sponsored by the Carpenters' union, the Associated General Contractors and the National Association of Home Builders.

A 21-year-old cabinetmaker apprentice from Baltimore, Michael Alt, took top honors in his division, and 29-year-old Thomas J. Ricci, a District of Columbia entry, became the first-place millwright apprentice.

Of the usual front runners, only Michigan returned to the winner's circle this time. A 25-year-old member of Local 19, Detroit, was the prize-winning carpenter apprentice. Heretofore, Michigan has produced winners only in the millwright category. In ten years of competition Local 19 has had five first-place millwrights, but no carpenters among its winners.

The annual competition drew 84 contestants from 40 states, five Canadian provinces, and the District of Columbia. They underwent four-hour written tests and all-day manipulative tests. Each contestant is completing his fourth and final year of apprenticeship training before becoming a journeyman and each is a member of the Carpenters.

The entrants included 46 carpenter state and provincial champions, 15 cabinetmakers and 23 millwrights. They competed for $9,500 in cash prizes, plus gifts and trophies.

The 11 winners, announced at an awards banquet, were:

Carpenters — John Resac, Detroit, first place; James Bresnahan, Watsonville, Calif., second; Allen Reyen, Stamford, Conn., third; Roger Hamel, Prince George, B.C., fourth; and Steve Dale Dorman, Eugene, Ore., fifth.

Cabinetmakers — Michael Alt, Baltimore, Md., first place; Harry Chase, District of Columbia, second; and Philip Addeo, New York, third.

Millwrights—Thomas Ricci, District of Columbia, first place; Thomas Roth, Pittsburgh, second; and Michael Heemsbergen, Denver, third.

When You Buy a Home . . .
Look for the


UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Carter Seen Spurring New Rights Momentum

The AFL-CIO is "totally committed" to the twin goals of full employment and equal employment opportunity, Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard said.

He told a National Forum on Business, Government & the Public Interest that "the idea of equality has lost ground" since President Johnson left office in 1969. But he expressed a "hope and belief" that lost momentum will be regained under the Carter Administration.

Pollard said union members learned earlier than most groups in American society that equality is "absolutely essential" to democracy and "unless there is justice for all, justice is not secure for any."

Some, he noted, had to learn "the hard way" that exclusionary policies "played into the hands of employers and permitted them to play off one group against another."

But Pollard emphasized that "the cure for discrimination is not more discrimination" and any attempt to ignore seniority "pits men against women, blacks against whites, and it does not create one single new job."

He told the participants in the three-day forum, sponsored by the American Management Association, that a strong economy that can provide jobs at decent pay is necessary to achieve social and economic justice.

Pollard stressed that the labor movement is "totally committed to equal employment opportunity . . . in all employment, public and private."

He charged that the outgoing Administration, apart from its unemployment-breeding policies, has failed to set an example to private industry in its role as the nation's largest employer.

"In too many departments and agencies," Pollard contended, "the federal government is not an equal opportunity employer." Even in the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission itself, he said, employment of women and minority workers at the higher policy levels "has been inadequate."

Union Officials On Inaugural Unit

Nine union officials, including AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, have been appointed to the 40-member Jimmy Carter Inaugural Committee.

Named to the committee, which will handle all phases of the inauguration except the actual swearing-in ceremony, were union Presidents I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers; Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Albert Shanker of the Teachers, William Sidell of the Carpenters, Floyd E. Smith of the Machinists, Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers, Arnold Miller of the Mine Workers, and Auto Workers Vice President Odessa Komer.

HUD Asked For 'Tilt' to Housing Goal

The Secretary of Housing & Urban Development should exercise closer supervision over policies of the Federal National Mortgage Association to help meet national housing needs, the AFL-CIO told the Senate Banking Committee.

AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry B. Schechter pointed out that while FNMA's major purpose is to supplement the private secondary market for residential mortgages, the HUD secretary is empowered to require that a reasonable portion of FNMA's mortgage purchases be related to the national goal of providing adequate housing for low and moderate-income families. He urged that this unused authority be used to "tilt" policies in favor of national housing objectives.

Schechter also urged legislation to provide the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. with a similar public-purpose role which is missing from its charter.

He pointed out, however, that cyclical instability in residential construction cannot be prevented by secondary market operations alone.

Urging the committee to consider new mechanisms to dampen economic demand in an overheated economy, including a revamping of the Credit Control Act of 1969, Schechter warned that "if tight general monetary policy remains the only tool to counteract inflationary pressures, we can expect a repetition of the housing and general economic instability experienced in 1956-57, 1959-60, 1966, 1969-70 and 1973-75."

Oil Workers Spell Out Basis for Pay Increase

Denver—The oil industry can well afford the substantial wage increase and fringe-benefit improvements the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers seek in its current round of bargaining, and those gains need not affect the price of petroleum products, OCAW President A. F. Grospiron declared.

About 60,000 oil workers in the United States are involved in the current negotiating program, about one-third of the union's total membership of 180,000. Bargaining began in early November on the more than 400 contracts which expire at midnight, Jan. 7, 1977.

Grospiron, who directs the union's national oil bargaining program, noted that the labor cost of a gallon of refined product is only eight-tenths of one cent.

"In order for the labor cost of a gallon of gasoline to rise by one full penny, OCAW refinery workers would have to win a 150 percent pay increase in this winter's bargaining," he said.

"While OCAW believes that a large pay increase is warranted because of inflation and increasing living costs, realistically it is unlikely that the settlement will come close to 150 percent. Thus even a substantial increase in wages should not mean higher prices for the consumer."

The refinery labor cost of petroleum products is extremely low because of the highly automated nature of the industry, Grospiron observed. Larger production units are now operated by fewer workers.

"Twenty-some years ago, the oil industry employed about 135,000 refinery workers. Today, only about 90,000 workers are employed in refineries, and they produce more than twice the amount of petroleum products as their counterparts of the 1950s," Grospiron said.

The workers are employed by all of the major and most of the independent oil companies operating in the United States. Average pay is $7.40 an hour. The union conducts a separate bargaining program for its Canadian members.

No Bright Spots

THE INCREASE in the official unemployment rate to 8.1 percent demonstrates that the economic problems confronting President-elect Carter and the new Congress are substantially worse than the Ford Administration has been willing to admit.

By our realistic calculations, which include those too discouraged to seek jobs and those forced to work only part-time, 10.5 million workers were out of work in November—10.9 percent of the workforce.

In every category, the unemployment picture is worse today than it was a month ago. There is not one single bright spot in the picture.

Obviously America needs, as soon as possible, the programs that Mr. Carter discussed during the campaign—the programs that will encourage balanced economic growth and full employment.

—AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Carter on Controls

I HAVE NO INTENTION of asking the Congress to give me standby wage and price controls and have no intention of imposing wage and price controls in the next four years.

If some national emergency should arise, and I think that's a very remote possibility, that would be the only indication I can see for a need for wage and price controls.

I believe that the primary threat in these next four years is with continued unemployment, and I believe that with strong leadership, with my appealing to both industry and business on the one hand and labor on the other to show constraints, an adequate mutual responsibility will be assumed and unnecessary increases of prices and wages can be avoided.

So I don't see any possibility or advisability of my having or asking for wage and price control authority.

I believe in a free market system and always have. And I believe that the constant threat of wage and price controls is sometimes a stimulation for unwarranted increases in wages and prices, and I want to remove that threat completely from business and labor and form a partnership with them so that we mutually can be responsible for the avoiding of unwarranted increases.

IN THE EVOLUTION of a standard or guidepost for voluntary wage and price guidelines the best procedure is to do it quietly, to seek in consultation a common agreement with the business and labor leaders.

There are some very serious problems there, though, in that there is no single person or group of persons in labor that can speak for all workers. And there is certainly no person or group of persons in the business community that could speak for all business leaders.

So it's primarily a matter of public awareness of what my proposals are, and those would never be made on a unilateral basis just by me, unless I had substantial support in the business and labor community. So I would say that in this instance, if I use it, it would be done in close consultation with business, industry and labor leaders.

—From President-elect Jimmy Carter's press conference Dec. 3, 1976.

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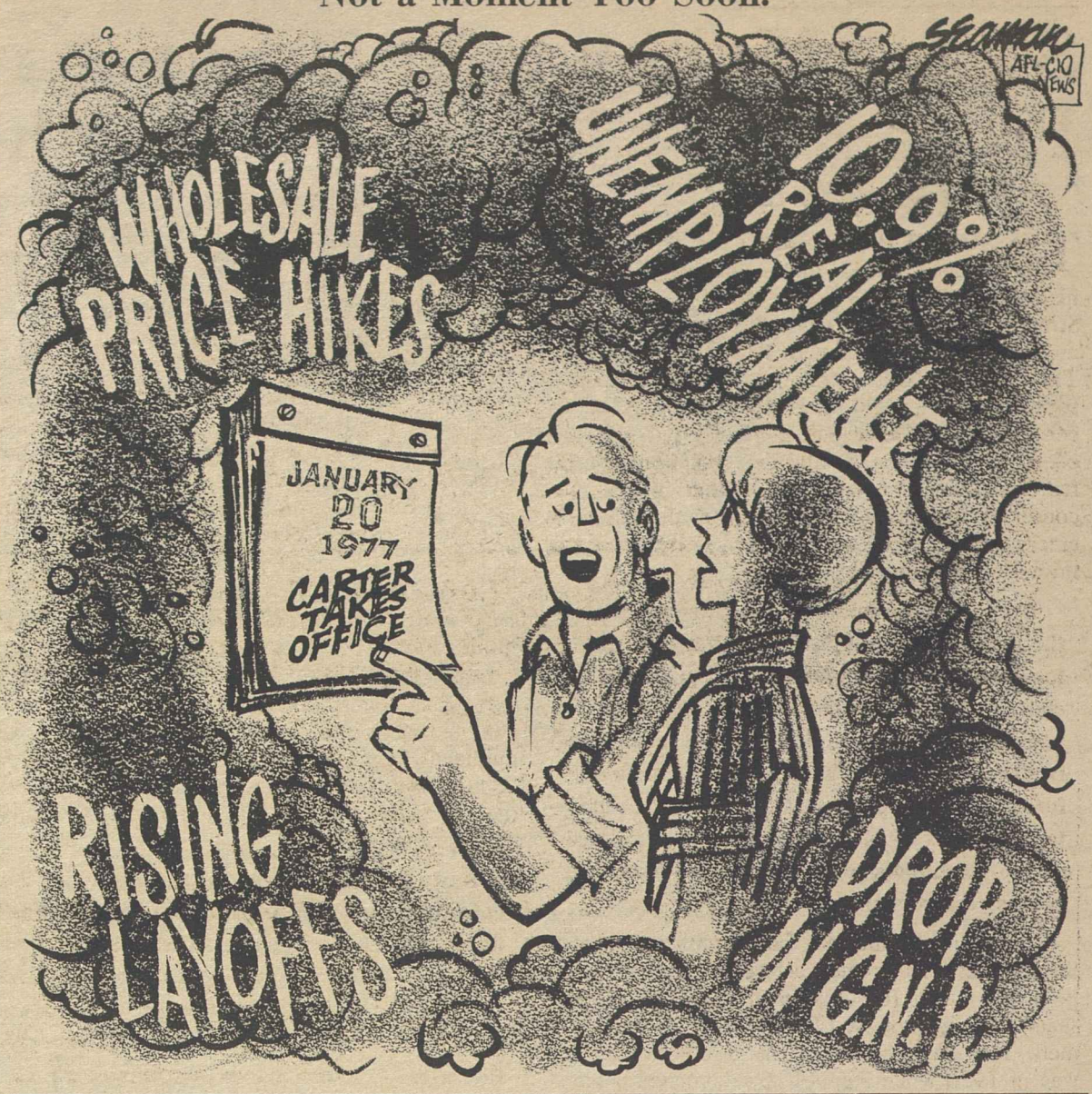
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'Not a Moment Too Soon!'



Ethical Questions Posed:

Killer's Demand to Die Contains Elements of Classical Tragedy

By Gus Tyler

A MOVIE WILL someday be made about Gary Mark Gilmore, the Utah murderer who prefers death to prison. His true story is the stuff out of which fiction is made. All that was missing for a Hollywood thriller until recently was the sex angle. And now that is there, too.

That sloe-eyed Nicole Barrett (where did these people get these cinema names?) was his true love. It appears that he committed murder in some state of desperation after a lover's quarrel with Nicole. And then, while he awaited his final fate, the couple met in prison, kissed and caressed, and then tried to commit suicide. No spinner of stories could have outdone this stranger-than-fiction truth.

My bet is that the flick will be on the screen within a year. The casting is perfectly obvious. He will be played by Burt Lancaster—handsome, tempestuous, willful, muscular, overflowing with machismo. And she, of course in continuation of her role in "Bonnie and Clyde," will be played by Faye Dunaway—a hot-cold kissing-killer type. The title will be something like "The Man They Wouldn't Let Die." The show is bound to titillate the public taste.

In the swift flow of the drama, however, the ethical essence of this true story is likely to get lost. And that would be too bad, because Gilmore is Everyman who, in the phrase of the existentialist, must face the fact that in the many mansions of God there is "No Exit."

Indeed, if the movie is ever cast in a thoughtful mood, "No Exit" might be the best title, for it is a summary of man's fate. And if that title's use would be a violation of copyright, then perhaps we might try "Condemned to Live."

If Gilmore is not executed, then our society has to give much attention to keeping him alive. We will have to make certain that he has no sharp instrument handy, no belt, no length of rope or fabric. Should he decide to starve to death, we must force-feed him. If he tries to smash his head on bars, we will have to put him in a straitjacket.

Through it all, we will condemn him to an existence that, for him, is far more painful than death. Indeed, he insists that to keep him in prison—an oppression about which he has some first-hand experience—is unconstitutional, a form of cruel and inhuman punishment.

At the center of this provocative drama stand two worthy organizations: the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

They both insist that Gilmore must not die because both these organizations have dedicated themselves to the rights of individuals.

The ACLU apparently opposes capital punishment in general and the NAACP has a special interest in protecting the lives of blacks, who in their poverty, are too often the unfortunate victims of courts and prosecutors.

Yet, sad irony, both these organizations are denying to Gilmore his right to die, to escape the torture he fears most. In their understandable pursuit of the rights and dignity of the individual they now end up denying both to a fellow human.

This is the kind of high tragedy out of which Sophocles wrote his classics. Can Hollywood do as well?

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The Essence Of Unionism

Depriving workers of their rights is no way to achieve labor peace.

The essence of trade unionism in the public sector was contained on the picket sign of that black garbage worker in Memphis eight years ago.

It said simply, "I Am a Man."

He was saying what every man and woman who ever joined a union, or signed a card, or walked a picket line, was saying:

"I am a man (or woman), the equal of all others. And you, Mr. Employer, you will respect my human dignity."

If according men and women their full measure of dignity, justice and equality causes a crisis, then democracy itself is in peril—a thought I find repugnant.

Dignity is an idea no jail can hold and no law stop. Its assertion certainly is not a crisis.

—Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to the AFL-CIO President in a speech to the International Public Personnel Management Association, Dec. 1, 1976, at Washington, D.C.

GOP Strategy Fails:

Strong Multi-Racial Coalitions Prove Key to Election in South

By Bayard Rustin

THE SOUTH HAS BEEN a key battleground in national politics in the last decade. After his election Richard Nixon developed a Southern Strategy designed to provide the political base for an emerging and permanent Republican majority. The thesis of Nixon's strategy was that dissatisfied southern whites could be won over to the Republican party with veiled and, if necessary, open appeals to segregationism and that racial hatred and fear could turn the New Deal southern whites into conservatives. From this there would eventually emerge a politically solid South—only now committed to the Republican party.

Ever since Eisenhower had carried parts of the South the Republicans had been searching for an opportunity to take advantage of the decline of the old one-party South. But with the nomination of Barry Goldwater they increasingly abandoned the option of building a moderate, forward-looking party that could attract important numbers of black voters. Instead the base of the Republican party in the South became converted Dixiecrats.

It was in Tennessee that Nixon's Southern Strategy had its greatest success. At their high-point the state's Republicans held the two Senate seats, the governor, and four of the nine congressmen. The great battle of the Southern Strategy was in 1970 when Republicans launched a hard-hitting campaign against three-term incumbent liberal-populist Sen. Albert Gore. Agnew and Nixon campaigned for Republican Congressman Bill Brock. Gore, one of the most effective spokesmen for the little man against the big interests. was painted as a radical liberal and a tool of outside interests. Brock was narrowly elected and became a leading light of the conservative wing of the Republican party, generally considered to be a potential presidential or vice presidential nominee.

The Southern Strategy won some notable victories for the Republicans. After the 1972 election they held nearly a third of the House seats in the region. But this strategy soon reached its limit. Nowhere was this more evident than in Tennessee. Not only did Carter carry the state by a comfortable margin, but Albert Gore's old seat was reclaimed from Bill Brock by a young Nashville attorney, Jim Sasser. And with poetic justice, Albert Gore, Jr., was elected to the House seat once held by his father. Black voters played a key role in both these elections, but the important development is the strength of multi-racial coalitions throughout the South.

Black Congressman Harold Ford of Memphis, who won by only 800 votes in 1974, was elected by a comfortable margin. Race did not become a pivotal issue in this district that is almost evenly split between blacks and whites, and Ford dramatically increased the percentage of the white vote he received.

SOME REPUBLICANS will contend that the only reason for the failure of their Southern Strategy was the fact that Jimmy Carter is a Southerner. While Carter's roots did win some votes that a northern Democrat would not have gotten, that is not the complete story. The Republicans based their strategy on the idea that the South was a rigid and unchanging area. They cast their lot with the Old South, hoping only to change the party label.

But a New South was in creation under the combined impact of urbanization, industrialization, and the civil rights movement. A new school of southern politicians—moderate and concerned with human rights—grew to maturity. The labor movements of the South, although they still face tremendous difficulties, are imbued with a dynamism and a sense of social responsibility that is tremendously encouraging. It is no longer so easy to divide white and black workers. Although a majority of southern whites voted for Ford, a majority of union members voted for Carter.

The election of progressive candidates like Jimmy Carter, Jim Sasser, and Albert Gore, Jr., pays tribute to the courage, decency, and faith of men like Albert Gore, who opposed segregation when it was exceedingly unpopular to do so. The South will never again be a one-party region. Conservative Republicans will continue to challenge moderate Democrats. But one cannot help but feel that the Old South of segregation, despair, and backwardness is being eclipsed by a New South of racial equality and social justice.

Skills Upgrading Project:

Union-Employer Benefits Cited In Sheet Metal Training Fund

A **SKILLS-UPDATING** project for sheet metal workers, conducted jointly by their international union and the industry's contractor group, has won wide response from both workers and employers as the industry gears up for such new fields as environmental controls and solar energy.

That report was made by Wilbur Fillippini, administrator of the National Training Fund of the Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Industry that grew out of national contract bargaining in 1971. He said that although the idea of the fund took shape during informal union-industry discussions on mutual concerns, the structure of the plan and employer participation is bargained into local union contracts.

Fillippini pointed out that the updated skills give the employer-contractors a stronger capability to meet the "serious competition of non-union elements, which have magnified in recent years," and help ease the heavy impact that the recession and weakened economy has had on the construction industry. "Acceptance of the program has been tremendous," he said, noting that more than 90 percent of the eligible contractor-employers now participate in the training fund.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Fillippini said that the growth of the training and retraining project has been slowed substantially by the near-depression situation in the construction industry. He pointed out that the fund is financed by contributions of 2 cents per working hour by participating employers. But, he added, with unemployment in construction running at about 27 percent nationally, and 50 percent and higher among sheet metal workers in some areas, the project has not yet reached the $3 million annual level projected at the outset.

As the economy recovers, he said, the fund will resume its expansion to meet the growing demand for highly trained and highly skilled journeymen and apprentices "who will be able to produce the best quality of work and the greatest quantity of work" for union contractors.

An early focus of the program was on the development of a full and standardized curriculum, along with the preparation of a cadre of qualified instructors, Fillippini said.

Under contract with Ohio State University, the instructor-candidates are given specialized training in teaching skills leading to accreditation. Additional regional centers for instructors have been set up around the nation, he reported.

"In these centers, they are not taught sheet metal skills because they're already experts in the field," he said, "but they are taught the profession of teaching."

In addition to apprenticeship training, the program stresses the retraining of journeymen to keep them abreast of the revolutionary changes and technological developments in the industry, Fillippini pointed out.

Fillippini was questioned by Ben Rathbun of the Bureau of National Affairs and Robert Cooney, of Press Associates, Inc. Labor News Conference, produced as a public service by the AFL-CIO, is broadcast Tuesdays over Mutual Radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THEY'RE CLIMBING telephone poles, crawling around in coal mines, pursuing criminals, slinging steel and peering through microscopes. Who? Women.

Treating women workers like some new-found species, a chain reaction of stories has been reporting an "avalanche," a "flooding," a "surging" of women into the work force.

It is true that nearly half of all women are now working or seeking work—approximately 39 million of them.

But, while the photos in the magazines and newspapers tend to show women in traditionally "male" jobs and in professional or technical roles, the fact is that women workers are still concentrated in the low-skilled, lower-paying jobs.

The rate at which women have been entering the job market may have accelerated during the past couple of years, but the trend has been long term.

In the 1965 to 1975 decade, according to the U.S. Dept. of Labor, some 14 million more jobs were developed in new or expanding industries. Of these new jobs, 9 million were taken by women and 5 million by men.

What kind of women are working and why are they working? The Women's Bureau recently answered this way:

"Women work for the same reasons men do—most importantly, to provide for the welfare of themselves and their families or others." Citing 1974 data, the report said:

"This was true of most of the 8.5 million women workers who were never married. Nearly all of the 6.9 million women workers who were widowed, divorced or separated from their husbands—particularly the women who were raising children—were working for compelling economic reasons.

"In addition, the 3.1 million married women workers whose husbands had incomes below $5,000 in 1974 almost certainly worked because of economic need. Finally, about 2.2 million women would be added if we take into account those women whose husbands had income between $5,000 and $7,000."

Since the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that a low standard of living for an urban family of four was $9,838 in autumn of 1975, it seems fair to add in the 4.2 million women whose husbands earned in the $7,000 to $9,999 range.

Thus approximately 25 million women were working or seeking work for compelling economic reasons—either to survive or help their families maintain a barely decent standard of living.

THE STORIES in recent months have attributed the increased numbers of women jobseekers to a falling birthrate, a rising divorce rate, anti-discrimination laws, the influence of the women's liberation movement which raised women's sights and lowered the status of housewife, and the "empty-nesters."

But according to one study only 46 percent of all the jobs in the economy pay enough to sustain a family at a decent standard. This may be the reason for what one expert calls the age of the two-worker family.

A new study which shows the differential between men and women's earnings increasing from 56 percent in 1955 to 75 percent by 1974 reflects the greatly increased numbers of women in the lower-paying jobs. In 1974, the median earnings of women were $6,772 compared to $11,835 for men—that is, half earned more and half earned less than those figures.

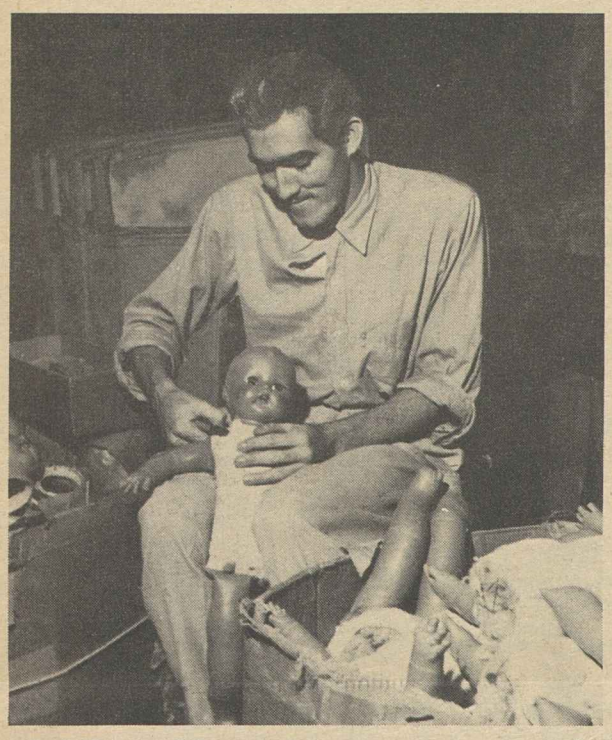
Despite the attention to women workers, their sizable presence in the work force and in lowpaying, routine service jobs poses many problems and challenges.

At some point more women workers may join unions to improve their conditions. They can be expected to demand better job opportunities and exert pressure for such programs as day care and child development. And, as workers and taxpayers, they can be expected to support the goals of full employment, national health insurance and welfare and tax reform.



GEARING UP for such new fields as solar energy and environmental controls, the skills-updating program conducted jointly by the Sheet Metal Workers and the industry is winning wide acceptance from both workers and employers, Wilbur Fillippini, center, administrator of the National Training Fund of the Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Industry, reported. Questioning him on Labor News Conference were Robert Cooney, left, of Press Associates and Ben Rathbun of Bureau of National Affairs.







PANDAS AND DOLLS are stuffed and readied by members of the Doll & Toy Workers for a trip that will eventually end up under a youngster's Christmas tree. Although production is brisk at toy factories for the holidays, many workers face seasonal layoffs with the end of the rush.

Holiday Season Less Than Jolly For Laid-Off Doll, Toy Workers

New York—For thousands of doll and toy makers who will help bring joy to millions of American youngsters during the Christmas season, Dec. 25 will be less than their happiest day.

Even before Christmas arrives, many will be out of work—laid off for a period of up to eight weeks—the victims of a highly seasonal industry that has been further sapped by foreign imports, Vice President Andrew Arcuri of the Doll & Toy Workers said.

Although the sales volume runs about $2.5 billion annually, Arcuri noted that the toy industry is geared to two peak seasons, Christmas and Easter. Hiring for the Christmas season begins early in July; for Easter in February.

The industry has approximately 150,000 workers in the United States and Canada, but only about 60 percent of them are employed year-around.

These are workers with special skills, such as machinists, sewing and fur machine operators, eye setters, cutters, choppers and stuffers, he pointed out.

"Where there are new jobs to be had, new workers may expect to be employed for about half of each year—for four or five months starting in early summer and for six to eight weeks beginning in February," Arcuri said.

Forty years ago, when the American toy industry was organized by the Doll & Toy Workers, there were 500 manufacturing and contracting firms in the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut area, said Arcuri, who is also manager of New York Local 223.

Today, there are less than 200 and relatively fewer jobs to go around, he stressed. Imports are the major cause of the decline.

"Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Colombia, Haiti, the Philippines and other countries where low-paid labor has been available for years have flooded the American market with dolls and toys made under substandard working conditions," Arcuri observed.

He said that many domestic manufacturers were forced out of business by the imports, which also caused wholesalers, retailers and even the remaining manufacturers to turn to overseas suppliers.

Some of the largest domestic toy producers have added to the problem of dwindling jobs by setting up operations abroad in low-wage countries to compete even with their own U.S.-based plants.

"Where domestic production is concerned," Arcuri observed, "competition seems to have had at least one healthy effect, because it has prodded manufacturers into being imaginative and has inspired improved quality.

"Manufacturers are very proud of their own products, and tied with the competitive spirit which prevails, is a strong element of secrecy.

"Just as a curtain of mystery in the automobile and boat industries keeps new designs and models under wraps until their respective annual shows, so does the doll and toy industry keep new products hidden until the annual Toy Fair in mid-March," he noted.

As healthy as domestic competition is for the industry, competition from foreign imports is seriously hurting American manufacturers and workers, he said.

"We in the doll and toy unions do believe in free trade, but we cannot compete with cheap, substandard labor and slave wages. The least our government should do," he stressed, "is to impose a tariff high enough to make American merchandise competitive with foreign imports."

Arcuri noted that for more than 20 years the union has without success sought relief from the federal government in the form of quotas and higher tariffs on toy imports.

Meanwhile, the union is continuing a consumer-education program which stresses the quality of dolls and toys made by union craftsmen. Additional efforts of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. to promote union-made products have been a big help, Arcuri said.

On Pregnancy Benefits:

Court Ruling Blow To Women's Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

hensive list of disabilities qualifying for benefits.

Two years ago, also by a 6-3 margin, the court rejected a constitutional challenge to the exclusion of pregnancy under California's statewide disability insurance program. A federal appellate court and union attorneys contended that the earlier Supreme Court decision did not contradict a finding that such an exclusion nevertheless violates the Civil Rights Act.

The AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers filed a joint brief with the Supreme Court in support of the IUE position in the General Electric case.

The class action suit was brought on behalf of a group of women employees of a GE air conditioning plant in Salem, Va. Like other GE workers, they were covered by a national program that pays benefits of 60 percent of regular earnings, up to a maximum of $150 a week, during temporary disability. Payments begin on the eighth day of absence and continue to a maximum of 26 weeks.

Both a federal district judge and the 4th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals agreed with the union interpretation of the issues. Several other federal appellate courts, acting on unrelated cases, took similar positions.

But the Supreme Court majority agreed with General Electric's contention that pregnancy is in a different category than other disabilities covered by the plan, and therefore its omission is not discriminatory. Justice William H. Rehnquist, who wrote the majority opinion, said there was no evidence that the GE disability plan was in practice more advantageous to men than to women. Rehnquist also discounted the fact that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission had issued "guidelines" calling for inclusion of pregnancy as a compensable disability. He noted that an earlier EEOC opinion had taken a different position.

Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., who dissented along with Justices Thurgood Marshall and John Paul Stevens, charged that the Supreme Court majority "studiously ignores the undisturbed conclusion of the district court that General Electric's discriminatory attitude toward women was a motivating factor in its policy."

And while the GE plan is on the surface neutral in that it does not spell out exclusions based on sex, Brennan's dissent noted that the plan covers such risks as vasectomies and circumcisions "that are specific to the reproductive system of men and for which there exists no female counterparts covered by the plan."

Stevens, in an additional dissent, said the effect of excluding pregnancy is clearly discriminatory because of sex since it can apply only to women.

Other cases dealing with sex discrimination issues are at various stages of legal proceedings and may eventually reach the Supreme Court.

Just a few days earlier, the 9th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals concurred with a district judge's finding that the Los Angeles Dept. of Water & Power violated the Civil Rights Act by requiring women employees to pay more than men into a contributory retirement fund.

The city department said it was not illegal to require women to pay 15 percent more than men in an identical job because women have longer life expectancies and therefore on the average would get more benefits after retirement.

The 3-0 appellate court decision said singling out sex as a criterion for determining the amount of retirement payroll deductions is clearly forbidden by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

It ordered the department to refund to an estimated 2,000 women employees and retirees the excess contributions made to the plan since April 1972, plus interest at 7 percent.

In other areas, the Supreme Court:

● Held unanimously that the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission infringed on constitutional free speech guarantees. The commission ruled that it was an unfair labor practice for the Madison School Board to allow a teacher opposing an agency shop sought by an association which held bargaining rights for teachers to testify at an open School Board meeting.

In a brief filed with the Supreme Court, even though no AFL-CIO affiliate was directly involved, the AFL-CIO agreed that a First Amendment right does exist in a meeting called to obtain public comments. But it stressed that the state could properly exclude matters in negotiation from the agenda of a public meeting, thus avoiding any conflict between the principles of exclusive bargaining and free speech. The Supreme Court decision did not rule out such a procedure.

● Let stand a lower court finding that railroads are covered by the Occupational Safety & Health Act. The Southern Railroad had contended that the industry was adequately regulated by the Federal Railroad Administration and should be exempt from jurisdiction of the Labor Dept.

1977 Deferred Pay Increases Due 5 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

ment industries) and the apparel and food industries.

The average deferred increase next year for workers under contracts with cost-of-living escalator provisions will be 5.1 percent. Workers under agreements without such clauses will receive increases averaging 6.8 percent. The difference, however, will be narrowed and possibly offset by cost-of-living adjustments under escalator provisions, BLS observed.

Of the 5 million workers scheduled to receive deferred increases in 1977, more than one-half are covered by agreements containing COL clauses, BLS said.

Contracts containing COL clauses currently cover 6 million, or 60 percent of all workers under major agreements, the government noted. Of these, about 3.7 million workers were slated to have at least one COL review in 1976. Many of the remaining 2.3 million workers are covered by agreements expiring next year that do not have a review scheduled in 1977 before contract expiration, or are covered by agreements being renegotiated in late 1976.

In Trade Commission Testimony:

Shoe Unions, Industry Warn Imports Pose New Job Threat

By John R. Oravec

Unions representing the nation's shoe workers renewed their appeal to the federal government to save their members' jobs from the deluge of imports that has captured nearly half of the domestic market.

Testifying before the U.S. International Trade Commission, President John E. Mara of the Boot & Shoe Workers and President George O. Fecteau of the United Shoe Workers warned that foreign-made imports are killing the American shoe industry—and with it, the livelihood of its workers.

Reinforcing Fecteau's and Mara's warning at the ITC hearings were Democratic senators from two major shoe-producing states, Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri and William D. Hathaway of Maine, who stressed that rising imports in the past decade caused the shutdown of 274 American shoe plants and wiped out more than 65,000 jobs.

Unless there is immediate action to cut down imports, Hathaway and Eagleton stressed, there may be no U.S. shoe industry to save. Similar warnings were echoed by several remaining U.S. shoe manufacturers.

The coalition of union, industry and congressional leaders is asking for quotas or higher tariffs, or a combination of both, on imported nonrubber footwear.

Lined up against the petition for relief to the U.S. shoe industry were lobbyists representing exporters from Brazil, Italy, Korea, Mexico, Spain, Taiwan, the European Economic Community, and American importers and retailers.

Also testifying against the union-industry petition was the Ford Administration.

Last April, President Ford rejected an ITC recommendation to provide effective relief to the American shoe industry and its workers. Ford's rejection came after the commission submitted a unanimous finding that imports have seriously injured the U.S. footwear industry.

Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre (D-N.H.) noted in a statement presented to the ITC hearing that while Ford disregarded the recommendations of the commission, his only recognition of the problem was to call for a continuation of trade adjustment assistance for those who lost their jobs to imports.

"Adjustment assistance," Fecteau told the hearing panel, "has not been, is not, and never will be the answer to the industry's problems.

"Adjustment assistance does not give us our jobs back," he stressed.

Fecteau also said that it was his understanding that of the 56 petitions for adjustment assistance between Apr. 16 and Oct. 31, only 14 had been certified involving only 2,117 workers.

Mara reiterated what he had told the panel at hearings last year: "Imports are eating us alive."

Members of the Boot & Shoe Workers were hopeful a year ago that meaningful relief would result from the hearings, he said. But President Ford chose to do nothing, other than settling for the "expedited" adjustment assistance.

"When a job is lost in this industry, that person who had previously occupied that job will probably stay out of work," Mara observed.

"The effect of Mr. Ford's decision on these shoe workers was to give them compensation before they go on welfare," Mara said.

"The effect of Mr. Ford's decision overseas was to ease the minds of our trading partners that the United States is not going protectionist," he added.

"We shoe workers do not understand why our government cannot consider our interests before those of foreign producers and workers," he stressed. "We want jobs. We want our old jobs back. We do not want unemployment compensation. . . . We do not want adjustment assistance or welfare, or even food stamps.

Shoe industry representatives cited Commerce Dept. statistics showing that footwear imports have soared to an all-time high of 300 million pairs during the first nine months of 1976.

Mark Richardson, president of the American Footwear Industries Association, said that with import penetration now nearing 50 percent of the U.S. market, 26,000 shoe workers are presently unemployed.

"This does not include thousands more who have seen their jobs go down the drain, and unless relief is forthcoming soon, the jobs of the 167,000 workers left in the industry are seriously endangered," Richardson said.

Sen. Eagleton noted that despite a slight increase in U.S. shoe production this year over 1975, domestic output is still down 2.3 percent from 1974—the worst previous year since 1940.

And even though American production has gained thus far in 1976, Eagleton observed, it was dwarfed by a 37.6 percent increase in imports.

Eagleton warned that "unless we are able to respond to situations of serious economic injury with adjustments in trade patterns that are called for, pressures for a protectionist trade policy are going to mount and could well become irresistible."

Many of America's "trade partners" maintain much tougher restrictions on shoe imports than the United States does, he noted. He said that while the U.S. tariff runs about 8.5 to 10 percent, Japan imposes a 27 percent tariff and strict import quotas. Similar restrictions are imposed in Sweden, Australia, Canada and the European Common Market countries, he pointed out.

Sen. Hathaway said that the demise of U.S. shoe production would have an adverse impact on many other industries that supply goods, from ranchers who provide the animal skins to the rubber, chemical and steel industries which provide needed shoe materials and machinery.

The ITC announced it would make its recommendations to the President by Dec. 28.

'It's on My Shopping List, Too!'



Bargaining Cited as Aid To Avert Public Strikes

Labor-management disputes are as inevitable in the public sector as in the private sector and can be resolved in the same manner, Thomas R. Donahue told a conference of government personnel officials.

Donahue, who is executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, stressed that real collective bargaining is much more likely to prevent a strike than punitive laws making public sector strikes illegal.

In the private sector, he noted, "unions and employers are generally able to bargain their way to the most intelligent, most acceptable agreement, respectful of the rights and responsibilities of each party and with due regard for the general public."

Why should less be expected of public employers, he asked.

"We in the AFL-CIO are going to seek uniform federal legislation guaranteeing every government employee the right to form and join a union and bargain collectively," he said.

"We are gaing to seek to rally these workers to militant unions, with militant leaders and militant goals."

Without these rights, public workers are stripped of their dignity, Donahue contended. And "dignity is an idea no jail can hold and no law stop."

He told the conference participants, members of the International Public Personnel Management Association, that arguing over the right to strike is largely futile. "Public employee strikes have occurred" despite punitive laws, "and will occur until public workers are treated with respect and decency by public employers."

Instead, Donahue urged, the discussions should focus on making labor-management relations in the public sector work, "since the goal of collective bargaining is always agreement, not conflict."

Marine Engineers Score Proposal To Divert Oil from Alaska to Japan

Los Angeles—The Marine Engineers voiced strong criticism of oil company proposals to ship Alaskan oil to Japan. The union charged that the aim of the companies is to reap extra profits of up to $1 a barrel and to gain even closer control of the domestic crude oil market.

Instead, MEBA President Jesse M. Calhoon proposed that the Alaska crude oil product be shipped in U.S. tankers through the Panama Canal to Gulf and Atlantic Coast refineries serving the energy-hungry eastern half of the nation.

Calhoon testified before the joint oversight hearings of the Senate Interior and Commerce Committees here.

He charged that the oil industry and key government officials had ignored warnings months and years ago that "the flow of Alaskan North Slope crude oil would bring a surplus of crude on the West Coast."

Now, he added, "we are faced with the prospect of having too much crude oil on the West Coast, an increasing reliance on imported oil in other parts of the country, and no firm plans to move the West Coast surplus to those areas of the country that need it."

Calhoon said the situation has developed in this fashion "because the major oil companies wanted it to occur" as a means of increasing both profits and control over the domestic crude market.

The oil companies, he added, were "slow in responding" when the possibility of a West Coast oil surplus became a reality. "They failed to provide adequate expansion in refinery capacity, and they were slow in proposing means for disposing of the West Coast crude surplus domestically."

Pointing out that refinery capacity in the West ranges between 400,000 and 500,000 barrels a day, the MEBA president noted that this is far short of the capacity to handle the estimated 1.2 million barrels a day that will be coming from Alaska in 1978.

"The failure of the oil industry to plan refinery additions and expansion," Calhoon told the Senate Committee, "and its reluctance to make modifications in existing refineries, leave us with the prospect of exporting 400,000 or more barrels of North Slope crude per day to Japan, while we also import a similar amount of crude to the East Coast. The only beneficiaries of this needless trade will be the oil companies."

Estimates made three years ago that the transfer trade of oil to Japan would give the oil companies about "one dollar of extra profits" still hold true, he said.

Calhoon added: "Some have pointed out that this extra profit could be reduced to around 68 cents per barrel if U.S. ships were used. I think we should make clear to everyone as soon as possible that we need all of the oil from Alaska right here in the United States. Not one barrel should be shipped to any foreign country in any ship, even U.S. ships."

The MEBA president urged the government to "make clear" to the oil companies "that the time for delay is past. Not one drop of that oil is going to Japan, and the sooner the oil companies accept that fact, the sooner they will get about the business of expanding refinery capacity and settling on alternative plans for transporting that surplus to other parts of the United States."

Fortunately, Calhoon testified, "one of these alternatives is already in place. We can begin to use U.S. tankers to transport Alaskan crude through the Panama Canal without delay. The transportation costs may be higher than other alternatives, but tankers are the only alternative available to us now.

"Those higher transportation costs will not be borne by consumers, but by the oil companies, which are already likely to make at least a $2 profit on every barrel of North Slope crude.

"We believe that Congress should adopt a policy which makes use of tankers to transport Alaska oil through the Canal until pipeline transportation becomes available, and which leaves room for tankers to transport a portion of that oil even after we get new west-to-east pipeline capacity."

Meany Undergoes Cataract Surgery

AFL-CIO President George Meany underwent eye surgery Dec. 9 for removal of a cataract on his right eye. The operation took place in Surburban Hospital, Bethesda, Md.

Dr. W. Paxson Chalfant, Jr., who performed the surgery, described the operation as an "intra-capsular extraction." He said, "Mr. Meany is doing very well and the prognosis is good at this time."

Philip Heller Dies, Foreign Affairs Expert

Philip Heller, who divided his career between the trade union movement and the foreign service, died at 65 in Washington, D.C., of kidney failure.

His first union post, from 1937 to 1949, was education director of Local 155 of the Ladies' Garment Workers in New York. He was also for four years the unpaid director of the International Solidarity Committee which helped unionists who had been in concentration camps and other war victims.

Heller served with U.S. aid missions in Europe and later became a foreign service officer, specializing in African affairs. After he retired from the foreign service, he became international affairs director of the State, County & Municipal Employees and taught and lectured at several colleges.

4.8 Million Accidents:

Rate of Job Injuries Down Slightly in '75

One of every 11 workers in private industry suffered a job-related injury or illness during 1975—down slightly from the one of every 10 workers the year before, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Although the injury-illness rate declined from 10.4 per 100 workers in 1974 to 9.1 last year, BLS attributed part of the decline to a drop in hours worked and lower employment in high risk manufacturing and construction.

The Labor Dept. agency noted that while the number of injuries fell from 5.7 million to 4.8 million over the year, "about 30 percent of this drop—some 270,000—was due to the decrease in hours worked from 1974 to 1975."

BLS also reported that work-related fatalities measured by the survey of private employers dropped from 5,900 in 1974 to 5,300 in 1975.

While the total number of lost workdays due to job injuries declined from 30.2 million in 1974 to 29.8 million last year, the lost-time rate per 100 workers increased from 53.1 days in 1974 to 54.4 days in 1975.

BLS estimated that there were 163,000 recognized occupational illnesses in 1975, compared with 200,400 the year before. It pointed out that the recording and reporting of job-related illness and disease continues to be a problem since it may take years for the condition to develop, and even longer before it is detected.

Recognized illnesses accounted for only 3 percent of the total number of work-related injuries and illnesses last year, the same as in 1974. Skin diseases accounted for about 4 of every 10 recorded illnesses in 1975, BLS said.

The BLS occupational injury-illness survey is based on a sampling of reports from about 220,000 private employers. Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals and employees of federal, state and local governments.

Seven of the eight major industries showed a decline in the injury incidence rate—the number per 100 full-time workers. Only mining showed an increase over the year.

Although showing a slight decline, contract construction remained the riskiest of the occupations surveyed with an incidence rate of 16 per 100 last year. Other high risk occupations were manufacturing, 13; mining, 11; transportation and public utilities, 9.4; and agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 8.5.

The number of fatalities declined in most industries, except for wholesale and retail trade, which increased by 200 over the year, BLS said.

Manufacturing continued to lead other industries in the number of injuries and illnesses with 2.2 million cases recorded in 1975.

Labor Board's Caseload Sets New Record

(Continued from Page 1)

member board set an all-time one-year record—1,678 contested decisions of all types, more than 10 percent greater than the previous record.

"Although we achieved a 30 percent increase in productivity, the annual report very succinctly points out the NLRB's need to streamline its procedures if it is to continue serving the labor-management community," Murphy said.

She added that she hoped the NLRB will soon be able to adopt some of the recommendations to improve the agency's operations recently made by a blue-ribbon panel of labor law attorneys.

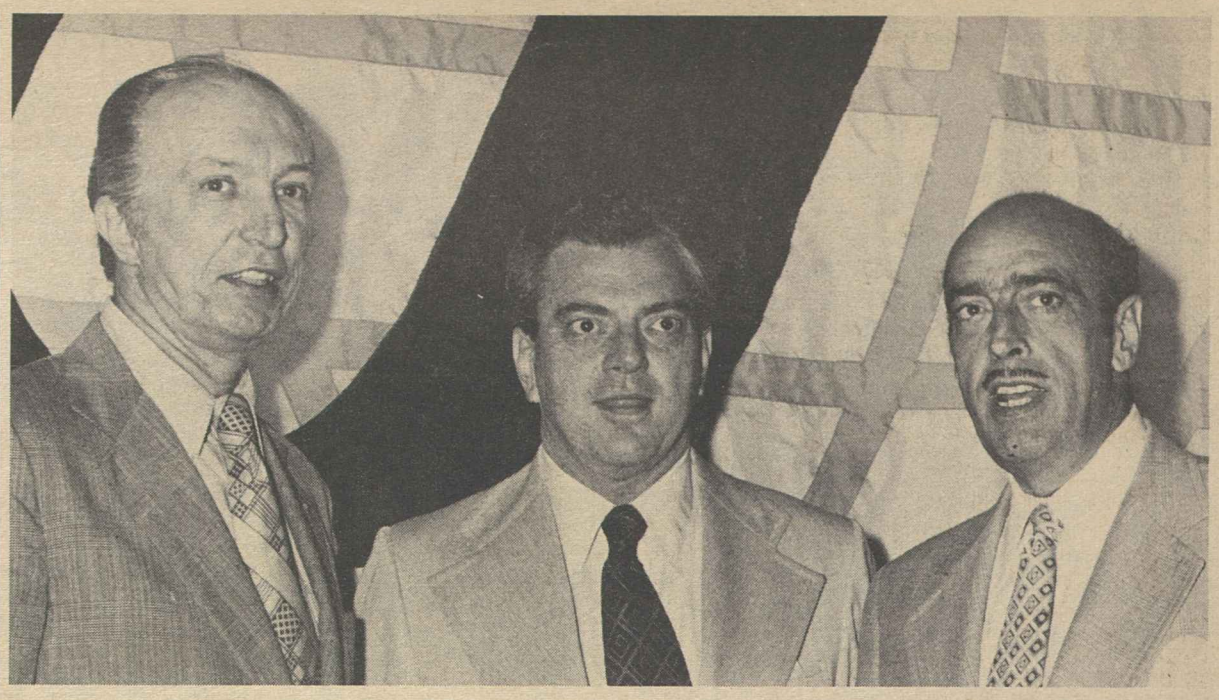
Highlights of the NLRB report:

- The board conducted 8,638 elections, of which 8,027 were collective-bargaining elections and 611 were for decertification. Unions won 3,993, or 50 percent, of the elections.
- Of the charges brought against employers, 15,090, or 64 percent of the total, alleged discrimination or illegal discharge of workers. There were 6,729 refusal-to-bargain allegations, about 29 percent of the charges.
- Unions filed 56 percent, or 13,208, of the charges against employers. Individuals filed 10,225, and employers filed 63 charges against other employers.
- As to charges against unions, 6,740 were filed by individuals, or 62 percent of the total of 10,898. Employers filed 3,898, and other unions filed the 260 remaining charges.

The annual report also revealed that the board collected $11,635,885 in back pay for employees unlawfully discharged. This was the largest amount in NLRB history. Also, job reinstatement was offered 4,440 individuals unlawfully discriminated against under provisions of the NLRA.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: AFL-CIO Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.



EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION of the pension reform law is essential to American workers and retirees, Thomas R. Donahue, left, told 5,300 pension fund trustees and advisers at a conference of the International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans in Miami Beach, Fla. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, was joined by Noel A. Levin, foundation president, and President Kenneth J. Brown, right, of the Graphic Arts International Union, a member of the foundation's board of directors.

Pension Fund Problems Linked To Dual-Agency Administration

Miami Beach, Fla.—Pension fund problems stemming from the dual administration of the 1974 pension reform law could be eased by broad interim exemptions, Thomas R. Donahue told a national conference of pension fund trustees and advisers here.

Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, said such action is essential to clear away a logjam of decisions affecting investments of private pension funds.

Dual administration of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) by the Labor Dept. and the Internal Revenue Service has resulted in delay and inaction, he stressed.

Addressing the 22nd annual education conference of the International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, Donahue said, "even with all of its imperfections, the law itself is far better than the administration has been thus far."

Donahue told the 5,300 pension fund representatives that "dual administration is not working well. It has created a logjam in the issuance of regulations and frustrated smooth and even-handed administration."

As a result, "important decisions have been unnecessarily delayed or unnsatisfactory conclusions arrived at because of the duplication and overlapping authority," he said.

"As things now stand," Donahue observed, "a number of legitimate transactions are prohibited by ERISA—and will remain so until exemptions are issued."

He said that with hundreds of requests for exemptions awaiting action, pension plan officials are confused, uncertain and insecure in their feeling that they may be in technical violation of the law.

"Thousands of plans are continuing traditional practices that have always been considered prudent, lawful and in the best interest of participants," Donahue noted. "But these practices are today illegal."

In answer to his rhetorical question, "Where do we go from here?" Donahue said, "Well, one thing is for sure— we are not going back to the way things stood before ERISA."

Solutions can be found, he stressed. And although many of the problem areas involve multi-employer plans, that does not mean subsequent decisions should adversely affect single-employer plans, or vice versa.

He pointed out that building trades unions and industrial unions took different approaches to the legislation. But efforts by President Robert A. Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and President I. W. Abel of the Industrial Union Dept. helped resolve the differences.

Donahue said it's doubtful that a total resolution of the problems under ERISA can be achieved short of action by Congress.

Lifetime Security Keys Steel Bargaining Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

scheduled to expire on Oct. 31, 1977.

The contract goals of the policy committee will be implemented by individual industry bargaining panels. The overall objective is "to ensure that the economic security of our members and the dignity of their jobs will be protected against changes brought about by economic conditions or by the profit-oriented decisions of management."

The statement declared that job and income security today are crucial because of increased automation, corporate maneuvering, and economic instability.

"We must have a lifetime security program, guaranteeing that a Steelworker will have a job and will receive full pay irrespective of circumstances outside his or her control," the policy statement declared. A step in that direction, it noted, would be extending supplemental unemployment benefits coverage to more USWA members, including those with one year's service.

The statement called for "an adequate and fair" pension plan. Eligibility for normal retirement should be reduced, pension benefits raised, and all benefits protected by cost-of-living adjustment provisions, the union said.

As for wages, "we need, and are entitled to, a substantial wage increase" which will restore purchasing power lost to higher living costs, the committee asserted. Moreover, it said, COL provisions should apply to all hours paid—including vacation pay and holiday pay—and should be included in the computation of pension and insurance benefits.

Other bargaining objectives:

- A shorter work week. "It is now time to move to a reduced work week with no loss of pay and without extending the normal work day," the committee declared.
- An end to the company practice of "contracting out" work that could be done by Steelworkers.
- Extended vacations which, the statement observed, "increase job opportunities, and thereby add to the income security of all employees." All extended vacation benefits should be in addition to regular vacations.
- Increased health - insurance coverage. The union wants chiropractic services covered by health plans and calls for a "comprehensive program of vision care" and coverage for all prescription drugs in medical plans.
- Elimination of compulsory overtime, plus a greater overtime premium. "Overtime must not be used to discourage employment opportunities or expansion of any unit," the policy statement asserted.

The policy committee also wants a sick-leave program, group legal service programs, improved shift premiums, liberalized leaves of absence, and more paid holidays.

Meany Hits U.S. Funding Of All-British TV Series

AFL-CIO President George Meany told the Corporation for Public Broadcasting that its decision to help fund an all-British production of 36 Shakespearean plays to be shown on U.S. public television "cannot be justified."

He wrote CPB Chairman Henry Loomis that the labor movement "vigorously protests" the use of taxpayer dollars to create jobs in other countries at a time of heavy unemployment in the performing arts and related crafts. American artists, he noted, have put on highly successful Shakespearean productions in this country.

Meany said several members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council have suggested that the labor movement "re-evaluate its historic support of public television" in view of the CPB decision. "I have promised to communicate to these vice presidents your answer to this protest," Meany wrote Loomis.

The CPB board earlier had reaffirmed its intention to go ahead with a six-year program of grants to the BBC to help pay for the series.

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Kirkland Stresses Labor's Voice in World Economy

Sharp Shift Forecast in Workforce

White-collar workers are expected to account for more than half of the nation's employed workers by 1985, revised occupational projections by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show.

In an article in BLS's Monthly Labor Review, Max L. Carey reports that 53.2 million workers, or 51.5 percent of the total, will be employed in white-collar positions by 1985. In 1974, about 48.6 percent of the number of employed workers held white-collar jobs.

Carey, a BLS labor economist, says that the number of white-collar workers—the largest major occupational category in the workforce—is projected to rise by almost 28 percent during the 1974-85 period. The number of service workers is expected to rise also by about 28 percent, from 11.4 million to 14.6 million, during the same period.

Blue-collar workers, the second largest major occupational category, are expected to increase their number by 13 percent, from 29.8 million in 1974 to 33.7 million in 1985. A decline of about 39 percent is anticipated in the number of farm workers, from 3 million in 1974 to 1.8 million in 1985, Carey says.

BLS forecasts an increase of about 20 percent in total employment between 1974 and 1985, from 85.9 million to 103.4 million. The 1985 estimate is about 1.9 million, or 1 percent, more than BLS's previous projection and reflects an expectation of higher labor-force participation, Carey observes.

In 1973, when BLS last made similar projections, total employment in 1985 was estimated at 101.4 million. Carey notes that the upward revision in total employment is not distributed proportionately across occupations.

In fact, he points out, the revised projections for professional and technical workers, salesworkers, operatives, and private household workers are lower than 1973

(Continued on page 2)

Settlement At GM Ends IUE Strike

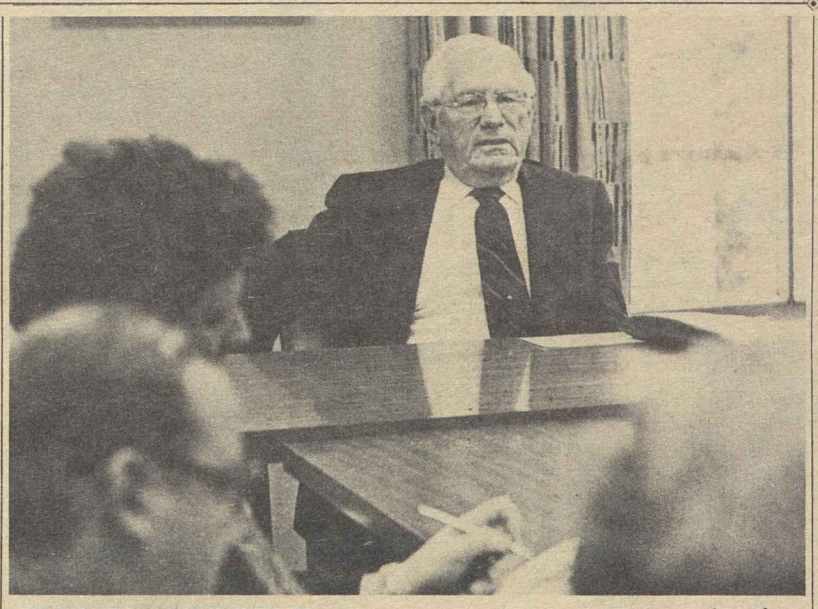
A new three-year contract covering 30,000 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers employed by General Motors was reached some 10 hours after the IUE-GM Conference Board voted to strike the giant firm.

The tentative settlement, which is subject to approval of the affected members, provides improved wages and benefits in a number of areas.

Three of the five IUE locals involved in the bargaining already have ratified the pact. The other two units, which constitute a majority of the IUE-GM members, were in the process of voting on the agreement.

Bargaining began July 21, and was extended beyond the Sept. 14 expiration date of the old contract. The union notified GM on Dec. 6 it would terminate the agreement on Dec. 9 unless a satisfactory contract were negotiated. IUE workers at four of the auto maker's parts assembly facilities in Ohio struck

(Continued on page 8)



FULL EMPLOYMENT goals were a major topic at the Industrial Union Dept.'s executive board meeting, IUD President I. W. Abel tells reporters at a news briefing.

Humphrey-Hawkins Bill:

IUD Calls for Action To Meet Jobs Need

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. called on President-elect Carter to act decisively as soon as he takes office "to get America back to work" and restore economic growth.

A resolution by the IUD Executive Board reaffirmed strong support for the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill and urged the incoming Congress to pass it "very early" in the session.

IUD President I. W. Abel told a news conference that a worsening economic outlook adds to the urgency of job expansion programs. The department is planning an international trade and jobs conference early in 1977, and Abel said the intent is to bring in local and state leaders of affiliated unions who will spend part of the time lobbying for labor's program on Capitol Hill.

The IUD board termed the nation's continued high unemployment "completely unacceptable," and declared that the nation's economy "can do far better than this." But "it needs the encouragement and stimulation of government committed to growth and to full employment."

Calling on Carter to keep his promise of economic stimulation, the IUD asked for "immediate steps to stimulate the economy, which will create jobs quickly." And it asked follow-up "planning for the longer period of years ahead."

Abel stressed that the IUD and its affiliates will continue to press for safeguards against low-wage imports "with everything in our power" under the Carter Administration as under the Ford and Nixon Administrations.

In his own industry, Abel noted, the 15 million tons of imported steel amount to almost as much as the total production of the U.S. Steel Corp., which employs 94,000 American workers.

The IUD board also reaffirmed the department's participation in the Committee to Preserve American Color Television, the union-industry coalition.

It heard a report from Organization Director Nicholas Zonarich on coordinated organizing drives in the South. Abel told reporters that recent successes in southern organizing campaigns have "encouraged all of us" and affiliates that have taken part are "very enthused."

The board elected three union presidents to fill vacancies on its executive committee. They are Dominick D'Ambrosio of the Allied Industrial Workers, Kenneth T. Blaylock of the Government Employees and Carl Studenroth of the Molders.

Cites Stake Of Workers In Policies

By John R. Oravec

Port Chester, N.Y.—Organized labor fully intends to make its voice heard when foreign trade policies are being formulated, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland declared at a national conference on the Changing World Economy here.

Labor's aims and ideals are closer to the highest interests of most American people than are the objectives of those who tend to influence policy decisions, Kirkland said.

He rejected the notion held by some government policymakers and others that "labor's voice in world economic affairs is simply an interference" that produces "regrettable distortions in the proper order of things."

"International economic and political issues are far too important and affect the lives of far too many working people to be safely left in the hands of a tight and incestuous breed of economists and diplomats," he said.

And labor's voice will not be stilled with the "Pablum" of trade adjustment assistance that neither adjusts nor assists U.S. workers displaced by imports, Kirkland said in his keynote address to the conference.

The three-day meeting drew 300 representatives — including foreign trade and economics experts—from labor, business, universities, U.S. and foreign governments and international organizations. It was sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Cornell University and the State University of New York with the cooperation of the AFL-CIO and 11 unions.

Kirkland pointed out that labor has extensive experience in world affairs, citing in particular the fed-

(Continued on page 8)

Meany Presses Drive For ERA Ratification

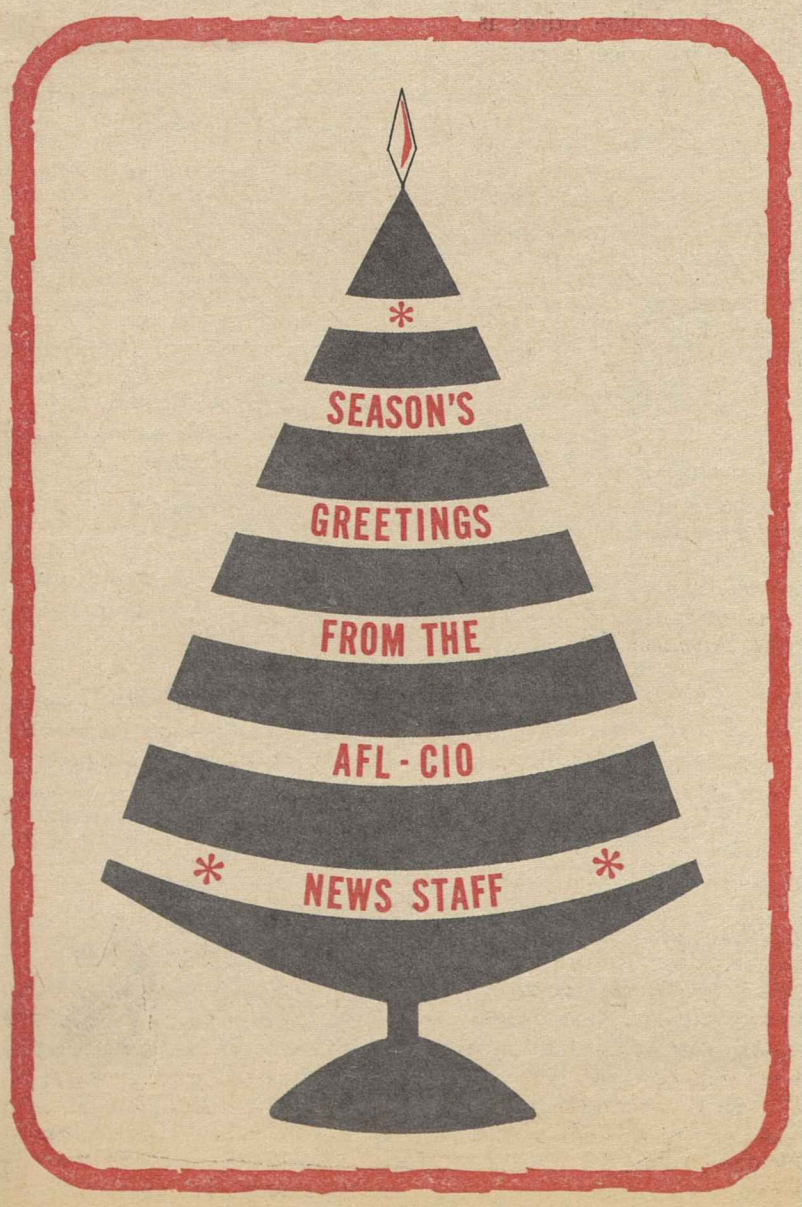
AFL-CIO President George Meany has urged an intensified trade union campaign for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment in states whose legislatures have not yet done so.

He also called on state AFL-CIO officials in states that have approved the amendment "to take the lead in opposing" resolutions introduced in several legislatures to rescind ratification.

Meany wrote to presidents of all state federations stressing the endorsement of ERA voted by the past two AFL-CIO conventions as "a symbol of commitment to equal opportunities for women and equal status for women."

Ratification by the required 38 states, Meany said, "will depend in large part on the activities of the labor movement." He urged the union leaders "to make certain that every member of your state legislature knows of the AFL-CIO's wholehearted endorsement of ERA." And Meany asked them to coordinate labor's efforts with "other responsible organizations" supporting ERA.

(Continued on page 8)



Zenith TV Workers Ask Import Curbs

Springfield, Mo. — A petition signed by nearly 2,000 Zenith television plant workers here asks the U.S. International Trade Commission for relief from job-destroying foreign TV imports.

The petitioners, members of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Local 1453, expressed fear that their livelihoods would be lost as TV imports threaten to capture a heavy share of the American market.

The petition was submitted to the ITC in conjunction with a similar appeal filed by the labor-industry coalition, the Committee to Preserve American Color Television. COMPACT is made up of nine affiliates of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. including the IBEW and five U.S. manufacturers of TV sets and components.

A copy of the IBEW petition was also presented to Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.) in Washington.

In responding to the petition, the ITC has agreed to launch an investigation into charges that the imports are seriously damaging the American television manufacturing industry and destroying the jobs of its workers.

ITC hearings are scheduled to begin Jan. 11 in Chicago, and on Jan. 18 in Washington.

The IBEW said that the penetration of color TV imports into the U.S. market has surged more than 400 percent between 1966 and 1975. At the present accelerated level of imports, "the rate of annual increase since 1966 could be as high as 1,000 percent by the end of this year."



PETITION SEEKING RELIEF from the flood of color television imports is presented to Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.), right, by officials of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. From left are Keith McAililey, IBEW director of manufacturing; President Charles H. Pillard, and Mel Boyle, legislative representative. The petition was signed by nearly 2,000 members of IBEW Local 1453 in Springfield, Mo., who are employed by the Zenith Electronics Corp.

17 State Jobless Rates Top National Average

Seventy-two large metropolitan areas and 17 states experienced unemployment in excess of the national jobless rate in October, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Eight urban areas—three each in Florida and California, one in New Jersey, and one in Texas—reported unemployment over 10 percent during the month.

Among the states that had unemployment rates at or above the unadjusted national rate in October were several of the most populous, including California, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Florida. Other states with levels above the national average were Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.

In its monthly series on state and metropolitan area unemployment, BLS uses the national unadjusted jobless rate for purposes of comparison. That is, the benchmark is not adjusted for normal seasonal fluctuations in hiring practices.

In October the unadjusted rate was 7.2 percent while the official seasonally adjusted figure was 7.9 percent. Since then, the adjusted rate has risen to 8.1 percent.

The figures on state joblessness are based on the number of state unemployment claimants and the estimated number of jobless workers ineligible for such benefits.

Of the nearly 200 major metropolitan areas for which October data were reported, El Paso, Texas, had the highest unadjusted jobless rate in October—12 percent.

Among other areas whose rates exceeded the national average were:

Modesto, Calif, 10.1 percent; San Diego, 10.8 percent; San Francisco-Oakland, 10.8 percent; Bridgeport, Conn., 9.5 percent; New Britain, Conn., 9.5 percent; Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla., 11.4 percent; Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla., 10.2 percent; West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, 11.2 percent; Detroit, 9.4 percent; Jackson, Mich., 9.5 percent; Las Vegas, 9.1 percent; Jersey City, 10 percent; New York, 9.5 percent; northeast Pennsylvania, 9.7 percent, and Tacoma, Wash., 9.6 percent.

Canada's Jobless Rate Drops to 7.3 Percent

Ottawa — Canada's jobless rate fell three-tenths of 1 percent to 7.3 percent in November, Statistics Canada reported.

Unemployment rates varied in each of the country's 10 provinces, ranging from 3.4 percent in Saskatchewan to 14.8 percent in Newfoundland. The jobless rate for Quebec province was 9.8 percent.

November was the eighth straight month that Canada's jobless rate has been over 7 percent. The October rate was the highest since May 1976 when the level was also 7.6 percent.

McClennan Hits 'Mess' In Public Bargaining

New Orleans—Legislation to guarantee bargaining rights for public employees is needed because "labor-management relationships in government are, generally speaking, a mess," President William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters told a Navy Dept. conference for civilian personnel directors here.

McClennan, who heads the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., proposed that sound legislation should include provisions for final and binding arbitration of impasse disputes.

"The road that appears to me to be the best, and perhaps the only, way out of our dilemma, is to pass a sound collective bargaining law for all government employees," McClennan said. "Perhaps we need two or even three such laws for the various sectors of government; it makes no difference to us how many laws are passed, so long as they are realistic and have a common purpose."

McClennan said the various executive orders governing federal labor-management relations are unsatisfactory because "we don't have ground rules to eliminate confusion and bitterness and promote industrial peace." At some state and local levels, adoption of binding arbitration procedures has promoted a better labor-management climate, he added.

McClennan said federal, state and local government legislation should cover the following points:

- Provision for bargaining on wages, hours, benefits and working conditions.
- "Universally observed" ground rules for labor-management affairs.
- Fair third-party final and binding decision-making to settle unresolved disputes.

McClennan noted that President-elect Carter has expressed "wholehearted agreement" about the desirability of sound collective bargaining for public employees.

Union Protests Pan Am Plans For Furlough

The Flight Engineers, whose members have made pay sacrifices for the past three years to help Pan American World Airways stay solvent, sharply protested the airline's announcement of a new job slash.

A before-Christmas announcement that an additional 158 flight engineers will be "furloughed" next year was viewed by the union as a contradictory postscript to a recent Pan Am announcement that the airline is "in much better shape" than in recent years.

Jack Barnwell, president of the Flight Engineers chapter at Pan Am, noted that the new furlough announcement came on the heels of an earlier furlough in which 300 of the union's members lost their jobs.

The union, charging "a serious betrayal" by Pan Am, said it will consider such counter-measures as "working to rule" and enlarging the scope of contract negotiations now under way.

By 1985:

Sharp Shifts Seen In U.S. Workforce

(Continued from Page 1)

projections. The reductions in these groups are just about offset by upward revisions in projected employment for managerial, clerical, craft, farm and service workers, except private household workers, and for nonfarm laborers.

Carey's article also includes data indicating that the supply of college graduates will outstrip demand over the next decade. Consequently, many jobs traditionally held by workers with only a high-school education may be filled by college graduates.

Carey bases his forecasts on the assumption of an average 3.8 percent annual growth rate in the nation's "real" gross national product during the 1974-85 period and a decline in unemployment to 4 percent by 1985.

The projected growth rates of white-collar, blue-collar, and service workers represent a continuation of already evident long-term trends, Carey notes. Within these broad categories, however, changes in technology and population patterns will cause employment trends to shift in some occupations. Some categories of clerical employees will grow with the continued proliferation of computer technology, for example, while others—such as file clerks—will be reduced.

Employment among professional and technical workers, which includes such highly trained personnel as physicians, lawyers, engineers, and scientists, is expected to rise from 12.3 million in 1974 to 16 million in 1985, an increase of almost 30 percent. As a result, the share of total employment attributed to professional and technical workers is expected to grow from 14.4 percent to 15.5 percent over the 1974-85 period.

Over the same period, the number of salesworkers is expected to rise from 5.4 million to 6.3 million, but the rate of increase—15.7 percent—is slower than that projected for total employment. Consequently, the proportion of salesworkers to total employment is expected to decline slightly, from 6.3 percent to 6.1 percent.

The blue-collar share of total employment is projected to fall from 34.6 to 32.6 percent by 1985, despite the rise in the number of workers actually employed in blue-collar jobs. Carey says the drop will come mostly among operatives, who will be the victims of a shift in consumer demand from goods-producing to service-producing industries.

Employment among skilled craft workers, however, is expected to increase at about the same rate as total employment, rising from 11.5 million in 1974 to 13.8 million in 1985. The craft share of total employment will continue to be slightly more than 13 percent.

Construction trade workers and mechanics, the two largest occupational categories in the craft group, are expected to account for about two-thirds of the group's employment gain.

The number of workers in construction trades is projected to increase from 3.5 million to 4.4 million during the 1974-85 period as a result of anticipated growth in the construction industry, Carey observes.

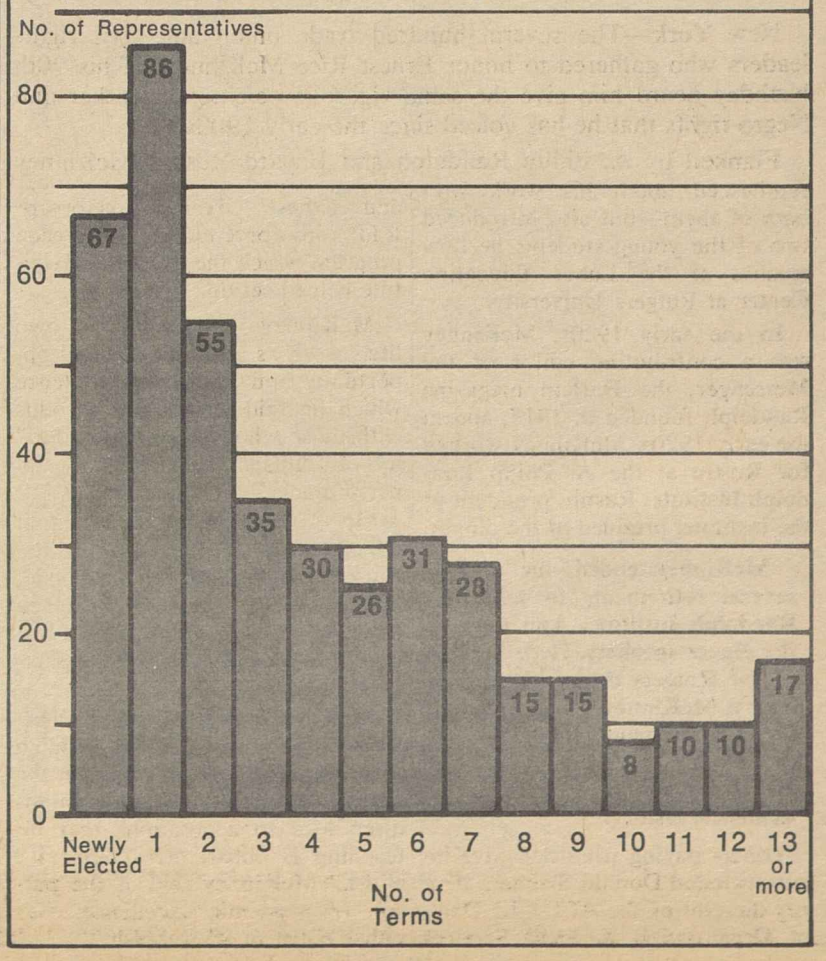
Between 1974 and 1985, Carey notes, job openings requiring college graduates are expected to total 12.1 million. Meanwhile, over the same period, 13.1 million workers with college degrees are expected to enter the labor force. Despite the excess supply, Carey says, college graduates are not expected to experience high levels of unemployment.

They are expected to continue to have a competitive advantage in the job market over those with less education. Instead, problems for college graduates will likely center on underemployment and job dissatisfaction as many individuals can be expected to take jobs for which a college degree is not required—jobs in which their training is not fully utilized."

Workers without college degrees may be severely affected, however, since they will be forced to compete directly with college-educated workers.

Makeup of the New House by Years of Service

(95th Congress, Convening in January 1977)



Midpoint in Negotiations:

Pay, Pensions Head Issues in Oil Talks

Higher wages, better pensions, and improvements in health and safety contract language are the pivotal issues in current talks between the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the oil industry, OCAW President A. F. Grospiron declared.

So far, Grospiron told a Washington news conference, the nation's major petroleum companies have not laid a contract proposal on the bargaining table, and while three weeks yet remain before the union's 430 contracts with the industry expire, OCAW is already looking over the horizon at the possibility of a strike.

"We have to be prepared for that possibility," Grospiron told reporters. "If there is one, it could be a severe one—particularly with a cold winter."

OCAW's nationwide bargaining affecting some 60,000 oil workers began in early November. Among the firms involved in the talks are American, Atlantic-Richfield, Gulf, Mobil, Phillips, Standard, and Texaco.

"It's their move now," said Grospiron, who directs the union's bargaining program. Traditionally, the industry has made its counter-proposal by mid-December, he observed. He said the companies are about a week behind schedule, if past negotiations are any guide.

If a strike does come, he said, it would probably focus on the issue of pension improvements. Rank-and-file meetings across the country indicated OCAW members considered the need for a substantial wage increase and a better pension package their most important contract goals, Grospiron said.

The union's existing agreements are scheduled to expire on Jan. 7 and 8. The two-year pacts are negotiated separately at the local level, and involve about one-third of the union's 180,000 total membership. The workers are employed by all of the major oil firms and most of the independents operating in the United States.

In the pension area, OCAW seeks retirement plans that are fully paid by employers, with a minimum benefit of $16.50 per month for each year of service. Grospiron noted that a few companies still persist in forcing their employees to make contributions.

The pension proposal also calls for a phased elimination of the existing practice under which pension benefits are reduced when social security benefits rise. In effect, Grospiron said, the employers are the real beneficiaries of any social security benefit improvements under such an arrangement.

The union is seeking a substantial wage increase in each year of the contract. At this point, OCAW bargainers have not specified a percentage increase, but Grospiron said it should be one that will provide oil workers with an adequate standard of living and recoup wages lost due to inflation.

Also in the wage area, the union seeks full cost-of-living protection and higher premium pay. Shift premiums now are nothing more than token payments, at 20 and 40 cents an hour for evening-shift workers and midnight-shift workers, respectively, Grospiron said. The union has proposed increases of 5 and 10 percent.

While management has come a long way in providing worker protection from occupational safety and health hazards, the union would like to see it go further.

"In our surveys, we have found more and more cases where there are real health hazards in the workplace," Grospiron reported. He said OCAW has spent large sums of money to collect data on the dangers in the industry, and "we feel management should pay for some of this."

Thus, the union is asking employers to pay for epidemiological studies of morbidity and mortality statistics involving workers in the industry. Such surveys on the rate of sickness and death in a given group of employees would be made at least once during the term of the contract, with the results turned over to the union in writing.



BACK OF THE BUS carries the union label message of the Ladies' Garment Workers in major Canadian cities, including Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Close Vote, 'Faithless' Elector, Revive Direct Election Debate

By David L. Perlman

Jimmy Carter was elected President of the United States on Dec. 13 under a procedure spelled out in the Constitution but vastly different in practice than the nation's founders had envisioned.

Ballots were cast in 50 state capitals and the District of Columbia by 538 men and women who were bound only by tradition to vote for the presidential and vice presidential candidates who received the most votes in their states.

The result, to be formally announced by Vice President Rockefeller on Jan. 6 to a joint session of Congress, was 297 votes for Carter, 240 for President Ford, the losing Republican Party candidate, and one vote for Ronald Reagan, who wasn't on the ballot in any state. In the separate vice presidential tally, Democrat Walter F. Mondale received 297 votes and Republican Robert Dole had 241 votes.

Reagan's vote came from one of the nine electors from the state of Washington. He had been designated by the Republican Party as an elector pledged to Ford, who carried the state. But he announced that he had voted for Reagan as an exercise of personal conscience.

It was the second successive presidential election in which a so-called "faithless" elector broke with tradition. Some states have laws requiring electors to vote for the winning candidate but Washington does not.

The episode added to revived interest in proposed constitutional amendments to change the electoral system of indirect selection of the President and Vice President.

Most of the pressure for change, however, has come from concern that the vagaries of the electoral vote system could bring about the election of a presidential ticket that received fewer votes nationwide than an opposing slate. That hasn't happened since 1888 when Republican Benjamin Harrison trailed in the popular vote but won the presidency with 233 electoral votes to 168 for Democrat Grover Cleveland. But it could easily have happened this year and in other recent presidential elections.

Thus, the Carter-Mondale ticket polled 1,618,417 more votes on Nov. 2 than did the Ford-Dole slate. But a switch of fewer than 10,000 votes in Ohio and Hawaii would have changed the outcome. Comparable tilts could have changed the result of the 1960 and 1968 elections.

A labor-supported drive for a constitutional amendment reached its high point after the 1968 elections, when the House voted 339-70 approval of a direct-election plan. It would have abolished the electoral college system and given victory to the presidential ticket receiving the most popular votes, provided that amounted to at least 40 percent of the total votes cast. If under 40 percent, a runoff election would be held between the two top tickets.

The Senate failed to break a filibuster and take up the measure. Two votes attempting to end the filibuster indicated the amendment would have received majority support, but not the two-thirds required to send a proposed constitutional amendment to the states for ratification.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), the chief congressional sponsor of direct election of the President, held hearings in subsequent congresses. But interest in the issue died down after the one-sided 1972 presidential election.

A renewed drive to change the Constitution appears certain in the 95th Congress, which convenes Jan. 4. Calls for abolition of the electoral system were sounded in a number of states—by electors themselves and by state officials.

The Constitution leaves it up to each state to determine for itself how to choose its electors. In the nation's earliest years, this was commonly done by the state legislatures, and South Carolina continued to use that system until the Civil War.

Even when popular election of electors became common, some states chose their electors by congressional district—making it possible to split a state's electoral votes.

Maine is the only state that now has such a system; it adopted it before the 1972 elections. Under Maine's plan, the ticket receiving the most votes statewide gets two of the state's four electoral votes. The electoral vote for each of the two congressional districts goes to the ticket carrying that district. As it happened, in both elections since the change the statewide winner also won both congressional districts so the Maine electoral vote was not divided.

That was one of the plans considered and rejected by the House in 1969. Opponents stressed that it could result, just as the present system, in the election of a President who received fewer votes than his closest opponent.

Some of the opposition to a direct election process has come for pragmatic reasons—at times from small states that are now somewhat overrepresented in electoral votes. Each state is entitled to two votes plus one vote for each House seat —a minimum of three. Opposition has also come from persons who see an advantage in the importance the winner-take-all system gives to the big industrial states and the important voting blocs to which presidential candidates must pay attention.

But no one has seriously proposed going back to the original constitutional concept of the electoral college system — indirect election of the President and Vice President by an elite group whose judgment could be trusted better than that of the general populace.

The closest approach to such a free choice system came in the 1960 presidential election, when Mississippi voters gave a plurality to a slate of unpledged electors over electors pledged to the Democratic and Republican candidates. They eventually cast their votes for Virginia Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Sr., whose name wasn't on the ballot.

Under the states' rights constitutional formula that largely governs presidential elections, Alabama's voters in 1948 didn't even have the opportunity to vote for incumbent President Harry S. Truman.

The Dixicrat-controlled state Democratic Party was supporting the States' Rights Party candidacy of Strom Thurmond. So Alabama voters could cast ballots for electors pledged to Thurmond, to Republican Thomas E. Dewey, to Progressive Party candidate Henry A. Wallace or to the Prohibition Party candidate—but not to the incumbent President who won the election.

Black Labor Educator E. R. McKinney Honored

New York—The several hundred trade union and civil rights leaders who gathered to honor Ernest Rice McKinney on his 90th birthday heard him give the same vigorous defense of worker and Negro rights that he has voiced since the early 1900s.

Flanked by A. Philip Randolph and Bayard Rustin, McKinney reminisced about his work with both of them—but also introduced two of the young students he now teaches at the Labor Education Center at Rutgers University.

In the early 1920s, McKinney was a contributing editor of the Messenger, the Harlem magazine Randolph founded in 1917, and in the early 1970s, McKinney worked for Rustin at the A. Philip Randolph Institute. Rustin, president of the institute, presided at the dinner.

McKinney ended one of his several retirements to join the Randolph Institute. And one of the dinner speakers, Herb Levine of the Rutgers center, described how a McKinney project during those "retirements," a history of the black American worker, is now being developed at Rutgers as an oral history.

Others paying tribute to McKinney included Donald Slaiman, deputy director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services and Ernest Green, director of RTP, an apprenticeship outreach program which the Randolph Institute helped set up.

McKinney described his own life's work as a quest for equal opportunity and academic excellence which he said leaves him at odds with those who use "black studies" to camouflage shoddy academic performance.

"It has been my contention that all students should learn to use the English language," McKinney said, so that whether students are black or white or studying physics or history, their work can be decipherable to others.

McKinney, a graduate of Oberlin College and of Dunbar High School in Washington, D.C., in the early 1900s, said that such opinions often lead to accusations that his teaching is elitist. "Of course it's elitist," McKinney said of the pursuit of academic excellence. "It's either elitist or it's rubbish."

Pamphlet Stresses Value of College

A new pamphlet has been issued by the American Association of State Colleges & Universities to refute some recent claims that the value of college education is declining.

The publication points out that college-educated persons are generally better off in both economic and non-economic terms than those who don't get a higher education.

The AFL-CIO is allied with AASCU as a cooperating organization in the National Coalition for Lower Tuition in Higher Education.

Single copies of the pamphlet, titled The Value of a College Education, are available for 50 cents from AASCU Publications, Suite 700 One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036. Orders of 100 or more are 35 cents per copy.

Christmas 1976

ON THIS CHRISTMAS 1976 the quest for peace continues in Southern Africa, Northern Ireland, the Middle East—wherever the whine of gunfire and the boom of bombs are taking lives and bringing death, fear and despair.

In the more than quarter century since the holocaust of World War II, the striving for peace has continued unabated with but limited success. For there are nations to whom power and control are more important than peace—the nations that have refused to condemn terrorism or torture as political weapons.

Nevertheless, the struggle to establish peace and freedom on a lasting basis must continue without letup. For it is as clear as it was in 1945 that there is no alternative to peace in this age of missiles and satellites; peace today is a condition of survival.

The free world has the resources, the manpower and the ability to rid the world of hunger and disease and to provide the basis of social justice so that all men can taste of bread and freedom.

Yet as we move farther along in the 1970s, repression and dictatorship are still prevalent for most of the world's peoples, and the battle against hunger and disease and want goes slowly.

But the struggle goes on because there is the eternal hope for a better tomorrow, another opportunity to try to bring to fruition the ancient message of peace and goodwill.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY there is a sense of unease and frustration as the problems of unemployment and inflation, poverty and discrimination and injustice persist, albeit in small measure when compared to the problems elsewhere in the world.

It is time, perhaps, to shed the self-indulgence, the hedonistic lifestyles, and turn with vigor and determination to solving the ills still besetting us, the problems still unsolved.

As we make the turn into 1977 the trade union movement, operating as it has always as the people's lobby, will take up anew the battle to bring a sense of dignity and worth and well-being, a fair share of the wealth they produce, to America's workers and to the nation as a whole.

The issues change little: a good job, decent housing, proper health care, quality education, assistance against the hazards of unemployment, injury, old age, and above all an atmosphere in which freedom—civil rights, civil liberties—and peace can flourish.

Peace and goodwill, bread and freedom—these are the goals that express the essence of the trade union movement and for which it will expend all its efforts and resources.

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Two Different Worlds:

High Death Rate in Poor Lands Sad Solution to Overpopulation

By Gus Tyler

RELAX EVERYBODY: the world is not about to be overpopulated after all.

According to the World Watch Research Institute, population on this little old planet is not growing as fast as predicted. The fear that the number of people on earth would double by the year 2000 is unwarranted.

If you compare the rate of population growth in 1975 with that in 1970, you will find that we are slowing down. In 1970, the rate was 1.9 percent annually—69 million on a base of 3.59 billion; in 1975, the rate fell to 1.64—64 million out of 3.92 billion.

The study claims that this reversal of the trend is a first in the world's history. The claim seems somewhat exaggerated, if one recalls the period of the Bubonic Plague, the Hundred Years' War, or—if you are a true believer—the Great Deluge in the time of Noah. Nevertheless, this drop in population growth is, for our time, most significant.

The special significance lies in the fact that the drop has been taking place in both the rich and poor countries simultaneously. But — for opposite reasons.

In the rich countries, population is slowing down to a no-growth rate for both economic and technical reasons. Adults do not need children to support them now or in their old age.

So they plan smaller families either by the use of contraceptives or by taking advantage of natural biologic rhythms.

In the poor countries, however, the drive to reproduce remains high. Kids are the major cash crop for the indigent. The children bring in a few pennies and, in later years, the sons and daughters are the substitute for a civilized system of social security.

Contraceptive devices are either unknown or unused. Hence the baby boom goes on.

But, in countries like India and Bangladesh, the population has not grown as expected because people are dying as fast as they are being born. They perish from hunger—with its accompanying diseases.

In the rich countries, population is slowing down because of a lower birth rate; in the poor countries, population is slowing down because of a higher death rate.

While all this adds up to a statistical "solution" of our population problem, somehow the whole picture looks obscenely immoral, as "we" are "saved" by controlled births and "they" are "saved" by uncontrolled death.

In the light of this bad "good news," there is increasing appeal in the proposal of those who would make the technically backward lands more efficient producers of agricultural products.

Countries like India and Bangladesh, with their huge peasant populations, could be taught to make better use of their soil, to grow things as they can be grown with our modern methods. Then these benighted nations need no longer look to death to be their savior.

With improved farm productivity, these people could feed themselves more adequately and even have a surplus for sale. They would be able to count on production rather than reproduction for their cash crop. They would be under less compulsion to turn out more and more progeny.

But so long as great arable areas of the world are allowed to be worked and worn out in ancient ways, our planet will be two worlds: one living by planning life and the other surviving by unplanned death.

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Labor's Role In World Trade

The notion is epidemic that labor's voice in world economic affairs is simply an interference, producing regrettable distortions in the proper order of things. . . .

We do not, of course, accept that view. International economic and political issues are far too important and affect the lives of far too many working people to be safely left in the hands of a tight, incestuous breed of economists and diplomats. . . .

Labor's voice belongs and ought to be at the center of decisions when they are made, rather than on the fringes where they are talked about after they are made. . . .

Our interests embrace the preservation of economic opportunity . . . the defense and expansion of human rights and human freedom . . . a system of relations between labor and management whereby they confront each other as independent parties, rather than government agents.

—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at a national conference on the Changing World Economy, Dec. 15, 1976.

GOP at Low Ebb:

Carter's Broad-Based Victory Caps Steady Democratic Rise

The following is excerpted from "The '76 Elections: A Watershed Victory" by Rex Hardesty in the December 1976 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

IT'S IMPOSSIBLE to over-estimate the importance of the presidency in the modern world. The point is underlined by the governmental stalemate under Ford's string of 1975-76 vetoes and by the drift of Supreme Court decisions since the fifth Nixon-Ford appointee provided it with a conservative majority.

The 1976 election was the first presidential election after the Watergate scandals and Nixon's resignation, which contributed to the large number of Democrats who will accompany Carter to Washington in January 1977. Democrats added two seats to an already imposing 290-seat House majority; held their 62-38 majority in the Senate; and took over one more governor's seat, leaving the Republicans with only 12.

But unlike Carter's victory, those margins are more of a culmination of previous patterns than a departure. Before 1968, congressional elections generally followed a historic pattern. In 1964, Johnson's sizable coattails swept in a number of new House Democrats, many of whom were doomed to go right back out again in 1966 in the normal leveling off. In 1966, Republicans regained 47 seats in the House and four in the Senate. The 1966 elections also saw an important hint of what was to come in national campaign issues as a handful of liberals were beaten by campaigns pitched on such issues as campus disorder, crime and the U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Also that year, Republicans began a big takeover of governor's seats, symbolized by arch-conservative Ronald Reagan's victory in California, the nation's largest state.

But when those ingredients—and the Democrats' disarray—fell together in 1968 to allow the Republicans to regain the presidency, there were almost no coattails. Richard Nixon became the first President in a century to be elected without a majority in either house of Congress. The conservative congressional momentum was stopped although the GOP did retain a 33-17 edge in governorships, including all but Texas among the nation's 10 largest states.

In 1970, the Democrats began moving the "ratchet" forward without the expected slippage. The Democratic House majority grew to 255 in 1970, dropped only to 243 in the Nixon landslide in 1972, and jumped to 290 in 1974. The Senate, with fewer seats at stake, saw a Democratic low point of 55 in 1970; but that majority grew to 57 in 1972 and to 62 in 1974. Meanwhile, the governorships underwent the most dramatic change. The 33-17 Republican edge on the eve of the 1970 elections has now flopped to 37-12 the other way. The GOP now holds only Ohio, Illinois and Michigan among the 10 largest states.

Overall, Republicans were left in dire straits by the 1976 elections, with the party of Lincoln and emancipation getting as little as 6 percent of the minority group vote after a drift so far to the right that Gerald Ford was considered the "moderate" in his long struggle against Reagan for the GOP presidential nomination. But a prognosis that the party will disappear or change its name sounds very similar to what was said in the wake of Barry Goldwater's 1964 loss, just months before the 1966 Republican resurgence.

Similar overstatements have already been made about the Democratic victory of 1976—a mistake common to trying to forecast the next election solely on the basis of the last one. The emergence of a New South has been heralded five times now since Atlanta Constitution editor Henry W. Grady coined the expression in 1886—and several of those heraldings were followed by a quantum leap in the influence of the Ku Klux Klan. Similar overstatement followed Nixon's 1968 victory when "The Emerging Republican Majority" thesis of Kevin Phillips gave birth to a conservative southern strategy.

THE 1976 VICTORY by Carter and by southern liberals like Sen. James Sasser in Tennessee and Gov. David Pryor in Arkansas may have buried that theory. But at the same time, an attempt to repeal the right-to-work law in Pryor's Arkansas went down under the weight of a last-minute advertising blitz, leaving no grounds for the illusion that the emergence of a "New South" will, for instance, melt the intransigence to worker bargaining rights and industrial democracy.

What was possible for Nixon in his own race in 1972 did not hide the fact that the Republican victory was planted in very shallow soil. The GOP was citing the "conversion" of southern Democrats like Jesse Helms, Mills Godwin or John Connally—events not sorely contested—while southern city and state legislative elections were showing that the GOP was building almost no base.

There was also much more to Carter's victory than "southerners voting their accent," as claimed by Sen. Robert Dole, the defeated vice presidential nominee. Carter did get 118 electoral votes by winning all but Virginia among the 11 states of the Confederacy, but he got more, 132, from the northern tier of states stretching from Massachusetts to Minnesota, and a vital 40 from a sweep of the border states—Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. The final seven were picked up in D.C. and Hawaii, the nation's two highest concentrations of minority group voters.

Community Services Study:

Nursing Home Industry Lacks Safeguards for Quality Care

IN THE RUSH to meet the mounting demand for long-term care facilities, the nation's nursing home industry has "grown geometrically" without the standards, controls and safeguards needed to guarantee top-quality care in decent surroundings.

That report was made on preliminary findings of the AFL-CIO's continuing national survey of nursing homes by the federation's Assistant Director of Community Services, John McManus. Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, McManus said a comprehensive report will be made to the AFL-CIO Executive Council in February and may form the basis for legislative and regulatory recommendations.

The aim of the study, he stressed, is "to bring some fresh air and sunlight" into conditions that prevail in the thousands of nursing homes across the country, a large portion of which have sprung up in the last decade as the Medicare and Medicaid programs came into operation.

He said that more than 20 communities with a wide geographic and demographic spread are involved in the study, which is being conducted by local central labor councils, in a joint effort with the National Council of Senior Citizens. He noted that the on-the-spot checklists used by survey volunteers were developed by the NCSC and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Appearing with McManus on the AFL-CIO produced interview was Daniel Seikaly, a staff attorney for the Legal Research and Services for the Elderly project of the NCSC, who declared there is urgent need for "decisive action" to curb and correct widespread conditions that "affect the quality of care and often put patients in life-threatening situations."

McManus and Seikaly agreed that "isolation" is a major problem for nursing home patients and a major roadblock to improving their conditions, and that "isolation is all too often more detrimental to the patients than the condition which placed them in the nursing home in the first place."

They were questioned by Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Long-Term Care and Justin McCarthy of Press Associates, Inc.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

AS THE SEEMINGLY inexorable rise in unemployment continues to take its toll on American workers, only unemployment compensation benefits and meager savings stand between the millions of jobseekers and acute hardship.

In November, according to Labor Dept. statistics, some 7.8 million Americans—8.1 percent of the workforce—could make Christmas plans between trips to employment agencies, personnel offices and hiring halls. They were out of work. Organized labor says it was worse, that fully 10.5 million workers were facing bleak, jobless Christmases.

To those who argue that unemployment benefits are too high or encourage workers to collect "handouts" rather than look for a job, a number of recent studies and scholarly articles point out that it just isn't so. The reports—by the government, by a private firm and by a pair of academic economists—show that the benefits do only what they were intended to: they allow a worker to keep his or her family together until, if the worker's lucky, a new and decent job can be found.

Even then, survival on the proceeds of an unemployment comp check can be tenuous. A study by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. of Princeton, N.J., revealed the following about the "easy-go-lucky life" of a jobless worker collecting unemployment benefits:

- The average weekly income of the group studied dropped from $271 (while working) to $178 (while collecting benefits).
- More than half the families studied had to cut their spending for food, clothing and recreation.
- Some families (the study looked at whites, minorities, male heads of households, female heads of households, etc.) cut their housing costs by moving to cheaper quarters.

Usually hand-in-glove with the "good life" charge is the one that says workers could get jobs if they really wanted to (but presumably, according to the Mathematica study, prefer to cut down on food and clothing). A Labor Dept. study on what happens to workers whose benefits have run out shows it isn't so—2 of every 3 workers were still unemployed and looking for work a year after their benefits ran out.

ANOTHER INTERESTING POINT in the Labor Dept. study harkens back to the study refuting the "free rider" charges. It can reasonably be asked that if, indeed, workers look forward to a government dole, why then did the Labor Dept. study come up with the finding that only 6 percent of those workers who exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits turned to welfare? And why did only 9 percent turn to the use of food stamps? And why did only 5 percent take advantage of Medicaid benefits?

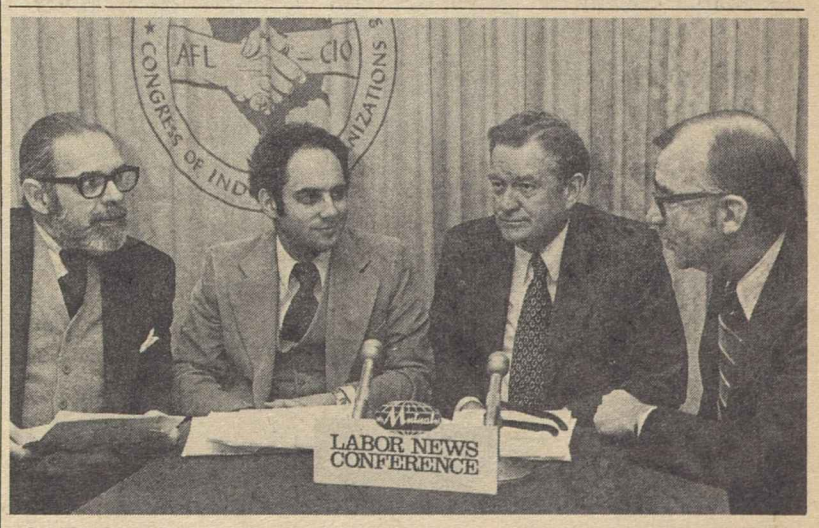
Apparently the overwhelming majority of workers don't want what some consider "government handouts," even though these payments are nothing more than insurance that the workers have, in effect, been paying premiums on all their working lives.

Rather, they want decent jobs at decent wages, and a study by Arizona State University economics professors Paul L. Burgess and Jerry L. Kingston shows how these benefits help toward that end.

In an article in the October "Industrial and Labor Relations Review," Burgess and Kingston show that by availing themselves of UI benefits payments, most workers are able to search for and find the jobs that are best for them and best for the nation's economy.

As low as the benefits might be, they do take enough pressure off the unemployed worker so that he or she can find a suitable job, work generally comparable in pay to the job last held.

Unemployment can be a horror, to be sure. A 1976 study for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress found that more than 29,000 stress-related deaths in a five-year period beginning in 1970 could be related to a 1.4 percent rise in joblessness that year—including at least 1,500 suicides. How many more deaths, how much more misery, would workers face if they didn't have even the minimal help of unemployment benefits?



SAFEGUARDS TO ASSURE quality care in decent surroundings in the nation's nursing homes lag far behind the rapid growth of the industry, warned John McManus, second from right, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, and Daniel Seikaly, second from left, of the National Council of Senior Citizens. Questioning them on Labor News Conference were Justin McCarthy of Press Associates, Inc., left, and Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Long-Term Care. The AFL-CIO produced interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Public Angered by Rate Hikes As Car Insurance Profits Boom

By Sidney Margolius

WITH PUBLIC PROTESTS mounting over car insurance increases, officials in a number of states are beginning to probe the reasons for the boosts at a time when industry profits are growing.

In New York, State Sen. John A. Dunne is investigating the higher rates set by insurers with no visible resistance from the state's Insurance Dept., and also the fact that insurance is becoming harder to get for many drivers.

In Virginia, Insurance Commissioner John Day revealed that it is no longer just young and old drivers, those with accident or traffic records or those who live in so-called "high-risk" areas, who are being forced into assigned risk pools. Traditionally preferred risks such as 40-year-old family men, are also being put into this category. There they must pay an extra premium on top of recent hikes to get any insurance at all.

Virginia drivers, facing increasing difficulties of getting insurance at all, were hit this year with an average increase of 34 percent. Oregon drivers fared even worse, with a hike of 45 percent. Drivers in Georgia, Indiana, New Jersey and Wisconsin are paying 15 to 20 percent more, the MacNeil-Lehrer Report on Public TV recently revealed. In New York, average rates have risen 55 percent since mid-1975. Rates have gone up in varying extent in all other states.

As an example of the new high rates, insurance for an adult driving a late-model Chevrolet in Milwaukee jumped from $238 last year to $294 this year; in Los Angeles, from $334 to $388, and in New York City, from $716 to $865.

A federal official has charged that the insurance industry sought—and got—the big hikes in an exaggerated reaction to recent increases in their own costs, mainly the costs of repairing cars and of medical care. J. Robert Hunter, acting federal insurance administrator, predicted that industry profits will reach record levels in another year.

The fact that insurance companies don't count their investment income in setting rates often enables them to show so-called "underwriting losses" or reduce their profits for bookkeeping purposes. This notorious practice, condoned by most state insurance departments, is coming under increasing fire as rates rise to levels that harm many working families.

Thus, one leading insurance company reported an "underwriting loss" of $32 million in 1975. But the "loss" was more than made up by investment income of $43 million.

The seriousness of the shutdown on new applications by many of the relatively lower-cost companies is demonstrated by the notice sent by one big company to its salesmen in Virginia, Commissioner Day reports. The notice said that no longer eligible are sports car types; all drivers under 21, and unmarried drivers under 25. Also, any applicant must be free of violations and accidents in the past 36 months.

More and more drivers are complaining about the rates and lack of accessibility to their state insurance departments (located at the state capital), but also to their assemblymen and state senators. The hope is that the state legislators will try to stiffen the often weak resistance of the insurance departments to industry pressures.

Otherwise the only palliative left to individual car owners is to choose larger deductibles and to drop any but the most essential insurance. As we've previously noted, it may not be worth carrying collision insurance at all on an older car. You may not be getting as much coverage as you think. The insurer will pay only the actual cash market value of any damaged or destroyed car.

Even in states with no-fault insurance laws many drivers pass up the optional discounts or deductibles available to them.

WHILE NO-FAULT insurance laws in some states have failed to halt the rising rates, the "coordination of benefits" available in a few states does permit aware drivers to reduce costs somewhat.

This option, available in a few larger states such as Pennsylvania, Michigan and Massachusetts, lets policyholders use their other health insurance or wage contribution programs as the primary provider of no-fault benefits. In that case, the auto insurance company must reduce its rate proportionately.

One large company, Allstate, also has begun rating cars on the basis of how often they're stolen or damaged and how costly they are to repair. Among models which will get some reduction in rates as the result include Chevrolet Impala, Caprice, Chevelle, Malibu and Nova; Dodge Dart, Aspen and Monaco; Plymouth Valiant, Volare, Fury, Grand Fury and Satellite; Olds Omega, 88 and 98; all Chryslers; Buick Apollo and Skylark; Pontiac Bonneville, Catalina and Grand Ville.

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Canadians Spending Less With National Health Plan

A comparison of the cost of delivering health care shows that Canada is able to provide its citizens with quality care for far less than the United States.

In Canada, where a national medical insurance plan was introduced in 1968, health expenditures constitute 7 percent of the nation's gross national product in fiscal year 1975 as against 8.3 percent in the United States.

Even more significant, however, is the low cost of administering health care in Canada. In an exchange of correspondence with Dr. R. A. Armstrong, director of Canada's Health & Welfare Dept., the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security learned that the cost of administration in Canada is 2.3 percent of total benefits as against 12.8 percent under the largely private U.S. system.

The lower administrative costs are attributed to the reduction or elimination of many of the red-tape measures associated with private insurance, such as processing claims with deductible and coinsurance provisions, income or means tests, and premium collection.

New Study:

'Great Society' Cited For Major Progress

By Bert Seidman

CRITICS FROM THE right and left, including both political leaders and economists, have joined forces in an effort to discredit the Great Society—the great social programs launched or improved during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

They have charged that the Great Society recklessly threw dollars at problems but failed to better significantly the lives of the poor and the disadvantaged its efforts were intended to help, while it seriously weakened the basic fabric of our economy and our society.

But after a searching examination of the major programs of the Great Society, Sar Levitan and Robert Taggart reach quite different conclusions. Assembling what they rightly describe as a "vast array" of relevant data and studies of the programs and their impact, they demonstrate that while the Great Society did not bring this country to the millennium, it did result in substantial improvement not only for the most deprived groups but for the nation as a whole.

The authors present detailed analyses of four kinds of programs: income supplements such as social security and public assistance; in-kind aid such as health care, housing, and food stamps; services such as education and manpower training; and "programs seeking to change the rules of the game or to organize the powerless" among which are equal opportunity and community organization efforts.

They find that some programs have been more successful than others but that taken as a whole "under the banner of the Great Society, there was a dramatic acceleration of governmental efforts to insure the well-being of all citizens, to equalize opportunities for minorities and the disadvantaged, to eliminate, or at least mitigate, the social, economic, and legal foundations of inequality and deprivation."

This is in sharp contrast with the appraisal of former President Nixon that the Great Society programs had reaped "an ugly harvest of frustration, violence, and failure across the land."

The authors especially deny that the social programs of the Great Society have been either unduly inefficient or profligately wasteful although they acknowledge that they have been by no means perfect. They maintain that their inadequacies have been because of too few rather than too many resources.

IN MOST INSTANCES, Levitan and Taggart do not claim that the Great Society programs have fully reached their goals. They have bettered the lives of millions of Americans and strengthened our society, but the authors stress that much more needs to be done "to forge a greater society and to promote the general welfare."

But in two fields, income support programs and health care, they have overdrawn the Great Society's attainments. Though acknowledging continuing poverty, they nevertheless assert that cash and in-kind assistance combined have put us "within sight of assuring at least a poverty threshold standard of living for all citizens." This is a goal we can achieve, but much more effort will be needed. Likewise, their conclusion that Medicare and Medicaid have assured the "availability of and accessibility to the best health care for all Americans" is certainly not warranted.

But despite these occasional excesses of enthusiasm, Levitan and Taggart have performed a notable service. If this country is to progress toward a just and decent society for all its citizens, we will first have to dispel doubts on mis-impressions about what we have already accomplished and the powers at our command for further progress. Levitan and Taggart have done much to help counter the myths about the Great Society which could hold back efforts to achieve a better society.

—From the November 1976 Monthly Labor Review: The Promise of Greatness, by Sar A. Levitan and Robert Taggart. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1973. $15, 316 pages.

Soup to Nonsense:

Unique Gifts Serve a Purpose: They're Just—Well, Er—Gifts

By Jane Goodsell

TO JUDGE FROM the attention it gets, the Gift Problem (or what to give Aunt Esther for Christmas) is one of the most pressing concerns of our time. The glossy shops in particular have taken the dilemma to heart, and their counters and catalogs sparkle with Unusual and Distinctive Gift Suggestions for those difficult people—the discriminating hostess, the top bracket executive, the born-to-the-manor child, and the object of tenderest concern, the person-who-has-everything.

Gift-giving, like the graduated income tax, began on a small scale, and now look what's happened to both of them. In neither case is there much hope of turning back the tide.

In the days when gifts were called presents, we exchanged them only a few times a year. There was Christmas, of course, and birthdays and important anniversaries. On Valentine's Day, we sent each other valentines, made of paper and lace. On Easter, children got eggs, and if Mother got a box of candy on Mother's Day she considered herself lucky.

Presents were things like handkerchiefs and stationery, or maybe a nice fountain pen. These things were recognizable as gifts only because they were wrapped in tissue paper and tied with fancy ribbon. Today, we have a special category of merchandise known as Gifts, with a big, flowery, capital G. These objects (mother-of-pearl pillboxes, sterling silver measuring spoons, vermouth atomizers, perfumed coat hangers, miniature playing cards) are gifts, pure and simple. They are gifts before they are wrapped, and they remain gifts forever. It is their sole function.

And a highly important function it is in this gift-giddy era when every occasion is punctuated with an explosion of beribboned packages.

THIS IS WHERE the distinctive and unusual gift (pearlized place cards, alligator luggage tags, the ostrich plume duster, the acrylic cosmetic organizer, the Oriental motif coaster sets) saves the day. These frothy bibelots don't exactly solve the problem of gift-giving. They rise above the problem with a gay toss of the head. A Gift needn't fit. It needn't be just-what-she-wants or exactly-what-she-needs. All that's required is that it be giftlike—original, adorable and/or amusing.

But even in the rarefied sphere of distinctive giftware, caution must be exercised. Nothing becomes old hat faster than a unique gift. That's why you can't wrap up that whimsical, pearl-handled garden trowel somebody sent you for your birthday, and send it to Aunt Esther for Christmas. Well, of course you could, but Aunt Esther can be pretty squinty-eyed about gifts. Sure as you're born, she'd recognize one that has gone the rounds. So what you must do is seek out the newest, freshest-on-the-market version of The Perfect Gift. It may cost slightly more than a pair of kid gloves, and it won't be half as useful as a box of soap. But never mind. It's a lovely gift.

Finley Tells Conference:

Token Trade Adjustment No Substitute for Lost Jobs

The United States needs a foreign-trade policy that is based upon and is consistent with its national economic and social policies—"not the kind of backward nod in the direction of national goals that is epitomized by the 1974 Trade Act," President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing & Textile Workers told a Labor Dept. conference on the impact of international trade and investment on employment.

The 1974 Trade Act, which is supposed to give adjustment assistance to workers thrown out of jobs because of imports, does not work, said Finley, an AFL-CIO vice president.

"It is a Band-Aid approach when a tourniquet is called for," he said. Imports are flooding the United States and American investment in overseas plants is costing workers their jobs.

The number of jobs that have been lost both to imports and foreign investment runs into the hundreds of thousands, even millions, Finley declared.

"In my own industry—men's and boy's apparel—we know that at least 45,000 workers have already lost their jobs, and the remaining 75,000 are distinctly uneasy. In the footwear industry, about 80,000 have lost their jobs," he said.

At least 435,000 workers have filed petitions for assistance since enactment of the Trade Act, Finley said. Of these, only 160,000 were certified eligible for aid, and only 106,000 actually applied for assistance.

"Of these, only 58,000 had received any payments by last June. So only one in eight has actually been helped, and what help they do get is minimal," Finley said. Through last June, aid recipients had received an average of about $1,200 apiece, he said.

A study of adjustment assistance in the shoe industry, reported in the Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review, found that only one of a sample of 185 workers who were laid off had participated in a government training program, only one had received a relocation allowance, and only five had been placed in jobs through the efforts of a local state employment service agency, Finley observed.

The report also found that workers waited an average 19.4 months between the date of layoff and the receipt of their first check under the 1974 Trade Act. "That this long delay is typical is substantiated by numerous reports from my own union," he said.

"It makes no sense to continue to keep millions of American workers on an unproductive income-maintenance program and, at the same time, through discriminatory tax incentives, encourage U.S. companies to not only go overseas but to increase their capital expenditures overseas," he declared.

"What we have to do is decide where we want to go, where we want to be—and then do the things that are necessary to get there," said Finley. "The first step obviously is a full employment policy, a domestic program that through a carefully planned, integrated program brings us to full employment within the next four years."

Finley noted that other countries were dependent on a strong, growing U.S. economy since it is a major underpinning of the world economy.

"If the U.S. economy fails, if our recovery falters and we slide into another recession, which is the way the signs are pointing at this moment, the free world economy may come down like a house of cards," he warned.

Direct U.S. investment abroad has trebled in 10 years, increasing from $8.6 billion in 1966 to an expected $27.1 billion this year and there is no end in sight, Finley said. At the same time, he added, a capital shortage faces the U.S.

A Commerce Dept. survey of 298 multinational corporations showed that overall employment in their foreign affiliates grew by 26.5 percent between 1966 and 1970 while employment in these companies' domestic plants grew by only 5.7 percent—less than a quarter of the rate of increase of employment overseas.



CABINET CHOICES of President-elect Carter are Brock Adams, left, to be Secretary of Transportation and W. Michael Blumenthal as Secretary of the Treasury. Adams, just elected to a seventh term in the House from the state of Washington, was chairman of the important House Budget Committee. Blumenthal, who is board chairman of the Bendix Corp., was a trade negotiator for the United States in the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations.

Health Security Foes Refuted on Cost Claim

National health insurance will not cost the American people one penny beyond what they are now paying for health care, the Committee for National Health Insurance and its Health Security Action Council declared in a statement.

Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock, who is chairman of the CNHI, said in issuing the statement that "one of the greatest hoaxes" of this century has been the contention that national health insurance would cost upwards of $50 billion.

"Such statements are 100 percent bunk," Woodcock charged. He noted that the Congressional Budget Office has estimated that a tax-financed plan such as the Kennedy-Corman Health Security proposal, with strong built-in cost controls, could save the American people over $20 billion a year while providing access to care for all citizens.

The CNHI said that the essence of the Health Security program is simply a rearrangement of how health costs are paid for. Instead of an individual family being responsible for health and medical costs, the costs will be shared by all citizens on an equitable basis, the statement pointed out.

"Necessarily higher tax costs will be offset by the seldom mentioned fact that individuals will stop paying fees to doctors, charges to hospitals, and premiums to insurance companies," CNHI observed.

"The money people will save by not making payments to doctors, hospitals or insurance companies will equal, or more than equal, the higher taxes required for national health insurance."

CNHI stressed that health care is one of the most important problems facing the new 95th Congress. Noting that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.) plan to re-introduce the Health Security bill early next month, CNHI reaffirmed its support of this approach to national health insurance and urged its adoption.

Glass Strikers Hold Line Against Anti-Union Firm

Sapulpa, Okla.—A determined group of strikers is continuing to picket the Bartlett-Collins Glass Co. here, around-the-clock seven days a week.

The picket line is in its third year. But the strikers haven't given up, and the Flint Glass Workers will support the effort "for as long as it takes" to bring the company to the bargaining table and negotiate a first contract.

Flint Glass Workers President George M. Parker calls the strike a classic confrontation with a "bitterly anti-union" firm that has operated without a union contract for 60 years.

Parker charged that Bartlett-Collins has used all the delaying tactics and loopholes available under the National Labor Relations Act to resist meaningful bargaining.

An 80-member unit of forming department workers voted to be represented by the Flint Glass union in the spring of 1974. They were forced on strike that September, Parker said, "after five months of fruitless bargaining, during which time the company failed to make a single economic offer at the bargaining table."

The company has hired strikebreakers to maintain its two-shifts-a-day operation, but the union reports that production has dropped significantly.

The firm has given out unilateral raises, far greater than any in past years, in an attempt to break the pro-union majority, Parker said. But its effort to oust the union as bargaining agent was thwarted last July when an administrative law judge for the NLRB upheld the unfair labor practice charges the Flint Glass Workers had filed against the company at the start of the strike.

One of his findings was that the Bartlett-Collins Co. had engaged in mere "surface bargaining" and had not sought in good faith to negotiate a contract.

The company has challenged the decision and the union expects further appeals to the courts if the NLRB upholds its law judge's findings. "This is the type of bitterly anti-union people with whom we are dealing," Parker said.

The union said the company's tactics to keep out unions resemble those of J. P. Stevens and other companies that have become notorious for flouting the overly weak federal labor law.

Book Publisher Ordered To Bargain with OPEIU

G. P. Putnam & Sons, Inc., a nationally known book publishing firm in New York, and two of its subsidiaries have lost their two-year-old battle to prevent unionization of their office workers.

The National Labor Relations Board upheld an administrative law judge's finding that the company had committed flagrant violations of federal labor law prior to a Jan. 2, 1975, representation election which the Office & Professional Employees lost.

The board set aside the election and granted OPEIU's Local 153 exclusive bargaining rights, ordering the firms to bargain "on request" for a contract retroactive to Oct. 1, 1974, on wages, hours, and working conditions. Putnam's subsidiaries are Coward, McCann & Geohegan, Inc., and Berkley Publishing Corp.

Among the intimidation tactics used in the employers' anti-union crusade, Local 153 cited in its unfair labor practice charges the firing of six employees for union activities, a threat to move the plant if the union won the election, and a warning that union sympathizers would be blackballed if they sought jobs with other non-union book publishing firms.

The board ordered the six discharged employees restored to their jobs, or similar ones, without loss of seniority and with full compensation for lost time.

The bargaining unit includes office and clerical workers, assistant editors, copywriters, production assistants, art directors, and sales clerks.

ALJ Henry L. Jalette found that the New York-based firm's unfair labor practices were "pervasive" and its animus against the union so strong that an entire department of the company was abolished to justify the discharge of three employees.

"The discharge of employees because of their union activities has consistently been viewed by the board as a serious unfair labor practice, the effects of which are not easily dissipated," he said.

He said the companies "further frustrated the election process by granting benefits to employees which then reminded . . . employees that the respondent is the source of their benefits. In my judgment, (this) conduct precludes the holding of a fair rerun election."

The NLRB said that prior to the election the employers announced they were granting additional paid holidays and company-paid medical coverage, benefits that previously did not exist, to try to influence the outcome of the election.

AFL-CIO Reaffirms Policy on Apartheid

The AFL-CIO will continue "its public and long-standing opposition to the apartheid policy" of Rhodesia and South Africa, Federation President George Meany declared.

But, he cabled the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the AFL-CIO will not join in any action which indicates a "blindness to the double standard" of attacking "certain repressive regimes" and "currying favor" with others.

Meany's cable was to Otto Kersten, general secretary of the ICFTU, who had asked the AFL-CIO to join in a week of trade union action against South Africa beginning Jan. 17, 1977, including a total consumer boycott, industrial "action," protest rallies and a general embargo on goods coming from or going, to the country.

The protest campaign had been adopted by the ICFTU Executive Board on Nov. 25, 1976, on the basis of developments in South Africa affecting the nation's trade union movement. The ICFTU board specifically urged AFL-CIO participation.

Meany's cable said that "the AFL-CIO will not join in any momentary activity which indicates the misconception of or blindness to the double standard of selecting certain repressive regimes for attack and others for currying favor. The AFL-CIO will support measures which apply sanctions against regressive regimes when those actions are taken with the full understanding that coercive and brutal political systems are indivisible in the eyes of free working men and women the world over. Any other position mocks the grave and perilous conditions of millions of workers in bondage to dictatorial and minority regimes on every continent and would aid and encourage oppressors, not the oppressed."

At its 1975 convention the AFL-CIO adopted a strong resolution denouncing "the abhorrent system of apartheid" in South Africa and insisting on "the right of black and white workers alike to form trade unions."

Noting the long opposition of the American labor movement to "the racist and undemocratic policies" of South Africa, the resolution called on it to "abandon this odious system and to bring itself into the family of nations that respect the human rights of all people regardless of race or creed or national origin."

Insists on Policy Role:

Labor Cites Stake In World Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

eration's trade union institutes in Latin America, Africa and Asia, in addition to its close ties with union leaders and government officials on other continents.

"We are not innocents or novices on the world scene," he said. "We have done our time in the field of international conflict; we have earned our scars and stripes; we have some perceptions born from experience, and we do mean to be heard."

Labor's interests embrace the preservation of economic opportunity for the current and future generations of Americans, along with human skills vital to a non-elite society, he noted. And they emphasize the defense and expansion of human rights and freedom in other nations.

But today, Kirkland said, "we find our expression of these aims and interests widely labeled as 'protectionism'—a pejorative term employed in haughty disregard of the value of things we seek to protect or the cost of the ills that threaten them."

Apologists for multinational corporations, cartels and central government trading corporations cry for "free trade" when there is no free trade, Kirkland said.

In its place, he observed, are export subsidies, value-added tax gimmicks, subsidized credits, rigged and manipulated rates, tax havens and prostituted flags.

There are fewer romantic illusions among international businessmen than among their apologists in Congress and in academic institutions, Kirkland said.

The authentic man of commerce doesn't believe he was ordained to redeem the world, but to serve his corporation, its stockholders and "to make a buck," he asserted.

"Multinational enterprises which pursue license under the banner of free trade are in fact the spawn of mercantilism, the children of the protectionism of our 'trading partners.'

"By leaping the barriers, not with goods but with industrial systems, technology, capital and all, they have gained shares in the vested interests those barriers defend — plus a subsidy from the injured American worker and taxpayer," Kirkland said.

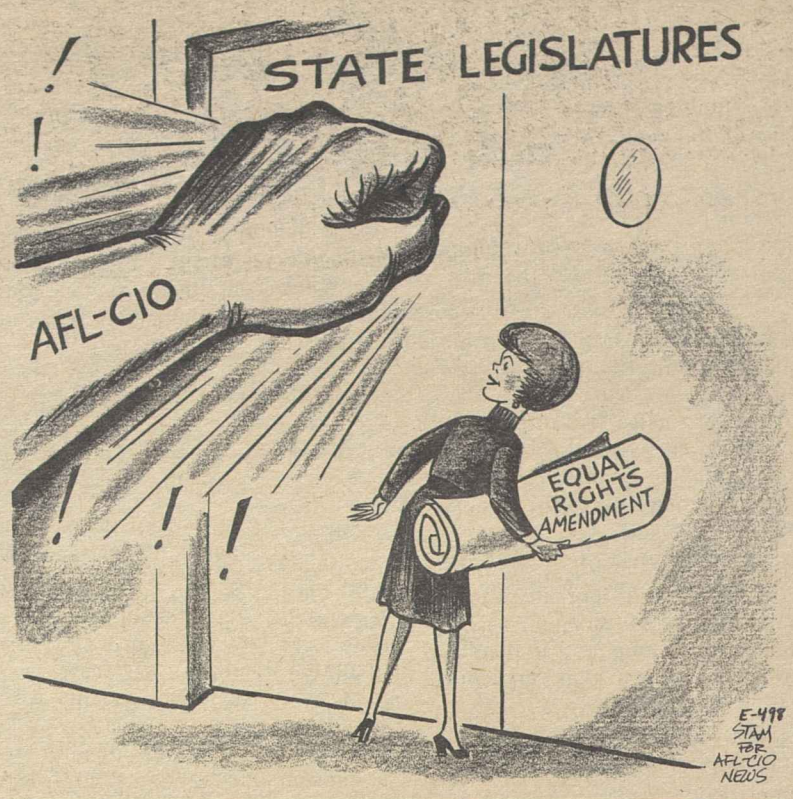
"They have the best of both worlds; they have made a separate peace. They are not on our side in any struggle for the true liberalization of the terms of trade, and they ought not to be the favored instruments of public policy," Kirkland concluded.

The impact of U.S. foreign trade on the nation's economy, its workers and lesser developed countries was explored in panel discussions and conference workshops.

Foreign trade experts from among the 30 participating unions warned that the increasing flow of imports threatens to turn America into a rentier economy—dependent on its foreign investments rather than on domestic production. Manufacturing jobs lost to imports would be converted into service jobs, paralleling the disastrous course taken by Britain earlier in the century.

A national policy of full employment was termed essential not only to protect the American standard of living, but also to assure worldwide economic growth that is seen as dependent on a healthy and growing U.S. economy. The progress of Third World countries would be impeded by a faltering U.S. economy, the conference was told. And without full employment, workers of all industrial nations would be forced to take a more protective and possibly negative stance on world trade.

Keep Knocking



Tax Changes Affect Child Care, Sick Pay

Many working parents with child care expenses will get a better income tax break this year. But some workers who were off the job because of illness will owe more in taxes than they would have in previous years.

Both changes result from 1976 amendments to the tax law and are retroactive to the start of the year.

Under previous law, child care expenses and home care costs for an incapacitated adult dependent were allowed as a tax deduction for persons under a specified income ceiling. A taxpayer would have to itemize all deductions in order to benefit from the provision, and payments to a close relative for child care expenses couldn't be counted.

The new law eliminates all income ceilings and substitutes a tax credit for a tax deduction. A credit is deducted from the tax that otherwise would be owed and thus can be used by a taxpayer who uses a short form and doesn't itemize deductions.

Further, payments to a relative are allowed to be counted as an expense under certain circumstances—if the relative is not claimed as a dependent by the taxpayer and if the payment is reported as wages for social security purposes.

The tax credit is equal to 20 percent of expenses up to a maximum of $2,000 a year for one child or other dependent, and a maximum of $4,000 for two or more.

That amounts to a maximum tax credit of $400 for one dependent or $800 for more than one. Child care expenses can cover such items as a nursery school or after-school care necessary to allow a parent to work, as well as payments to a person who looks after a child at home.

The sick pay change in the tax law, which the AFL-CIO tried unsuccessfully to modify, allows tax-free sick pay only to persons totally and permanently disabled who are under the age of 65. Such persons may exclude up to $100 a week in sick pay that they receive, provided their total income including sick pay is under $15,000 a year. Above that amount, the sick pay exclusion is reduced dollar-for-dollar.

Previously, a worker who was temporarily disabled could without income restrictions deduct up to $100 a week of sick pay for all illnesses after 30 days. During the first 30 days, deductions of up to $75 a week were allowed under certain circumstances.

Meany Asks Strong Push Behind ERA

(Continued from Page 1)

The proposed amendment, which would bar any discrimination under law that is based on sex, must be approved by 38 states not later than March 1979—seven years from the time Congress submitted it to the states for ratification.

To date, 34 states have ratified it. But there have been no ratifications since early 1975, when North Dakota voted approval. Legislatures of two of the early states to ratify —Nebraska and Tennessee—passed rescission resolutions. But a number of constitutional scholars contend that a ratification cannot be undone by a subsequent legislature and the issue has never been put to a test.

There was some hope that the Illinois Senate might complete ratification in a lame-duck session before its scheduled Dec. 17 adjournment.

Illinois, unlike other states, requires a three-fifths majority to ratify a constitutional amendment. The House last spring approved ERA by more than the needed three-fifths. But a test Senate vote showed only majority support, below the 60 percent required.

In New Jersey, which was one of the first states to ratify, a rescission resolution was killed by an overwhelming vote to postpone it indefinitely.

AFGE Challenges Job Downgrading

The American Federation of Government Employees has protested job-cutting and pay-cutting actions by the Bureau of the Mint, the Treasury Dept. agency that produces the nation's coins.

An AFGE Executive Council statement said the union will challenge downgrading notices that would drop some mint employees as much as three pay grades.

One-Day Strike Brings IUE Contract at GM

(Continued from Page 1)

at midnight on the deadline date, but returned to work the next day.

The plants that were struck produce wiring assemblies, auto suspension systems, air-conditioning units, and other parts.

Among the highlights of the new agreement is a pledge by GM to stay out of IUE organizing campaigns. In a letter, management said it will "neither discourage nor encourage" union organizing efforts at new plants but will "observe a posture of neutrality."

Other features of the pact:

Wages—Workers will receive an across-the-board pay raise of 3 percent plus 20 cents an hour in the first year of the agreement, retroactive to Sept. 20; 3 percent on Sept. 19, 1977, and another 3 percent on Sept. 18, 1978.

Cost-of-living protection — The COL escalator clause in the old contract continues in effect. The provision calls for a one-cent hourly increase for each rise of three-tenths of a point in the consumer price index, payable quarterly.

Retirees—Up to $600 in a one-shot, pre-Christmas bonus in 1977, plus other gains.

Supplemental unemployment benfits—GM agreed to fund an account to prevent SUB layoff benefits from dropping below a certain shutoff point, and to increase its SUB contributions.

Health care—A new plan provides coverage of hearing tests and hearing aids for employees, their families, and retirees.

Reduced work time—Four additional paid absence allowance days a year are provided, making a total of nine days annually.

Extra pay for skilled trades, improved sickness and accident benefits, and a new method of dealing with subcontracting also are covered by the agreement.

The new contract applies to GM workers who are members of IUE locals in Dayton and Warren, Ohio; Rochester, N.Y., and New Brunswick, N.J.

12-18-76

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: AFL-CIO Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Georgine Renamed To Pension Panel

Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., has been reappointed to the Advisory Council on Employee Welfare & Benefit Plans.

Also reappointed by Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., to a three-year term was Nelson Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

Georgine was named as representative of employees covered by multi-employer pension plans and Cruikshank will be a representative of the general public.

AFL-CIO Protests Plan To Decontrol Gasoline

The Ford Administration's plan to decontrol gasoline prices is "ill-advised and ill-timed, and will lead to gasoline price increases that will increase consumer costs and act as an economic depressant," the AFL-CIO charged.

"It is clear that no damage would be done by allowing price and allocation controls to remain in effect until the incoming Administration has had an opportunity to spell out its overall energy policy," Frank Pollara, special assistant to the AFL-CIO executive officers, told a hearing of the Federal Energy Administration.

Under the 1975 Energy Policy & Conservation Act, the President can end price controls on a petroleum product if neither the House nor the Senate disapproves the decontrol plan within 15 days.

Thus if the Administration goes ahead with the decontrol plan, Ford could submit it on Jan. 4, when Congress convenes. Then, if neither the House nor the Senate disapproved, it would take effect the day before the new President is inaugurated.

"The FEA proposal to exempt gasoline from controls should not be carried out as its overall impact will be adversely felt by the American economy," Pollara declared. Motor vehicles consume 90 percent of the nation's gasoline supplies, he noted, and if controls are lifted there is every reason to believe that prices at the refinery level will start moving upward and will ultimately be reflected at the retail level.

"Every one-cent increase in gasoline prices would cost American consumers about $1 billion a year," Pollara said. "At a time when the incoming Administration is talking about stimulating the economy through a tax cut or some other means, it makes no sense to negate this policy through this action."

Pollara noted that the coming year will see substantial increases in energy prices, with actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries likely to produce serious problems for the American economy.

"The American public needs assurance that gasoline prices will rise only to the extent justified by cost increases, and that assurance will only be possible if gasoline controls are continued," he said.

Mine Union Editor Rex W. Lauck Dies

Fort Howard, Md. — Rex W. Lauck, former assistant editor of the Mine Workers Journal and a past Labor Conference chairman of the National Safety Council, died Dec. 1 at the Veterans Administration Hospital here following a series of strokes. He was 57.

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Arsenal of Job Programs Pressed by Policy Group

Real Wages Stay Below 1975 Level

Real spendable earnings in November were slightly lower than their year-earlier level, even though they registered an over-the-month increase of eight-tenths of 1 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The monthly gain in real spendable earnings—take-home pay expressed in 1967 dollars—resulted from an increase in average hours worked, a rise in average weekly earnings, and a slowing in the rate of inflation, BLS said.

The government's consumer price index rose three-tenths of 1 percent in November from the previous month. The increase was the same as in October. The CPI rose four-tenths of 1 percent in September, and five-tenths of 1 percent in each of the preceding three months.

Real spendable weekly earnings in November averaged $92.03 for a worker with three dependents, an increase of 74 cents from the previous month but 10 cents less than in November 1975. It was the fifth month in succession that real earnings were lower than year-earlier levels.

The CPI's food component declined three-tenths of 1 percent last month as a result of lower prices for many types of food bought in supermarkets, BLS said. Prices for commodities other than food rose four-tenths of 1 percent for the third straight month while charges for services also increased four-tenths of 1 percent after advances of five-tenths of 1 percent in September and October.

Sharp price declines were posted for fresh vegetables and pork. Prices for dairy products dropped for the first time since early this year. Beef prices, however, rose sharply, and prices for fresh fruits, eggs and coffee continued to increase.

Among nonfood items, price increases were stiffer than usual for furniture, tobacco products, apparel and used cars. Gasoline and motor oil prices also rose, and fuel oil and coal prices were up.

In the services component, charges increased for transportation services as auto-insurance rates and parking fees continued to rise rapidly. Charges for medical care services also rose steeply.

The overall index of consumer prices last month stood at 173.8 percent of its 1967 base.



HERITAGE OF LIBERTY Award of the B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League is presented to President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at a dinner in New York. Playwright and producer Dore Schary, right, made the presentation as honorary league chairman. **(Story, Page 6.)**

Quick Action Sought To Revive Economy

By James M. Shevis

A major economic policy group has proposed measures to stimulate the sagging economy through direct job creation that would "bring us within striking distance of President-elect Carter's stated goal of a reduction of 1.5 percent in the national unemployment rate in 1977."

A newly released study by the National Council on Employment Policy concludes that public-service employment, public-works programs, and manpower training are the most direct, timely, and least costly ways to reduce unemployment, and argues against the use of a tax cut alone to lower the nation's staggeringly high 8.1 percent jobless rate.

At a Capitol Hill press conference, Council Chairman Charles C. Killingsworth told reporters "there is a need for quick action to revive the economy, and we feel the direct job creation approach would reduce unemployment more rapidly" than tax reductions.

The 21-member council, whose members include Labor Secretary-designate F. Ray Marshall and Commerce Secretary-designate Juanita M. Kreps, recommends expanding the present public-employment program to provide a minimum of one million jobs—about 650,000 above the current level—at an initial cost of about $5 billion a year.

"This single action would reduce the national unemployment rate to 7 percent or less within six months," said Prof. Killingsworth, a labor economist at Michigan State University. In addition, the council urged the expenditure of $2 billion in public works spending and $1 billion in manpower training funds.

The National Council on Employment Policy, formerly the National Manpower Policy Task Force, is a nonprofit organization with a special interest and expertise in employment and training poli-

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Panel Asks Attack on Joblessness

The National Commission for Manpower Policy has urged the Carter Administration to set a national goal of reducing unemployment to 5 percent by 1980.

At the same time, the panel called for early action by the 95th Congress to insure that full employment is a national commitment.

"The pursuit of this goal should have priority until it is realized," the commission declared. Full employment would be reached, the panel said, when the number of job opportunities approximates the number of jobseekers able and willing to work at existing wage levels.

While full employment should be the nation's long-range goal, the commission recommended interim measures to lower the current official jobless rate of 8.1 percent as rapidly as possible. One of its recommendations calls for the expenditure of $4.5 billion on job-creation programs over the next two years.

Established under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act, the commission advises the President and Congress on national manpower policies and goals. Its chairman is Columbia University Economist Eli Ginzberg and its

(Continued on Page 6)

In Cabinet Post:

Marshall Promised Labor's Cooperation

By David L. Perlman

Dr. F. Ray Marshall, chosen by President-elect Carter to be Secretary of Labor, can count on the AFL-CIO's cooperation in efforts to achieve "full employment, full production and a balanced economy."

AFL-CIO President George Meany noted that Marshall, a University of Texas economics professor and manpower expert, has worked closely with the trade union movement on programs to provide jobs for the underprivileged.

"Ray Marshall has had a long and distinguished career in the academic world as a labor economist whose views are liberal, informed and sensible," Meany said.

At Plains, Ga., where he was introduced by Carter as "the one I wanted for Secretary of Labor," Marshall told reporters that the government should provide useful jobs when persons "willing and able to work" can't find employment in the private sector.

In response to questions, Marshall told reporters that he supports affirmative action programs to expand job opportunities for minorities and favors repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to outlaw union shop agreements.

He indicated that he "probably" would have supported the construction site picketing and bargaining legislation shaped under the guidance of former Labor Sec. John T. Dunlop and vetoed by President Ford. Marshall disclaimed expertise in the area, but said he saw site picketing rights as part of an "overall effort" to improve labor-management relations in the construction industry.

Dunlop resigned as Secretary of

(Continued on Page 7)

Ceiling Urged On Non-Profit Postal Rates

Escalating postage rates are killing off the labor press and publications of other non-profit organizations, the federal Commission on Postal Service was told.

A survey by the International Labor Press Association found that 75 member publications ceased publication in the past six years, and nearly half the newspapers and magazines have been forced to cut back.

"The principal reason for these curtailments has been increased postal rates or charges for postal services," ILPA Sec.-Treas. Allen Y. Zack testified.

The commission, set up by Congress to make recommendations for restructuring the postal system, was urged by Zack to propose a statutory limit to the postage rates for non-profit publications. The ceiling, he said, should be fixed at not more

(Continued on Page 8)

Trade Act's Shortcomings, Abuses Spotlighted at Economic Conference

By John R. Oravec

Port Chester, N.Y.—Immediate stop-gap steps and long-term policies are essential to deal with the complex problems stemming from international trade, labor economists and foreign trade experts stressed at a national conference on the changing world economy.

Unions representing thousands of workers who have lost their jobs to foreign imports, in addition to millions of others whose livelihoods are threatened, spelled out wide-ranging proposals for Congress, the White House and governmental agencies.

They zeroed in on the shortcomings of the 1974 Trade Act, Ford Administration policies, abuses by multinational corporations and oil cartels, and companies that enjoy government subsidies while exploiting workers not only in developing countries, but in the industrialized nations as well.

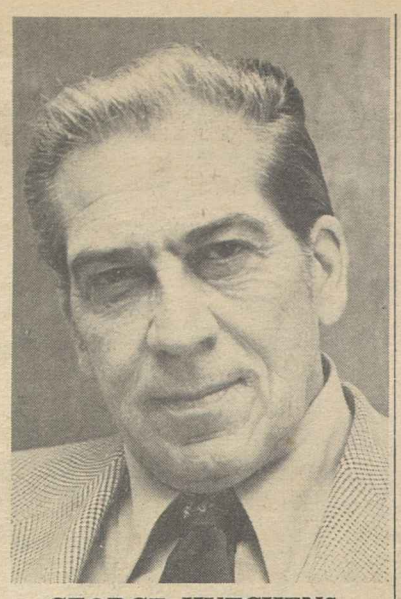
Papers and oral statements presented at the three-day conference explored various positions on foreign trade and its impact on the world economy as seen by representatives of labor, business, universities, U.S. and foreign governments and international organizations.

The conference was sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Cornell University and the State University

(Continued on Page 3)



DAVID J. FITZMAURICE



GEORGE HUTCHENS

IUE Vote Tally Gives Victory to Fitzmaurice

Incumbent top officers of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers defeated an opposing slate in a unionwide mail ballot, according to a vote count furnished to the candidates and reported to IUE locals in a memo from President David J. Fitzmaurice.

The tally of eligible votes showed Fitzmaurice with 42,957 votes to 34,461 votes for William Bywater, an IUE vice president and head of the union's New York-New Jersey district.

In the contest for secretary-treasurer, incumbent George Hutchens polled 44,044 votes to 32,786 for Henry L. Lussier, who is secretary-treasurer of the union's New England district.

Both Fitzmaurice and Hutchens have been in their present posts since June, by election of the IUE executive board to fill vacancies stemming from the retirement because of ill health of President Paul Jennings.

The election was conducted with informal guidance from the Labor Dept., a move sought by the union in an effort to avoid any question as to the fairness of the election procedures. It was the first contested election since 1964, when Jennings defeated the late James B. Carey after a recount supervised by the Labor Dept. exposed fraud in the initial tally.

In this election, Fitzmaurice told a news conference, the Labor Dept. was called on for advice on a fraud-proof election procedure and also provided advisory opinions on such matters as fair campaign coverage in the IUE's newspaper.

Fitzmaurice said in his notification of the vote tally to IUE locals that "the number of challenged ballots is insufficient to affect the outcome."

At his news conference, Fitzmaurice expressed disappointment at the low participation by the union's 285,000 members. He said the IUE spent $300,000 to conduct the election, including mailing of ballots to every member's home and detailed name-by-name verification of eligibility of returned ballots. Fitzmaurice said his present inclination is to support a change in the time-consuming and costly referendum procedure.

On policy issues, he said he hoped during his four-year term that starts in January to expand organizing efforts in the South, particularly in the case of runaway plants, and to mount an effective campaign against "job-robbing imports" from low-wage countries into the United States and Canada.

Fitzmaurice also expressed optimism about a merger with the United Electrical Workers (UE) so as to "put the union back together."

Fitzmaurice served as IUE secretary-treasurer from mid-1968 until he was named to succeed Jennings. He worked for General Electric at Cleveland, was elected chief steward and later president of his 3,000-member local, and in 1960 was elected president of the seven-state IUE District 7.

Hutchens, from Toronto, has been head of the IUE's Canadian district since 1952 and won reelection regularly since then. He was the senior district president on the IUE's board when he was chosen secretary-treasurer.

GM Pact Ratified By IUE Members

Members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers employed by General Motors completed their ratification vote on a new three-year contract covering some 30,000 workers in New York, New Jersey, and Ohio.

Tentative approval of the agreement was reached on Dec. 10 after a brief walkout. Terms of the agreement generally follow those negotiated earlier this year between the giant auto maker and the Auto Workers.

The Search for Dignity:

Public Sector Union Surge Likened to '30s Organizing

A noted labor historian finds strong similarities between the surge of public sector union organization in the 1960s and the private industry breakthrough some 30 years earlier.

Thomas R. Brooks, writing in the December issue of the American Federationist, acknowledges distinctions between employment in private industry and in government. But he sharply challenges those who would make too much of these differences and "magnify mouse-droppings into mountains."

The search for dignity in the workplace—especially in the impersonal employee-management relations of big corporations and big government—motivated both groups of workers to organize.

Brooks suggests that the rapid growth of public employment resulted in the same kind of "depersonalization of employer-employee relationships" that the private sector had earlier experienced. "The consequences were the same," he notes. "Workers organized."

Unionism was, of course, a force in the private sector before the New Deal era. And public employee unionism has its origins also back in the 19th Century. But the bulk of factory workers didn't carry union cards until the 1930s and only a few strongholds of effective union organization existed in the public sector 20 years ago.

Brooks attributes the "spectacular" growth of union membership in the private sector to a large extent to the right-to-organize section of the 1933 National Recovery Act and the subsequent National Labor Relations Act.

He finds a comparable stimulus in the Executive Order that President Kennedy issued in early 1962 which for the first time provided a union recognition procedure and obligation in the federal civil service. While it didn't apply directly to state and local employment, it spurred similar and often broader and stronger actions throughout the public sector.

Coupled with this, Brooks notes, was the economic change that had developed between the unionized private sector and the less organized public sector.

During the depression years and their immediate aftermath, public sector pay was comparable to private employment and job security substantially greater. "Pensions and vacations were established in public employment before becoming commonplace in private employment," Brooks writes.

But "by the mid-1960s, public employees were earning 10 to 30 percent less than comparable workers in private employment. Contributory pensions became obsolete in private employment as employers, pressed by unions, assumed the costs of a growing range of welfare benefits."

By contrast, Brooks points out, "workers in public employment continued to contribute to their pensions."

An important difference between the two sectors, now that union organization has a strong foothold in both, is that labor-management relations in the public sector is governed by what Brooks terms "a crazy-quilt patchwork of state laws, local ordinances and presidential executive orders."

Thus, "strikes by federal workers are still a felony. Eleven states permit strikes by public employees; 33 others prohibit strikes by public employees. Six states neither permit nor prohibit strikes."

Brooks, the author of books on both the labor and civil rights movements, notes the overall success of the National Labor Relations Act in making collective bargaining work in the private sector.

"Strong unions and tough-minded managements have argued, fought and bargained without tearing the country apart for some 40 years now," Brooks points out.

"It is sheer idiocy to believe that the same techniques, the same public-backed policy cannot work in the public sector.

"Negotiations work when both parties are required to bargain; mediation succeeds in bringing parties together more often than not. Voluntary arbitration, too, contributes to the successful working of collective bargaining in the private sector and there is every reason to believe that it will work in the public sector as well."

Otherwise, he warns, the outlook is for more turbulence in public sector labor-management relations.

Union Gets Study Grant On Project for Disabled

New York—The Clothing & Textile Workers has been awarded a $375,000 federal grant to study the role unions can play in developing, implementing, and evaluating affirmative action programs for severely disabled workers, ACTWU President Murray H. Finley announced.

The three-year project, which will be headed by the union's social services director, Joyce D. Miller, is one of three to be funded under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The others are being conducted by a Chamber of Commerce, representing employers, and a state vocational rehabilitation agency.

ACTWU was chosen because of its strong record in social welfare programs for its members and their families. Miller noted that 10 percent of American workers become disabled each year due to a variety of causes.

"While many return to the labor force of their own accord, there are few institutions or mechanisms designed to deal with these problems," she said. "Unions, because of their close relationship with workers, are in an ideal position to provide an important service to workers who become disabled."

Miller, an ACTWU vice president, said a research team has been hired to begin the first phase of the project, essentially one of factfinding.

"During the first year, we will attempt to learn the number and types of disabilities among members. In addition, the union's present efforts to aid these workers will be examined," she said.

Phase II will involve the development of a working model for union activity in affirmative action for the severely disabled. In the third and final phase, the model will be tested and evaluated in selected union sites across the country.

A related aim is the development of a model project that can be examined and adopted by other unions who become involved in job placement of the disabled. If the model proves feasible, implications for assistance to disabled workers could be enormous, Finley said.

Describing the overall project, Finley said that "this is a tremendous opportunity for the labor movement to provide a lasting contribution in improving the lives of disabled workers.

"Of course, the success of affirmative action in regard to job placement of the disabled is totally dependent on a full employment economy."

Labor Studies Center Schedule for January

January will be the busiest month in the eight-year history of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, now the George Meany Center for Labor Studies. A total of 503 full time leaders of AFL-CIO unions will study at the 47-acre campus in Silver Spring, Md., during the month.

They will attend institutes, seminars and programs of 10 national and international unions and three departments of the AFL-CIO. The center is offering an institute on union organizing, Jan. 16-21, open to representatives of all AFL-CIO unions. About 40 unionists enrolled in the center's college degree program will spend a week in residence at the campus beginning Jan. 30.

The center's 175-seat theater/auditorium will present live performances each Wednesday evening for the entertainment of those studying on campus and for the trade union community in the Washington, D.C., area.

A one-man show of paintings by the center's chairman, AFL-CIO President George Meany, will be featured in the Administration building's gallery lounge Jan. 3-30.

Both the lively arts and fine arts programs at the center are financed by grants from the National Endowment for the Arts.

The center's January schedule:

Typographical Union, Jan. 3 to 7.
AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., Jan. 4 to 7.
Fire Fighters, Jan. 5 to 7.
Washington Building & Construction Trades Council, Jan. 5.
Building Trades Safety Program, Jan. 9 to 21.
Teachers, Jan. 9 to 15.
Asbestos Workers, Jan. 14 to 15.
Multi-union Institute on Organizing, Jan. 16 to 21.
AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, Jan. 16 to 21.
Paperworkers, Jan. 16 to 21.
Flight Attendants, Jan. 23 to 28.
Cement Workers, Jan. 23 to 28.
Government Employees, Jan. 23 to 28 and Jan. 31 to Feb. 4.
Clothing & Textile Workers, Jan. 31 to Feb. 4.

In addition, the center is offering two off-campus institutes during January: Arbitration III: Fact Finding and Contract Arbitration Hearings at the University of California, Berkeley, Jan. 17-21, and an institute for building trades business agents at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Jan. 23-28.

More information about these and other activities of the center may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Telephone 301/431-6400.

Timing of EEOC Suit:

Court Rebuffs Union On Bias Grievance

The Supreme Court has rejected labor's contention that a worker who chooses to use a union grievance procedure to challenge a dismissal shouldn't be foreclosed by a time deadline from subsequently filing a racial discrimination complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

A joint legal brief by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE) and the AFL-CIO made the argument that a dismissal does not become final until the grievance procedure provided by a union contract has been completed or waived.

Only then, labor attorneys urged, should the clock start running on the time period set by law for bringing charges of illegal job discrimination before the EEOC.

The court's ruling came in a case involving a black woman who had been fired in 1971 from her job at a Robbins & Myers factory in Memphis, Tenn.

She had filed her complaint with EEOC 84 days after losing in the third step of the grievance procedure and choosing not to seek the final step of arbitration. The EEOC accepted and processed her complaint, even though it was a total of 108 days from the time she had received her dismissal notice—for the alleged offense of not returning from sick leave when scheduled. Her charge with EEOC named the union as well as the company as a defendant, a fact that did not deter the IUE from changing roles and on the basis of the principle involved carrying her case to the Supreme Court.

The law at that time set a 90-day time limit for filing charges with the EEOC claiming violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the fair employment provision of the law.

In March 1972, while the charges were still pending, Congress changed the law to allow a 180-day time period.

On the merits of the case, the EEOC found no probable cause to believe that racial discrimination was involved in the dismissal. It noted that white workers had been fired for similar reasons and, as an indication that the IUE local was not negligent in its representation role, observed that the union had processed five other grievances on behalf of the woman during her employment.

As is required when it rejects an assertion of discrimination, the EEOC gave the woman a formal notice of her "right to sue" in federal court if she wanted to pursue the charge further on her own.

She did choose to sue, but a federal district court and subsequently an appellate court dismissed the suit on the ground that the original charge with EEOC had been filed after the 90-day time limitation set by the law then in effect.

The IUE, joined by the AFL-CIO, then became the woman's advocates, urging that she be accorded her day in court.

As it developed, one contention made by the union attorneys was upheld by the Supreme Court and resulted in reinstatement of the case in the lower courts.

The Supreme Court unanimously agreed that the extension of the time limit for Title VII charges from 90 days to 180 days applied retroactively to all cases then pending before the EEOC. Thus, since the time limit had been met, the case should proceed on its merits.

But the union brief had stressed the broader issue involved, whether the law should be so rigidly interpreted as to frustrate the goal of resolving complaints through grievance procedures if possible.

If the time started running from the date of the disciplinary action, the union attorneys contended, fewer workers would use the grievance procedure. Thus, many problems that could be quickly resolved to everyone's satisfaction would become part of a growing EEOC backlog and eventually clog the courts.

The IUE took the position that it would rather be sued than see established a precedent that would discourage use of a negotiated grievance procedure.

Commonly, the Supreme Court does not go further than necessary in deciding a case. It would have been within this custom if, having decided that the 180-day limit applied and therefore the case should not have been dismissed, the Supreme Court chose not to deal with the other questions raised.

But a five-member majority of the court did address the broader issues and rejected the union contention.

It said a person could file simultaneously for redress of alleged discrimination through the EEOC and the grievance procedure, and therefore the time clock should not stop running while a grievance is being processed.

The court majority said the argument that a dismissal was not final until confirmed through the grievance procedure was not valid in the absence of specific contract language that an adverse action taken by management was merely a proposed action pending completion of the grievance procedure.

Four Supreme Court justices—William J. Brennan, Jr., Potter Stewart, Thurgood Marshall and John Paul Stevens—said they would have not gone into this issue since the portion of the decision upholding the 180-day time period resolved the case before the court.

Treasury Dept. Drops Plan to Tax Fringes

The Treasury Dept. announced that it has given up the idea of taxing certain employee fringe benefits, including the value of airline passes, discounts allowed retail employees and free meals for restaurant workers.

A "discussion draft" circulated by the Treasury Dept. had prompted protests by unions representing workers who would be affected.

Typical was a letter to Treasury Sec. William Simon by Pat Robertson, president of the Flight Attendants, strongly opposing such a major change in federal tax policy in the dying days of an outgoing Administration.

Simon subsequently issued a statement that the Treasury Dept. is "no longer considering" such a broad fringe benefit tax policy. He said the complexity of record-keeping and the difficulty in putting a price tag on the value of various job-related benefits "have caused me to conclude that the discussion draft should be withdrawn."

The action does not, however, affect the Treasury Dept.'s announced intent to tax tuition grants given by some colleges to families of faculty members.



LABOR'S VOICE will be heard in vital decisions on foreign trade affecting American workers, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told a national conference on the changing world economy. To Kirkland's left are President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Vice President William W. Winpisinger of the Machinists and President Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers.

Economic Conference Spotlights Trade Act Shortcomings, Abuses

(Continued from Page 1)

of New York with the cooperation of the AFL-CIO and 11 unions.

Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, traced the changes in world trade from the 1940s. Shortly after World War II, Tyler noted that U.S. export goods held a comparative advantage over foreign-made products. But in addition to goods, the United States exported capital, technology, manegerial skills and labor skills.

For nearly two decades, America exported such resources to rebuild the war-devastated economies of European countries and Japan, Tyler observed. However, by the 1960s, these countries became competitors with the United States.

While U.S. markets were kept open to exports of these countries to further promote their growth, tariff and non-tariff barriers were set up against U.S. goods in European and Japanese markets.

Tyler noted that American firms have established production facilities within those countries to avoid the trade barriers. In addition, U.S. tax policies and an open-door to imports encouraged U.S. manufacturers to invest abroad rather than at home.

Products from the U.S. multinationals operating overseas were soon flooding American markets. From 1966 to 1970, Tyler said, sales of the largest multinationals in the countries where they were situated grew 52.9 percent, while sales back to U.S. markets grew 129.4 percent.

The surge in imports caused the loss of thousands of jobs to the U.S. economy and to U.S. workers, provoking unions to seek import restrictions and controls on the practices of the multinationals.

Tyler warned that the increasing flow of imports threatens to erode America's industrial base, reducing the nation to a rentier economy—dependent on its foreign investments, rather than its domestic production.

Vice President Howard D. Samuel of the Clothing & Textile Workers charged that the events over the past two years have substantiated labor's contention that the 1974 Trade Act would aid importers and the export industry, but give little benefit to workers displaced by imports.

Samuel pointed out that while the federal government has ignored the devastating impact imports are having on U.S. industry, it has lifted tariffs on 2,700 products from 100 countries. The Ford Administration has failed to make use of the act's provisions to regulate unfair trade practices, he said.

Samuel also pointed out that adjustment assistance benefits provided by the act for workers displaced by imports are of little value during periods of high unemployment.

At a time when 8 to 10 million people are looking for work, jobs are not readily available and adjustment assistance will likely run out well before a job appears, he said.

Samuel expressed hope that the incoming Carter Administration would interpret the Trade Act in a way to "enhance job opportunities and to curb the destructive effects of unregulated trade."

He suggested this could be accomplished if U.S. trade negotiators retain the option of raising tariffs on imports that cause domestic job erosion. He also urged the government to abandon outdated theories on international trade and to recognize the need for planning and management of foreign trade so it will contribute to prosperity, rather than cause long-term recessions and unemployment.

Ben Sharman, international affairs representative of the Machinists, stressed the need to expand coordinated bergaining among free trade unions throughout the world to counteract the power of multinational corporations. He pointed out, however, that developing international coordinated bargaining presents the same difficulties as those facing American unions that bargain with giant U.S. firms.

Another hindrance to international trade union cooperation is the relatively weak position of the labor movements in the less developed countries, Sharman said.

Multinationals have the option of pulling out of countries where unions are strong and into countries that are desperate for foreign investment and whose unions are weak or government-controlled, Sharman pointed out.

He said only a limited effectiveness can be gained from codes of conduct for multinationals which would have to be approved by labor, employers and governments of the countries involved. Another drawback, he noted, is the lack of cooperation from Communist countries and right-wing dictatorships.

The best approach in facing the power of the multinationals is through programs established by international trade secretaries, Sharman observed. He noted that the International Metalworkers Federation has successfully exchanged information vital to collective bargaining for unions of various nations.

He said that while this cooperation will expand, international coordinated bargaining is still a long way off.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, a Washington labor economist, stressed that worldwide economic growth is highly dependent on a healthy and growing U.S. economy. With a faltering U.S. economy, developing nations of the Third World would have difficulty selling their products on the world market, he said.

The key to a healthy U.S. economy is full employment, Ruttenberg stressed. In a full employment economy, U.S. workers would be in the lead—as they traditionally have—in support of full-scale development in the Third World.

But without full employment, Ruttenberg warned, workers in all industrialized nations will be forced to adopt a protective, if not a negative, stance.

Irving Brown, AFL-CIO European representative, outlined programs the American labor movement has supported to spur development of the world's poorer countries. The aims of these programs are toward political independence, development of strong trade unions and leaders, upgrading of workers' skills and literary training projects.

In summation, former Labor Sec. John T. Dunlop told the conference that world trade problems cannot be resolved while the United States experiences unemployment of 8 percent. He said domestic economic expansion must come first.

The answers to world trade problems are more difficult to find today than they were in the 1950s and '60s because of the growing complexity of the situation, Dunlop said.

Today, trade negotiators must deal with more nations, more products, more multinational corporations, the larger role of government-subsidized trading companies and the added impact of government tax policies.

Dunlop suggested that communications must be expanded among all parties involved, particularly in the effort to overcome the simplistic slogans of "free-traders" and "protectionists" which tend to undermine efforts to find the needed solutions.

Putting America Back to Work

IN THE ON-GOING discussion of programs to stimulate the economy and make a dent in the distressingly high levels of unemployment some basic facts are being obscured.

The most important is that while no one program alone has the capability of a quick solution, public service employment and public works programs yield more jobs per billion dollars of expenditure than other proposals.

The Congressional Budget Office came up with estimates a year ago that for each $1 billion of expenditures an accelerated public works program will bring an increase initially of from 16,000 to 46,000 jobs and from 56,000 to 70,000 jobs a year later.

The same $1 billion spent on public service employment would yield 80,000 to 125,000 jobs initially and 90,000 to 145,000 a year later.

A billion dollars in tax cuts would produce an estimated 8,000 to 15,000 jobs initially and 26,000 to 35,000 a year later.

Thus, according to the Congressional Budget Office estimates, public service money provides the most employment per dollar spent, and the taxes paid by employed workers reduce the net cost to the federal treasury. Public works ranks second to public service funds in generating jobs and mitigating costs.

CURRENTLY the public service employment program set up under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act has $2.8 billion appropriated and has provided jobs for about 260,000 workers. The congressional budget resolution and authorization bill provided for 500,000 jobs.

The program could quickly be expanded to this level by an additional appropriation of $3.2 billion. New legislation could add an even larger number of new jobs.

The accelerated public works program adopted in the last Congress set up an authorization of $3.9 billion with $3.7 billion appropriated of which $2 billion was for state and local public works and the rest for counter-cyclical aid and waste water projects.

For that $2 billion fund the Commerce Dept. has received project proposals for $29 billion within the first 45 days in which applications were received. All of these programs must be started within 60 days after approval and are limited to a maximum of $5 million each.

There are a number of other existing programs that can be quickly expanded to help drive down the unemployment rate and provide jobs for millions of Americans.

There are a great number of proposals floating around or in the process of preparation in this unique period between administrations, all presumably geared to the goal of a healthy and growing economy.

But in the confusion generated by these proposals there is one fact that must stand clear and provide a base—the problem is to put America back to work, to provide jobs for the millions who currently draw unemployment benefits or welfare checks or nothing at all and are paying a terrible price in loss of self-respect, dignity and the ability to take their places in the nation's activities.

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Congress of Industrial Organizations

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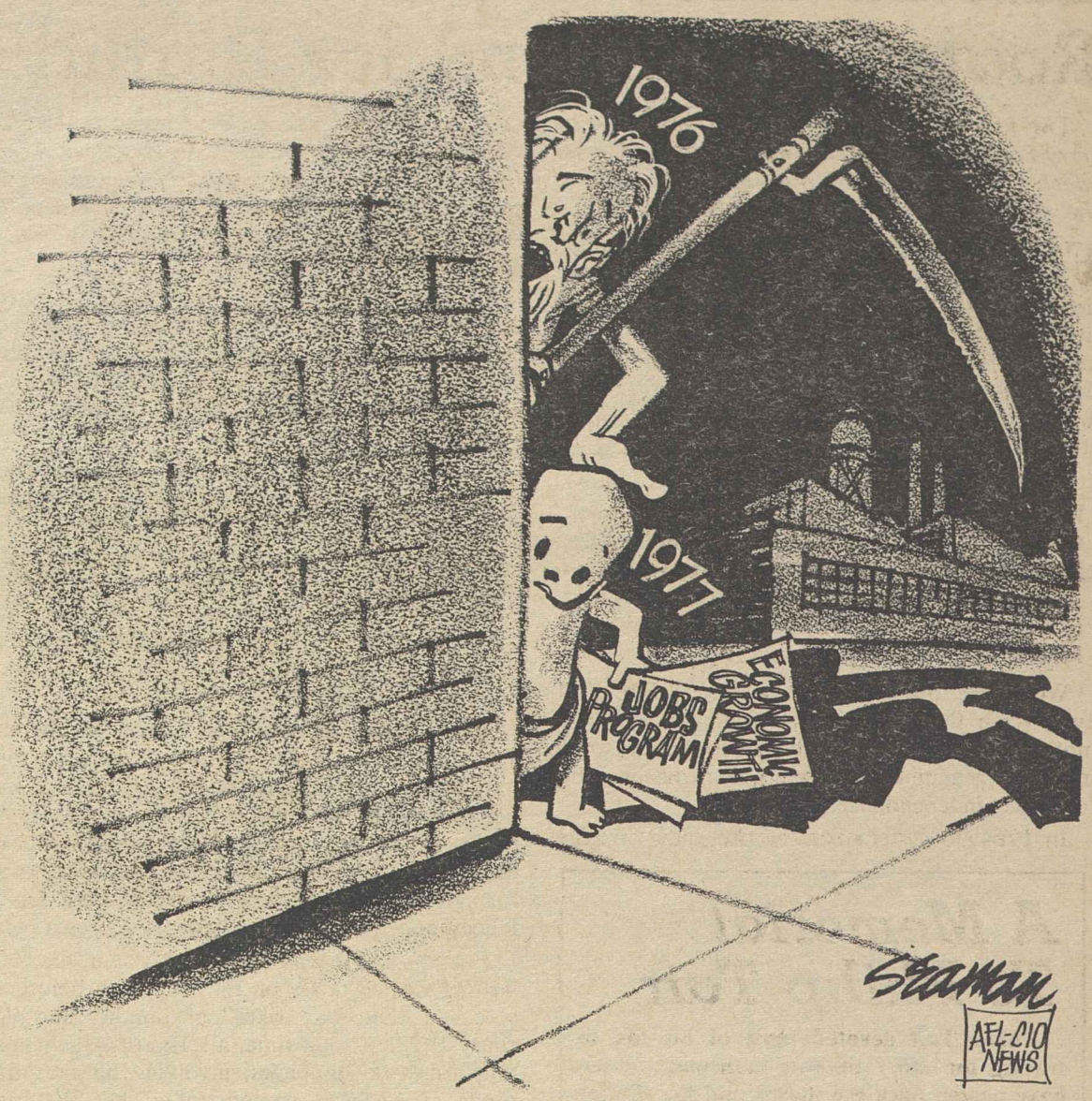
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'Go!'



Corporate Death Wish?

Export of Technology Poses Threat to Key U.S. Industries

By Gus Tyler

FIVE OF AMERICA'S major industries are in danger of committing suicide. They are aircraft, autos, computers, electronics and chemical engineering.

These giants in the American economy are exporting their most valuable asset: advanced technology. They are peddling their know-how to other countries whose companies, in turn, use these techniques to compete against American producers.

These findings are contained in a report prepared for the U.S. Dept. of Labor by Jack Baranson, president of the Developing World Industry & Technology, Inc.

The transfer of American technology to other countries is not altogether new. This dangerous export of our key resource has been going on for some years—to the serious detriment of American manufacture and American employment.

But, in the past, the kind of technical information that American corporations distributed around the world was of a "mature" character; that is, the sort of data that was of fairly common knowledge in the production community in many lands.

But now, says Baranson, in an article in the current issue of Foreign Policy, "the technology is increasingly the most sophisticated available, and its release is often under terms that assure the rapid and efficient implantation of an internationally competitive productive capability. This trend represents a radical departure from traditional transfer modes—direct investment and licensing—in which the technology released was, for the most part, based on "mature" product lines and available production techniques."

In the past, American transfers were from the U.S.-based home corporation to wholly owned subsidiaries.

Hence, it was argued by the multinational corporations, the profits made by the overseas plants fed American corporate coffers back home and, in addition, these overseas factories would supply jobs to American workers by using component parts made here.

But, says Baranson, these corporations "now find attractive the sale of industrial technology to noncontrolled foreign enterprises."

In cool lingo, Baranson notes that "these changes have profound implications for the future competitiveness of U.S.-based industry and its ability to continue to generate production jobs for U.S. labor."

Not only is the United States losing its edge in the competition for world markets. Other countries—with American know-how—now invade our markets.

"The release of front-end technology to commercially astute and aggressive foreign enterprises can prove to have especially damaging consequences for other U.S. producers in that industry."

In short, American corporations are busy creating a Frankenstein monster who is able and eager to destroy his creator.

The industries that Baranson discusses are the so-called heavy, capital-intensive, sophisticated manufacturers. They are precisely the industries that were supposed to expand and to absorb all those workers who were losing their jobs in the light, labor-intensive trades as a result of imports from countries that pay pennies an hour for their labor.

But if autos, computers, aircraft, electronics and chemical engineering are now about to shrink, too, where shall the 20 million blue collar workers find employment in this land?

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Full Measure of Quality!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Black Workers Seek Justice:

Disturbances in South Africa Rooted in Demand for Dignity

The following is excerpted from an article by Jerry Funk of the African-American Labor Center which appeared in the November 1976 issue of the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union News.

FOR A GENERATION or more, the 18 million black people of South Africa and the three million so-called "coloured" and Asians have been living their day-to-day lives in crisis—a very real and personal crisis of restrictions, humiliations, deprivations, and social and economic injustice of an order which can only be described as a monstrous affront to humanity.

The American labor movement has a long history of interest in African affairs going back to the pre-independence days of the 1940s when it responded positively to the pleas for understanding and assistance which were addressed to it by a great many emerging African national leaders of that period.

We spoke out forcefully against colonialism, even when this was unpopular in the European mother countries, and we began to aid the trade unions in a number of African countries even before their independence.

In 1964, to systematize the programs of assistance to African national trade union centers, the AFL-CIO created the African-American Labor Center (AALC), which now carries out projects in some 35 nations of Black Africa, including the southern African nations of Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.

It should be noted that the AFL-CIO—consistent with its support of democracy and its hostility to imperialism, totalitarianism and racism—has been a constant and vocal critic of the whole concept of the repressive and inhuman apartheid system of South Africa.

The presently continuing and worsening series of riots and disturbances which began in June of this year should come as no surprise, for they are the inevitable consequence of the South African government's official policy of bringing black workers into the modern white-dominated economy as a source of cheap labor, and at the same time denying these people even the most elementary human dignity and economic justice.

It is a schizoid policy, bordering on the macabre. It assumes that the black worker should happily lead an unreal half-life, living as a near non-person in his own country, providing his brains and muscle and skills to build his country, but that he should not have the effrontery to ask for anything approaching a just reward for his labors, nor even full recognition as a human being.

For this whole mad apartheid system, the handwriting was certainly on the wall even before the so-called "Durban strikes" of January and February 1973. At that time, a series of largely spontaneous work stoppages, involving tens of thousands of workers, demonstrated that the black workers of South Africa were beginning to fully recognize their own economic and political power, and that they had had their fill of exploitation and humiliation.

When the present disturbances began in Soweto last June, the South African authorities said (and probably believed), and led much of the world to believe, that the issue was dissatisfaction with the language of instruction in the schools, and that the continuing troubles are attributable to "outside agitators." This is utter nonsense.

THE BASIC ISSUE is simply that many of the black workers of South Africa (and their teenage children who are trying to enter the job market) are beginning to demand what workers around the world aspire to—human dignity and a fair share of the fruits of their labor.

The black workers of South Africa are fed up with the system. At the very least, the most moderate of black leaders are demanding immediate, and long over due, basic reform, starting with the granting of full trade union rights, and full human rights.

Our basic position has been and continues to be that the ultimate objective in South Africa, as anywhere, is human dignity and freedom, and full participation by all in the fruits of the economy. And such an objective demands the ultimate formation of fully racially integrated trade unions open to all workers on the basis of full equality.

A Memorial To Philip Taft

Philip Taft devoted most of his life to tracing the story of how men and women have beaten back the thorns and the thistles and have lived by the sweat of their faces and particularly how working people have organized to make their lot in life more bearable.

Dr. Taft and those who have been associated with him ran against the stream of much popular labor history written by historians who romanticize the beginnings of the American labor movement. They tend to describe unions as poetically inspired instruments of social revolution. According to this school of history, men like Samuel Gompers and George Meany took all of the poetry out of the labor movement and made of it a pure business enterprise. After reading these works one is somehow convinced that early union meetings consisted of mass choruses of workers chanting in unison Shelley's Prometheus Unbound.

Phil Taft in his works demonstrated that early union meetings did not consist of readings from Shelley, but that they were very much as they are today. The members worried about regulation of the apprenticeship system, union security, their wages and hours and their general working conditions. The mountain of evidence which Phil Taft accumulated is contained in many of the books which he wrote.

—John A. Sessions

Potential Unrealized:

Pension Reform Law Problems Linked to Divided Jurisdiction

THE FULL POTENTIAL of safeguards spelled out in the federal pension reform law enacted two years ago is still unrealized, largely because of confusion and conflicts stemming from overlapping responsibilities of the Treasury and Labor Departments.

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said, "dual jurisdiction is an inefficient way of administering the law," and the solution to that problem may have to be hammered out in Congress. Seidman said that while the two departments both aim at making the law work as Congress intended, they approach the problems of administering the law from different vantage points, which makes it hard to develop a coordinated effort.

The Labor Dept.'s concentration is on people who are covered by pension plans—workers and their families, the retirees—while the Treasury Dept. and its Internal Revenue Service arm are chiefly concerned with the question of whether various pension plans are taxable or non-taxable, Seidman pointed out.

Seidman said on Labor News Conference that the AFL-CIO believes that since the pension law "affects workers and is very much related to collective bargaining," it should be administered by Labor, which "has the expertise in that area."

The law creates some problems, he acknowledged, "but those problems are far outweighed by the advantages" and protections it provides for the large and growing portion of the workforce that is covered by private pension plans. And although the rate of new pension plan formations has slowed during the last two years, Seidman said that was more likely the result of the severe economic recession than the effects of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

UNION-PIONEERED prepaid legal services plans—the newest look in collective bargaining innovations—may enter a period of more rapid growth thanks to a provision buried in the new tax law passed by the last Congress.

In effect, the new tax law makes clear that workers covered by group legal plans do not have to pay taxes on money negotiated to finance such plans. Nor do employees have to pay taxes on benefits received from prepaid plans.

Belonging to a prepaid group legal plan is similar to belonging to a health maintenance organization (HMO), or prepaid group health plan. It's a kind of insurance policy against getting into trouble with the law and not being able to afford a lawyer. Under such a plan, if a worker does have legal troubles, the plan will have a lawyer available to help get him out of trouble. And it won't cost $50 an hour because the lawyer will be paid by the group plan.

Prepaid legal plans are being pushed by organized labor as another fringe benefit to which union members should be entitled. The American Bar Association took a dim view of such plans until 1975. But in that year, following much debate, the ABA adopted fair and flexible rules to permit attorneys to participate in the establishment and promotion of prepaid group legal services.

A study by the International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans indicates that such services should cost about $20 a year per participant. The Bar Association figures that about 20 percent of the population experience legal problems of some kind each year and that about 10 percent of the population now consult attorneys.

In a statement to promote prepaid group legal services, the AFL-CIO Executive Council recently noted that "whether union or community sponsored, union members are the true beneficiaries of these plans."

The council said the "alternative—an open-ended, fee-for-service arrangement—permits no effective cost controls and would lead to the same kind of runaway cost escalation many unions have suffered in fee-for-service medical programs."

THE RESOURCE CENTER for Consumers of Legal Services was established with the help of organized labor to assist unions and other groups in setting up legal service delivery plans to serve the needs of consumers. Labor organizations and other groups can ask the center for information and help in developing effective programs.

Probably the largest comprehensive prepaid group legal services program in the nation is that of the Laborers. The union has 14 plans in operation covering about 70,000 members plus dependents—a total of more than 250,000 persons.

The Laborers' plan offers fully prepaid services to members in traffic cases, criminal misdemeanors, family law problems, consumer claims, creditor actions, housing and landlord/tenant matters.

Altogether, around the nation, there are about 5,000 plans of various kinds in operation covering about two million persons.

Charles Baron, executive director of the Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services, said one of the objectives of such plans is to practice "preventive law;" i.e., if you can consult with a lawyer in the first place you may be able to stay out of trouble with the law.

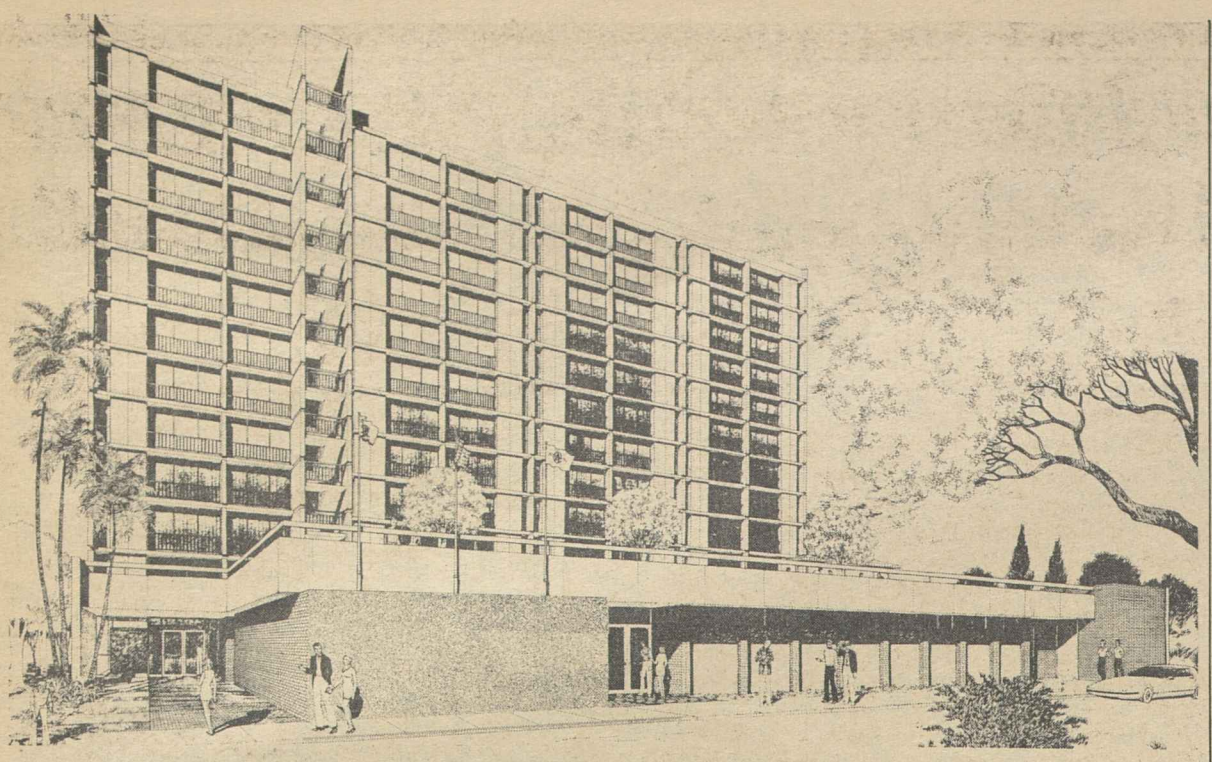
Baron warned that because of the growth of such plans, it can be expected that for-profit prepaid legal plans will be a problem. Such for-profit programs are not necessarily bad, but Baron urged union representatives to check with the Resource Center first.

Most of the union plans are set up to provide individual legal services to union members only. But there are a number of cooperatives, church and similar groups that also are getting into the field.

With the new tax law in effect, union and co-op sponsored and consumer-controlled prepaid group legal plans should take off and grow rapidly in the period ahead.



HAMPERED BY OVERLAPPING administrative responsibilities in the Labor and Treasury Departments, the Pension Reform Act has still to reach its full potential in safeguarding private pensions, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Lloyd Schwartz, left, of the Fairchild Publications and Robert Dobkin of the Associated Press. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.





11-STORY TOWER housing the new union headquarters of Retail Clerks Local 428 and 165 one-bedroom apartments for senior citizens is dedicated in San Jose, Calif. The city's acting mayor, Susie Wilson, snipped the ribbon to officially open the Casa del Pueblo—House of the People. Those joining the dedication ceremony included RCIA Local 428 President James P. McLoughlin, second from left, and Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.), right. Local 428 occupies the ground floor of the building. The structure was built at a cost of $5 million.

Public Works, Public Service:

Policy Group Backs Direct Job Creation

(Continued from Page 1)

cies. It is funded jointly by the Labor Dept. and the Ford Foundation.

Killingsworth said that the council's proposals to revive the sputtering economic recovery have been forwarded to President-elect Carter.

Rep. Henry C. Reuss (D-Wis.), chairman of the House Banking & Currency Committee, who attended the news conference, said he had given a copy of the council's recommendations to Carter's appointee as Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Charles L. Schultze, and had gotten from him "a sense of receptivity . . . that I liked."

Also participating in the press conference were Rep. John Conyers, Jr. (D-Mich.), who served as moderator, and Dr. Marcia Freedman of Columbia University, a member of the Council. Conyers and 72 other congressmen earlier sent a joint letter to President-elect Carter calling for "an expanded public-service employment program of quick-activating housing and public-works projects and countercyclical aid to state and local governments."

In a statement unanimously agreed to by its membership, the council said it did not preclude consideration of a tax cut of "modest size" in addition to the $8 billion in direct job-creation expenditures, but emphasized that any tax reduction must be justified on grounds other than its direct job-creating effects.

"A tax cut may be structured to provide some general stimulus for private investment, for example," the council said. "Expenditure increases alone may not provide all of the stimulus needed by the economy, which may be slipping into a new recession without having completely recovered from the last one.

"Developments in the near future will reveal the magnitude of the additional stimulus needed. But employment policy should rest on the cornerstone that more jobs can be created more quickly and at less cost by means other than tax-cutting."

In addition to its excessive cost, the council said, a tax reduction is unlikely to go to the geographical regions and the labor-force groups that are presently most adversely affected by unemployment and underemployment.

"The initial benefits of tax cuts obviously go only to those who pay federal income taxes—and this is mainly those who already have jobs," the council noted in its statement.

The council cited recently published estimates of the Congressional Budget Office which imply that the net cost per job created by a public employment program after 24 months is $2,600 to $3,500, while the comparable cost per job created by tax-cutting is $17,000 to $21,000. The council asserted that the direct job-creation approach is also superior in terms of its inflationary impact.

A direct job-creation program has its largest, most immediate impact on the unemployed, Killingsworth observed. All of the money, except for a small percentage for materials and supervision, goes immediately and directly into the pockets of newly hired workers, he said.

Furthermore, he said, job creation and training measures can be better targeted to those most in need, and there is less slippage and delay in generating jobs. Also, he noted, the payroll from public jobs would be spent almost entirely in the private sector of the economy.

"This spending would create almost as many additional jobs in the private sector as initially were created in the public sector," Killingsworth declared.

Aside from providing jobs and sustenance for many workers now drawing welfare benefits, a public works program has one other substantial advantage, the council observed: most public-works projects result in a permanent addition to national wealth.

"The nation is still walking on sidewalks, driving on roads, and using bridges, schoolhouses, and parks that were built as part of work-relief projects during the Great Depression," it pointed out. "The National Council on Employment Policy believes that a further substantial investment in public works is justified."

Pillard Sees Progress in Fighting Bias

New York—The continuing efforts of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith in breaking down barriers of racial and religious bias are a major contribution to the pursuit of social justice, President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers declared here.

In a dinner address to 1,000 representatives of labor and management, Pillard praised the work of the league. He said that organized labor also wants no people handicapped in the quest for personal happiness because of their birth, race or religion.

Pillard made the remarks in accepting the league's Heritage of Liberty Award. The league said Pillard was selected for the award in recognition of his commitment to social justice and democracy.

Pillard said that trade unionists also rightly seek to eliminate discrimination while continuing to press for improved wages, working conditions, housing, education, comprehensive health care and "all other essentials that enable a person to live with dignity and self-respect."

Proceeds of the testimonial dinner will be used to help fund the league's programs in fighting prejudice and achievement of equal opportunities.

Edwards Appointed To Labor Dept. Post

Kenneth M. Edwards, former president of the Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers for the past five years, has been named director of the Labor Dept.'s Region 8, with offices in Denver.

Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., said that Edwards will represent him in carrying out a wide range of departmental functions in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. Edwards is a native of San Francisco.

Federal Panel Urges Attack on Joblessness

(Continued from Page 1)

members include Ironworkers President John H. Lyons. Robert T. Hall, its director, is a member of Carter's transition staff working at the Labor Dept.

In its second annual report, the commission estimated that 2.5 million new jobs will be required each year if the jobless rate is to be cut to 5 percent in the next four years.

"In the commission's view, there is little prospect that the nation will achieve a 5 percent unemployment rate by 1980 through the use of macroeconomic instruments — that is, through budget deficits, tax reductions, increased expenditures, and changes in monetary policies—without rekindling the dampened, but not extinct, embers of inflation," the report said.

"Therefore, the commission urges the expansion of manpower programs which, when carefully correlated with macroeconomic policies, can provide the underpinning for sustainable economic development with significantly lowered unemployment helping to hold the threat of renewed inflation at bay."

One of the commission's priority short-term targets is a more rapid reduction in the unemployment rates of disadvantaged groups, particularly those whose members are characterized by low skills, low income, minority status, or limited job experience.

To accomplish its overall goals, the panel said that a "national effort" will be required, involving every major sector of society, including state and local governments, business, labor, nonprofit institutions, and community-based organizations. Among the commission's specific recommendations:

- A doubling of the present Job Corps level to serve an additional 20,000 youths.
- A new year-round Youth Conservation Corps to train 50,000 young people from low-income families, particularly those from rural backgrounds.
- The establishment for 400,000 in-school youth of a year-round, skill-training and work-experience program which would pay training stipends to disadvantaged youths who otherwise would be unprepared to obtain and keep jobs when they leave school.
- The expansion of training and employment programs for out-of-school, unemployed youth between the ages of 18 and 24 who are so discouraged that they have stopped looking for work. The program would serve 250,000 youths.

The report also urges a $300 million appropriation for a two-year, experimental "assured jobs" program in 10 cities aimed at long-term recipients of unemployment or various welfare benefits.

State-County Wins Florida Unit of 14,662

The State, County & Municipal Employees won representation rights for 14,662 human-service workers in Florida in the largest public employee election ever held in that state.

The group consists of workers at prisons, retardation centers, and state hospitals.

AFSCME won the election by a margin of 10 to 1. The union received 7,754 votes to 774 votes for "no union." No other union was on the ballot. A total of 9,610 ballots was cast but 1,082 were either challenged as ineligible or voided.

AFSCME President Jerry Wurf called the victory a "milestone for the 14,662 members of the human services bargaining unit and for more than 50,000 other state employees who will be eligible to vote in future elections."

Suit Charges Employers Aided Steel Candidate

Chicago—The Steelworkers union constitution and the nation's labor laws have been violated by the use of employer contributions to one of the candidates seeking the union presidency, a suit filed in an Illinois court here charges.

The suit was filed by Lloyd McBride, a candidate for the office, against Edward Sadlowski, his opponent. It charges that contributions to Sadlowski's campaign from at least eight employers, "agents of employers and lawyers for employers" are prohibited by the USWA constitution.

The suit asks the court to intervene to protect the right of Steelworkers to an "election free from unlawful employer influence."

Bruce A. Miller, McBride's attorney, said he was asking the court to issue an injunction to block Sadlowski's use of employer money and that discovery into the total amount and sources of the funds that have been collected was necessary to protect McBride.

The suit listed one contributor to the Sadlowski campaign as an executive of a firm that the National Labor Relations Board found guilty of unfair labor practices for refusal to bargain with the Retail Clerks.

The complaint filed with the court said that "the provisions of the Constitution and Elections Manual prohibiting employer financing of internal union elections is designed to protect the right of working people to self-organization in unions so that they can effectively bargain for better wages, hours and working conditions. Employer interference in the internal affairs of unions undermines their basic purpose contrary to the national labor policy of the United States."

AFL-CIO Offers Cooperation:

Carter Fills Cabinet Posts, Marshall Gets Labor Dept.

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor after President Ford broke his promise and vetoed the bill, and there was strong support among union leaders for Dunlop to return to the Cabinet in the Carter Administration.

Meany's assessment of Marshall was corroborated by other trade union leaders who have dealt with him.

Thus, President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., expressed "a high respect for the man and his qualifications" on the basis of having dealt with Marshall on manpower training issues.

Georgine said his department "will work with Ray Marshall in any way we can to improve the lot of the working people."

Marshall also was praised by Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock as "a man of high capabilities."

As with other Cabinet appointees, Marshall's nomination is subject to Senate confirmation.

The labor secretary-designate, now 48, was a runaway from a Mississippi orphanage at the age of 15. He joined the Navy during World War II by lying about his age, and later entered junior college under the GI Bill without having attended high school. Marshall ended up with a doctorate in economics from the University of California in Berkeley and became a full professor at the University of Texas when he was only 34.

In addition to his teaching duties, Marshall is currently director of the Center for Study of Human Resources, chairman of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship and president of the National Rural Center. He is also president-elect of the prestigious Industrial Relations Research Association.

He will join a Cabinet that, subject to Senate confirmation, will include:

● Sec. of State Cyrus R. Vance, who has held high Defense Dept. posts in the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations and represented the United States in international negotiations.

● Sec. of the Treasury W. Michael Blumenthal, a refugee from Hitler Germany who is board chairman of the Bendix Corp. and was a trade negotiator for the United States in the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations.



F. RAY MARSHALL

● Sec. of Defense Harold Brown, a noted physicist who was Secretary of the Air Force in the Johnson Administration and is currently president of the California Institute of Technology.

● Attorney General Griffin B. Bell, a former judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals that dealt with important civil rights cases.

● Interior Sec. Cecil D. Andrus, governor of Idaho and chairman of the National Governors Conference. He said his goal is to pass on to future generations "a legacy of clean air, clean water and uncluttered landscapes."

● Sec. of Agriculture Bob Bergland, a working farmer recently elected to a fourth term as congressman from a rural Minnesota district. He has had a good voting record on consumer as well as farm issues.

● Commerce Sec. Juanita M. Kreps, a vice president and economics professor at Duke University, who said she saw her role as encouraging business "to perform well all those activities which serve to improve human welfare." She is one of two women named to the Cabinet.

● Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Joseph A. Califano, Jr., the highly regarded domestic affairs assistant to President Johnson.

● Sec. of Housing & Urban Development Patricia R. Harris, a black woman who has served as dean of the Howard University Law School, as an ambassador during the Johnson Administration, and as an important figure in the Democratic Party.

● Sec. of Transportation Brock Adams, elected to a seventh term in the House from the state of Washington and chairman in the last Congress of the important House Budget Committee.

Carter has also announced a number of Cabinet-level appointments, to posts generally considered as prestigious as that of heads of the major government departments.

With others still to be filled, these include the appointments of Charles L. Schultze as chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Andrew Young to head the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, Zbigniew Brzezinski to be national security adviser to the President, James R. Schlesinger as assistant to the President for energy issues, Bert Lance as director of the Office of Management & Budget, and Theodore Sorensen to head the Central Intelligence Agency.

Young, 44, is a black minister and former aide to the late Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., who was elected to Congress in 1972 from a racially-mixed Atlanta district and easily re-elected in two subsequent elections. He is a strong supporter and close associate of Carter.

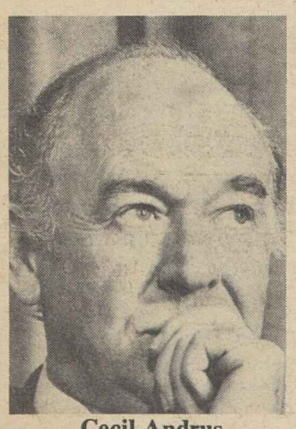
Schultze served as President Johnson's budget director and since has been a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution.

Brzezinski, a foreign policy and Soviet affairs expert from Columbia University, has known Carter for several years and helped prepare several of his foreign policy statements during the campaign.

Schlesinger, who resigned as President Ford's Secretary of Defense and since has been critical of Administration foreign policy, is reported to have made a strongly favorable impression on the President-elect, who considered him for a number of posts before deciding on the energy agency spot.

Lance, a Georgia banker, is both a friend and adviser of Carter.

Sorensen was a key presidential aide and speech writer in the Kennedy Administration.



Cecil Andrus



Andrew Young



Griffin Bell



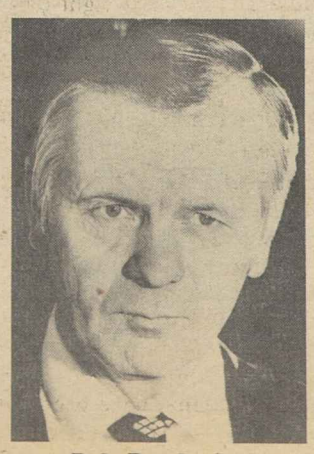
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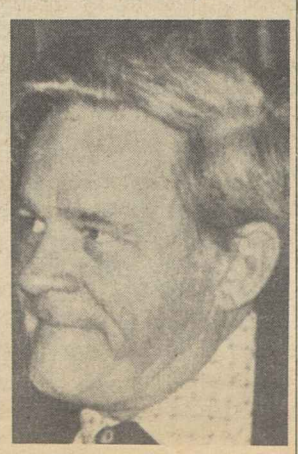
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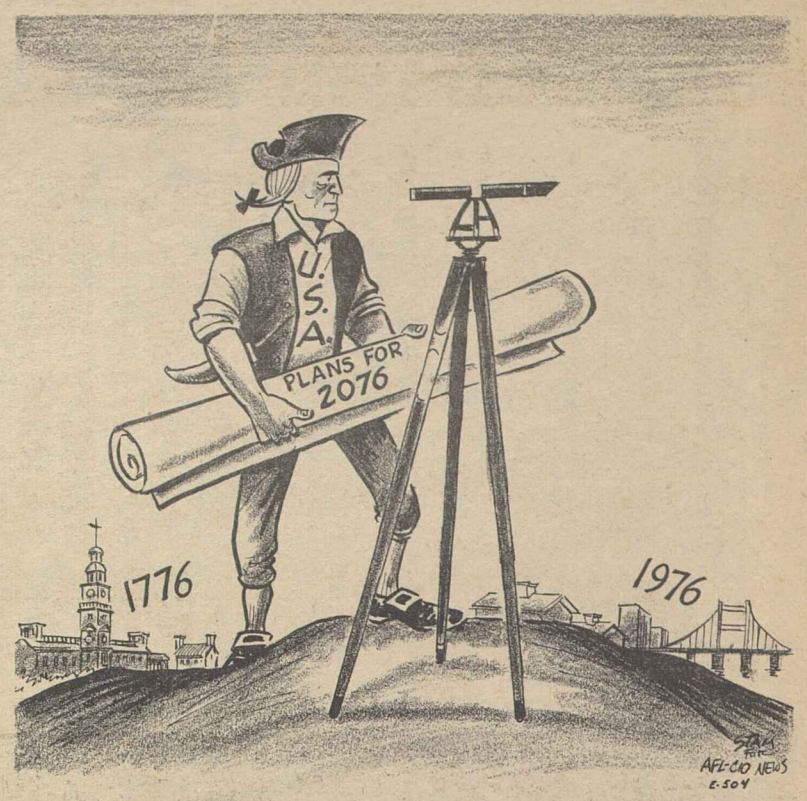
Harold Brown



Bob Bergland



Charles Schultze



Social Security Taxes To Rise on Higher Pay

Workers who earn more than $15,300 a year will pay more in social security taxes during 1977, thereby strengthening the system and building up their own future retirement benefits.

Under an automatic formula, the amount of wages subject to the social security payroll tax will rise in the new year from the present $15,300 to $16,500. The added revenue—about $2.3 billion from employees and employers—will fund a cost-of-living increase in retirement benefits that took effect earlier this year. A comparable increase applies to earnings of railroad workers, subject to the railroad retirement tax.

The amount that a beneficiary can earn without losing social security payments will also rise in 1977—from $2,760 to $3,000 a year.

Previously no reduction in benefits was made for any month in which a retired worker made less than $230. In 1977, that cutoff rises to $250.

The 1977 changes do not affect the social security tax rate—still 5.85 percent of covered wages for workers and a matching amount paid by the employers. Thus there will be no increase for the five out of six workers whose annual earnings do not exceed $15,300.

Those who earn more than that amount — an estimated 19 million persons—will pay a maximum of $70.20 additional during 1977. The social security tax paid by persons earning $16,500 or more next year will total $965.25. Self-employed persons, who are taxed at a 7.9 percent rate, will pay $1,303.50 if they are at the maximum of covered earnings.

Social Security Commissioner James B. Cardwell stressed that those who pay more will receive larger benefits in the future.

"In return for the increase in taxes," he said, "these affected workers will have greater protection because a larger amount of their earnings will be credited toward benefits than ever before. This will mean higher benefits for them and their familits in the event of retirement, disability or death, than would have been possible without an increase in the base."

For railroad workers, the only difference is that earnings subject to tax are computed on a monthly basis—with a maximum one-twelfth of the social security annual maximum.

Thus, railroad workers earning $1,375 a month or more will pay a maximum payroll tax of $80.44 for that month, an increase of $5.85 over the 1976 rate. The maximum railroad employer tax would rise to $211.06 a month.

Daley Mourned As Labor's Friend

"America has lost a patriot and the trade union movement has lost a friend," AFL-CIO President George Meany said of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, who died Dec. 20 after a heart attack.

In a message of sympathy to his widow, Meany said that Daley "was an outstanding administrator who steered Chicago through perilous economic times that endangered the health of many other cities. Trade unionists across America, but particularly the union members of Chicago, extend their deep sympathies to you and your family."

William A. Lee, president of the Chicago AFL-CIO, said that Daley fully understood the needs of working people. "Throughout his career as a legislator and as mayor, he demonstrated keen awareness of the problems facing all workers."

Appointments Vacate Three Seats in House

President-elect Carter's Cabinet appointments will create three Democratic vacancies in the House, to be filled later this year by special elections. A fourth Cabinet appointment will bring a change in governors.

The vacancies will occur in the 7th District of Washington, for the seat held by Brock Adams; the 5th District of Georgia, which has been represented by Andrew Young, and the 7th District of Minnesota, represented by Bob Bergland.

Adams has been named Secretary of Transportation, Young has been designated U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and Bergland has been chosen Secretary of Agriculture.

There will also be a switch in the governorship of Idaho when Cecil D. Andrus resigns to become Secretary of the Interior.

Andrus, midway in his second four-year term, will be succeeded by Idaho's lieutenant governor, John Evans, who is also a Democrat.

Long-Range Planning:

Jobs Strategy Keyed To Steady Growth

Boston—AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald, outlining a strategy to reduce joblessness at a full-employment conference here, called for both short-term and long-range federal jobs programs to put people back to work again.

"Job-creating programs must be undertaken at once," Oswald told the meeting at the University of Massachusetts's Boston campus. "But once the economy is turned towards a growth path, it needs to be kept in that pattern—and that is the aim of Humphrey-Hawkins-type legislation."

Special programs, such as public-works projects, are needed to provide an immediate stimulus to the economy, he asserted. Legislation modeled after the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill would be required to keep the economy headed in the right direction, he added.

The Humphrey-Hawkins bill, whose goal is to reduce adult unemployment to 3 percent within four years, would coordinate the various federal jobs programs. It would also create a mechanism for economic planning by the Executive Branch in coordination with Congress and the Federal Reserve Board.

"The primary aim of Humphrey-Hawkins is private job creation through coordinated fiscal, monetary, and employment policies which promote healthy economic growth," Oswald said. "Supplementary policies to achieve full employment in both private and public sectors of the economy are aimed at reducing cyclical, structural, regional, and youth unemployment, and unemployment due to discrimination."

The bill would also set up a jobs program that would provide jobs as a last resort if workers could not find jobs in the private sector.

"In attacking the problem of unemployment, we must be cognizant of the continuing high levels of unemployment that exist among America's minorities," Oswald stressed. "This clearly points to the need to properly enforce the Equal Employment Opportunity laws already on the books.

"There is no excuse for discrimination to exist in the United States today, and it must be eradicated along with our drive to provide more job opportunities."

As for a tax cut, "that also is an option to get the economy moving," Oswald said. But if one is enacted "it should be heavily weighted in terms of middle- and lower-income recipients who would have a propensity to put such a tax cut directly into the spending stream," he said.

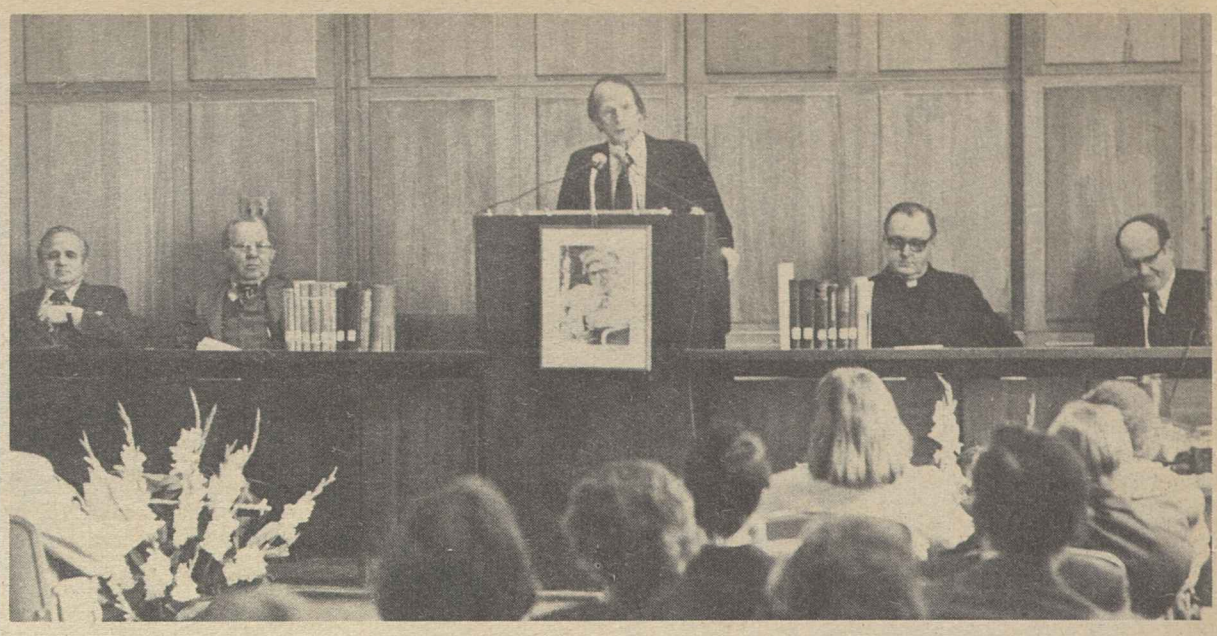
He cautioned, however, that a tax cut should not be viewed as an adequate substitute for more fundamental tax reform. The tax structure as a whole needs to be reviewed in terms of its progressivity and made a more positive instrument for income distribution, he added.

Ed S. Miller Dies, Headed Hotel Union

Oklahoma City — Ed S. Miller, president emeritus of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees, died here Dec. 13 after a lengthy bout with cancer.

Miller, who was 75, capped a 40-year career with the union when he retired as president in 1973. He held the post for 19 years.

Survivors included his wife, Blanche. They had no children.



FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS of the late Philip Taft gathered at the AFL-CIO building for a memorial service for the distinguished labor historian. John A. Sessions, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, opened the program which included tributes by Frank Fernbach of the Steelworkers; Thomas A. Donahue, who spoke also on behalf of AFL-CIO President George Meany; Msgr. George Higgins; columnist John Herling, and Jonathan Grossman, official historian of the Dept. of Labor. Taft, whose first-hand research added volumes to the nation's knowledge of its trade union movement, was a professor-emeritus at Brown University.

New York Court Directs Employers To Give Disability Pay in Pregnancy

Albany, N.Y.—By a 5-2 margin, the New York State Court of Appeals ruled that New York's anti-discrimination law compels employers to pay disability benefits to women unable to work because of pregnancy—just as if they had been temporarily disabled by any other non-occupational cause.

It based its ruling on the general ban on sex discrimination in employment that is contained in the state's Human Rights law. The state court majority acknowledged that the New York law is "substantially identical" in this area to the federal Civil Rights Act. And it took formal note of the 6-3 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court just a few weeks earlier holding that the federal law did not require an employer to provide pregnancy coverage as part of an otherwise comprehensive disability insurance program.

But the Supreme Court determination on such an issue, the New York jurists said pointedly, "is not binding on our court."

In effect, the majority of the state appellate court adopted the position taken by the three dissenting U.S. Supreme Court justices.

No constitutional issue was involved in either case. The Supreme Court gave its interpretation of what Congress intended in passing the federal civil rights law, and the New York court rendered judgment on the meaning of the state law.

In the absence of a constitutional issue, the state court ruling cannot be appealed further.

In deciding the issue, the New York court held that the 1965 state Human Rights Act overrode a section of the 1949 state disability law that specifically made an exception for a disability "caused by or arising in connection with a pregnancy." It said the prohibition against sex discrimination in the Human Rights law rendered contradictory language in the Disability Benefits law "dormant."

The basic disability law requires employers of four or more workers to provide payments for up to 26 weeks for persons temporarily unable to continue on the job because of a disability unconnected with employment. The payment must be at least equal to half of normal salary, up to a maximum of $95 a week.

The New York decision upheld the position taken by the State Division of Human Rights on pregnancy disability claims filed by women employees of a gas company, an airline and a hospital. Earlier the court had held that public employers in the state must pay pregnancy disability benefits.

The New York state decision does not mean that courts in other states with laws prohibiting sex discrimination will also differ with the Supreme Court ruling.

Before the Supreme Court ruled on interpretation of the federal law, courts in several states had come to differing conclusions. Only Wisconsin had directed all employers to pay disability benefits during pregnancy.

ILPA Asks Postal Rate Ceiling To Stem Decline of Labor Press

(Continued from Page 1)

than 50 percent of the charges for comparable commercial publications.

That's the rate differential that existed when Congress set the postal rates, Zack noted. But following the Postal Reorganization Act, giving the postal service rate-setting autonomy, "the largest percentage increases in postal rates have fallen on publications of qualified non-profit organizations."

A rate structure that would enable non-profit publications to survive is "a legitimate and necessary public service responsibility," the ILPA said, "and should be subsidized by the federal government."

As for potential revenue loss, Zack noted that non-profit second-class mail accounts for less than 1 percent of postal revenue. The dollar cost of a partial subsidy, he contended, is "far outweighed" by their social value.

"Union publications supply their readers with information about negotiations, union elections, financial reports, grievances, union policy" and other information not available elsewhere, much of it required by law.

The labor press's problems with the postal rate structure, Zack noted, are shared by publications of other non-profit groups, including churches, educational institutions, veteran and farm organizations.

In addition to a statutory limit on postage of non-profit publications, the ILPA testimony proposed:

- Abolition of the Postal Rate Commission, as "an unnecessary, uneconomical procedural hurdle" to efficient operation. He said the system's Board of Governors should take over rate-setting determination with increased public participation in the process.
- Nomination of the Postmaster General by the President, with confirmation by the Senate, instead of the present system of appointment by the Board of Governors.
- A clear ruling that public service display advertising which brings no revenue should be treated as editorial matter and not result in the higher postage rates imposed on commercial advertising matter.
- More reasonable charges and improved procedures for postal services such as address corrections. "Non-profit publications have been severely burdened by the increased charges for address corrections, from 10 to 25 cents."
- Congressional funding to continue the stretch-out in postal rate increases enacted by Congress in 1973.
- Continuation of necessary service, such as rural free delivery and six-day mail delivery.

Zack told the panel that the ILPA opposes undermining the postal service by allowing private industry competition for the most profitable sectors of postal business, leaving the public service to operate the most costly portions.

"Frankly, we do not believe private industry should be entrusted with the care and keeping of the First Amendment," he said.

Zack testified also on behalf of a number of state union labor press associations including unaffiliated groups such as the Local Union Press Association of the Auto Workers. The combined circulation of the publications joining in the testimony, he noted, is about 10 million. Total combined circulation of ILPA's member publications is about 20 million.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: AFL-CIO Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

'Tip Back' Scheme Held Violation of Wage Law

Alexandria, Va.—A federal court here has ruled against a "tip back" wage compensation system under which waiters and waitresses turn over their tip income to management and then get it back as a device to satisfy the employer's minimum-wage obligation.

Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr., of the U.S. District Court for Eastern Virginia enjoined Emersons Ltd., a restaurant chain, from continuing the practice at five of its establishments and ordered the company to pay workers back pay. Execution of the decree was stayed, however, until the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals rules on a similar decision by the U.S. District Court in Richmond.

The action against Emersons was brought by the Labor Dept. In amending the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1974, Congress continued the 1966 authorization allowing restaurant and hotel employers to credit up to 50 percent of an employee's tip income toward the minimum wage owed the worker. But the amendment stipulated that, to get this benefit, the employer must inform the worker of the statutory authorization and the tips received must be retained by the employee.

Emersons argued that FLSA's tip provisions were inapplicable to its operations because its employees do not retain their tip income. Thus, the firm contended, it is free to pay its full minimum-wage obligation out of the tips turned over to management by its waiters and waitresses.

The court did not buy the argument, however, finding that it negates the intent of Congress. It ruled that Emersons' compensation system violates FLSA's limitation on the amount of tips that can be credited toward payment of the minimum wage.

The next issue of the AFL-CIO News will be published on Jan. 8, 1977, because of holiday schedules.

The staff of the AFL-CIO News wishes all readers a Happy New Year.